



T H E
ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY:

A
M I S C E L L A N Y,

INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE

SEVERAL VALUABLE

R E M A I N S

O F

D L D T J M E S.

ADORNED WITH ELEGANT SCULPTURES.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:

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I N T R O D U C T I O N.

IT has long been the fashion to laugh at the study of Antiquities, and to consider it as the idle amusement of a few humdrum, plodding fellows, who wanting genius for nobler studies, busied themselves in heaping up illegible Manuscripts, mutilated Statues, obliterated Coins, and broken Pipkins; in this the laughers may perhaps have been somewhat justified, from the absurd pursuits of a few Collectors, but at the same time an argument deduced from the abuse or perversion of any study, is by no means conclusive against the study itself; and in this particular case I trust I shall be able to prove, that without a competent fund of Antiquarian Learning, no one will ever make a respectable figure, either as a Divine, a Lawyer, Statesman, Soldier, or even a private Gentleman, and that it is the *sine quâ non* of several of the more liberal professions, as well as many trades; and is besides a study to which all persons in particular instances have a kind of propensity, every man being, as Logicians express it, "*Quoad hoc*," an Antiquarian.

Let us begin then with the Divine. His profession indispensibly obliges him to be an Antiquarian in the most extensive sense of the word, and to consider this Globe, and all things in it, from their very infancy. The formation of which being so minutely recorded in the Holy Scriptures, seems to give a sanction to the pursuit. How will he defend the truth of the Prophecies

Prophecies from the cavils of Infidels, how shew the harmony between the sacred and prophane writers, without a thorough knowledge in History and Chronology; and how are these to be acquired but by the study of Ancient Monuments, Statues, Coins, Manuscripts and Customs?

In a more limited view, considering him as a Member of the national Church. He ought to be minutely acquainted with the Ecclesiastical Antiquities, which serve for the foundation of the ceremonials he daily performs, and the vessels, utensils and garments he constantly wears and makes use of. And in order to be enabled to manage his own property, or that of any Church over which he may preside, an insight into the Monastick History and Terms are absolutely necessary. He should also be enabled to read the ancient charters and deeds of endowment, be conversant in the weights, measures, customs and immunities of former times, all which are expressed in a language totally unintelligible to a mere classic Scholar, and are only to be attained by a course of Antiquarian researches.

That a thorough knowledge of the national Antiquities is indispensibly necessary for every man of the Law, seems so self-evident a proposition, that an attempt at proofs would rather obscure than demonstrate it. What is the *Lex non Scripta*, or Common Law, but a series of ancient customs? Does not the origin of almost every writ in use depend on some piece of Ancient History? And how can a Judge or Advocate expatiate on the spirit of any statute, without knowing the history of the manners, customs, and even vices of the times when it was framed? What, besides a liberal arrangement of these matters, which may be called Legal Antiquities, has made the Commentaries of Judge Blackstone so universally read, and so justly admired?

Let us next turn to the Statesman and Legislator; here we find his very being depends on the knowledge of History and Antiquities. It is not simply the retaining in the memory a succession of events, catalogues of tyrants, plagues, battles and revolutions; but clear ideas of the laws, customs, opinions, arts, arms and commerce of the different æras; from these he may draw the causes of the subversion of kingdoms, popular commotions, or the spirit that actuated the several Ministers in the treaties of alliances.

alliances made by them. This knowledge is to be collected from the consideration of Ancient Usages, Arms, Coins, Medals, Utensils, Buildings and Inscriptions.

As a Member of either House he ought to know the rules, precedents and orders of that community, or, in other words, the Parliamentary History and Antiquities. If he is a Peer, his personal attendance in the great ceremonies require him to be master of that part of Antiquarian Knowledge which settles all sorts of precedence.

A general knowledge of Antiquity is professionally necessary to a Soldier; without it, it will be impossible he should receive the least benefit from the relations of former sieges or battles, in which to make proper deductions he should take into his consideration the Ancient military buildings, engines, weapons, both offensive and defensive, together with the discipline of the times. Adequate ideas of the former can only be gained by a critical examination of Ancient forts and castles; and a proper judgment of the latter formed from public arsenals, Ancient coins, sepulchral monuments, acts of parliament, illuminated manuscripts and old chronicles. Owing to too great a neglect of these enquiries, few Officers are able to give a rational account of many of their parade motions and ceremonies, which though they to them may seem arbitrary, were nevertheless founded on convenience and necessity.

To the private Gentleman nothing can be more ornamental than a tincture of this knowledge in general, or more useful than an accurate acquaintance with the Antiquities of his country in particular; without it he cannot understand its history, neither is he qualified ably to serve as a Member of Parliament or Justice of the Peace, or even as a Juror; a proper execution of all these offices in different degrees requiring an acquaintance with the constitution, laws and customs of our ancestors, and these cannot be obtained but by the perusal of Ancient records, coins and monuments, which at the same time that they instruct, serve to fix in the memory the æra of the different events, and History of the times in which they were constructed.

Even as a man of pleasure some smattering of this knowledge is required. Would he appear at a masquerade in any particular old English character, if he has not some standard for the forming of his dress, he may personate King Alfred in the ruff, short jacket, shoulder belt, and quail pipe boots, worn in the reign of Charles the Second.

The professors of Architecture, Sculpture or Painting, cannot go on a moment in their respective professions without more than a moderate share of Antiquarian Learning. If the first is employed to construct a Gothic ruin in a garden, or is desired to repair an Ancient church or cathedral, without this, he would jumble together the different styles of Saxon, Norman and modern Gothic. Or suppose the Painter was to represent the battle of Hastings, he might perhaps draw the Conqueror in the character of a French Marechal, his large peruke and drapery waving in the wind, he, serenely smiling amidst the flight of bursting bombs, cannon balls and volleys of small arms, brandishing his truncheon in one hand, whilst the other, garnished with a laced ruffe, is placed a kimbo on his hips. In short, to make use of their own terms, this deficiency would betray them constantly into a violation of the *coutume*.

The want of Acquaintance with these matters often causes theatrical heroes and princesses to fall into manifest absurdities. To this we owe the tye wig of a Mark Anthony, and the ample hoop and chased watch of the beautiful Cleopatra. I will not, however, charge them with the frequent solecisms seen in the furniture of the mimic palaces and apartments, these being the works of the scene painter; but for want of attention to this kind of propriety, I have more than once seen the chamber of a Roman Lady decorated with a harpsichord, whilst the chimney has been loaded with china josses and mandarines, beneath a picture representing the taking of Porto Bello, the battle of Culloden, or some other similar Anachronisms.

I have said that every man is naturally an Antiquarian, and to every ones own breast I appeal for a proof. Is he possessed of an Ancient
seat

feat, does he not earnestly desire to know its history and the succession of his predecessors in that mansion, and if it has been the scene of any remarkable transaction, does not he read every thing concerning it with particular avidity; and can he refrain enquiring and making himself master of every circumstance and place of action; and does not this propensity even extend to the parish or town wherein he lives. Let any one go to Runny Mead, or Bosworth Field, there is not a clown that resides thereabouts, however rude, but can tell him the spot where the Barons assembled, and where Richard fell.

In cultivating the study of Antiquities, care must be taken not to fall into an error, to which many have been seduced, I mean that of making collections of things which have no other merit than that of being old, or having belonged to some eminent person, and are not illustrative of any point of history. Such is the Scull of Oliver Cromwell, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and pieces of the Royal Oak, hoarded by many loyal old ladies. That Oliver had a scull and brains too would have been allowed without this proof; and those who have considered the Royal Oak do not, I believe, find it essentially different from the wood of a common kitchen table. These may be rather stiled Reliques than Pieces of Antiquity, and it is such trumpery that is gibed at by the ridiculers of Antiquity.

Having thus, I hope, pointed out the importance of the study of Antiquities, let me say a word of the following Work.

This Collection is meant as a Repository for fugitive pieces, respecting the History and Antiquities of this country. In the course of it care shall be taken to admit only such Views as may be depended on, and have never before been published, and which, at the same time that they please the eye, shall represent some remains of Antiquity, some capital Mansion, or striking Prospect. The Portraits shall introduce to the public acquaintance only such persons as have figured in some eminent station, or been remarkable for their abilities, stations, or accidents in life. And the Letter-Press shall convey either original essays, or extracts from books, whose price and
scarcity

scarcity have rendered them accessible only to a few. Any Gentlemen, possessed of Drawings, Coins, or Manuscripts, with which they would chuse to oblige the Public, may, by sending them to the Publisher, have them, if consistent with the plan, elegantly executed; and if incompatible or improper, immediately returned.

The cheapness and singularity of this undertaking will, it is hoped, recommend it to the public favour, to deserve which neither pains nor expence shall be spared; and the Editor begs leave to assure the Purchasers, that should he be so happy as to meet with success, he will, instead of flagging, redouble his efforts to please.



T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The following curious Account of the Ordinances used at Tournaments, asalso that respecting Battles in Lifts, or legal Duels, were copied by the late ingenious William Oldys, Esq; Norroy King of Arms, from a M S. marked I. 26. in the Library of the College of Arms, or Herald's Office, London.

The Ordinances Statutes and Rules made and enacted by John Erle of Worcester constable of England by the Kinges commandement at Windefore the 14th Day of May in the vith Yere of his noble reigne, to be observed and kepte in all manner of Justes of peace Royall, within this Realme of England, before his highnes or lieutenant by his commandement or licence, had from this Time forth, reserving alwais to the Quens highnes, and to the ladies there present, the attribution, and Gifte of the price, after the maner and forme accostomed, the merrites and demerites attribute according to the articles followenge.

FIRSTE, whoso breaketh most Speares, as they ought to be broken, shall have the Price.

. Item, who so hitteth thre tymes in the heaulme shall have the Price.

Numb. I.

C

Ite,

Ite, who so meteth two tymes Coronoll to Coronoll, shall have the Price.

Ite, who so beareth a man downe with Stroke of Speare, shall have the Price.

How the Price should be Lofte.

Firfte, who so Striketh a Horfe shall have no Price.

Ite, who so Striketh a man his Back turned, or Difarmyed of his Speare, shall have no Price.

Ite, who so hitteth the Toyle or Tilte thrise shall have no Price.

Ite, who so unheaulmes himself twice shall have no Price without his horfe faile him.

How Speares broken shalbe allowed.

Firfte, who so breaketh a Speare between the Saddell and the Charnell of the heaulme shalbe allowed for one.

Ite, who so breaketh a Speare from the Charnell upward shall be allowed for two.

Ite, who so breaketh a Speare so as he strike him down or put him out of his Saddell or difarme him in such wise as he maye not runne the nexte cowrft. after shalbe allowed for three Spears broken.

How Speares broken shalbe Difallowed.

Firfte, who so breakethe on the Saddell shalbe difallowed for a Speare breakinge.

Ite, who so hites the toyle or tilte once shalbe difallowed for two.

Ite, who so hitteth the toyle twice for the second tyme shalbe abased thre.

Ite, who so breaketh a Speare within a foote of the Coronoll shalbe judged as no Speare broken, but a good attempte.

For the Price.

Firfte, who so beareth a man downe owte of the Saddell or putteth him to the earthe, horfe and man, shall have the Price, before him that strikethe Coronoll to Coronoll two tymes.

Ite, he that striketh Coronoll to Coronoll two tymes shall have the Price before him that strikethe the Sight thre tymes.

Ite, he that strikethe the Sight thre tymes shall have the Price before him that breakethe moſte Speares.

Ite,

Ite, yf there be any man that fortunetly in this wise shalbe demed he bode longest in the feeld heaulmed and ranne the fairest cownse and gave the greatest strokes, helpinge himself best with his Speare.

WHEREAS your most noble grace haste moste habondantly given unto fowre maydens of your moste honorable Courte the castell caled Loyall to dispose accordinge to their pleasures, they have most lyberallye given the garde and custodie of the same unto a capitaine, and with him 15 gentlemen, of whom I am the Officer of Armes, and have by them in commandement to certifie, unto your moste noble Grace under their fourme, that wheras thei Strangers evermore, servinge, to Ladies for the famous renown of this your noble court, hathe departed their forre contries for to se that same youre cownse therein to serve unto ladies accordinge to their custome under your protection and favour. That yt might please your Grace they have undertaken the Defence of the same to knowe and understand the fourme and manner under the whiche to the beste of their power lyke after the facion of their contrie thei purpose by your favorable suffrance to Defend and Keype the same against all comers, gentlemen of name and of armes.

Firste, in the place before the holde without shall stand an Unycorne white and with his fore legges sustaynenge iiij sheldes the one white signyfienge to the Justes that is to Saye who toureth that to be answer'd courts at the tilte with hastinge Harneys and Double Pieces by one of the Castell, the ij zede Signyfienge to the tourney, that is to saye who tourhethe that to be answer'd xij Strokes with the Sworde edge and Point rebated, the ij Yellowe Signyfyeng to the Barriers that is to saye who Toureth that to be answered at the Barrere xij Strokes with one hand Sworde the Poynte and edge rebated the iiijth blow Signyfienge to the Assaulte and who tourhith that to assaulte the said castell with Suche weepens as the said gentlemen sholl occupie that is to Saye Sworde target and morrispike with the Edge and Pointe Rebated.

Item yt shalbe Lawfull for the assaulters to Devise all manner of Engynes for the wynenge of the said Castell engyn or tole to breake the Ground or howse with all only xcepted.

Ite that no man assaulte the Castell with pike Sword Shott no throw other than shalbe lefte by the Unycorne a Patrone and Example.

Item none do meddell with fier neyther within nor without but to fire there gunes.

Ite. yf any of the approchars or defendors be taken to Paye for his Ransom thre yardes of Right Sattin to the Taker and every Captayne xiii yardes

Ite in any dayes that this enterprife shalbe don to begin at one of the cloke at after none, and to Continew until seven of the Clock at afternone,

Moreover yt is to be understood that the firste day of this enterprife shall begin on St John's Daye which is the xxvijth Daye of Novembre now next commynge and to End on new Year's Daye at vi of the Clock at After none.

Wheras divers noble Persons have enterprised and taken upon them to hold Justes Roiall and tourney, the iijth and th Daye of November at westend as plainlie appeere by their Articles, and at so noble a Feaste dyverse & Sondrie exercises of armes are used, therefore and to thee Intent that if there be any gentlemen or other men of Armes that present not themselves at the said Daies of Justes or torneye there be vi gent, that will make them disporte the xiith daye of novembre, accordinge to these Articles followeng yf yt so please the Kinges highness for whose Pleasure the Quenes and all the Ladies they undertake the said enterprice and Especially for the pleasure of their redoubred Lady and fairest princeesse the eldest Daughter to our Sovereigne Lord the kinge.

Firste in the Place appointed for the said Justes and tourney there shalbe ordeyned against the said xijth Daye a good nombre of Speares and Swordes suche as shall please the Kinges Grace, and the said vi Gent sent in the same Place in hastinge harnises to answer other vi gent in this nam'd wise,

The vi comers shall take a Speare and a Sword every of them in like wise the vi gent. puttinge themselves in Range Directly against their fellowes every man his Speare on his thighe and his sword where yt shall Please him and then at the Sownde of the trumpete to Charge and runne together oll at once every man to his fellowe that shall stande against him and so Pas throughe.

Ite, the cowrse with the Spears passed every man to take to his Sworde and do his best, only the foyne except, chosinge his fellow by fortune as it shall happen, and so to continew untill the Tyme that the kinge shall comand to reast.

Ite yf any man of armes breake his Sword or lose yt by any fortune he maye retorne to the Skaffold where the Herehaults be and there Receave an other and so Enter into the tourney againe, Also yt shall not neede that every man confyne to still in fightinge with him whome he shall firste encounter but if he will maye also ferche to and fro taking his adxantage, and Helpinge his fellow

fellow if neede be, alwaies defended that no man Laye hand on other but only with his Sworde to do his beste nor twaine to sett uppon one alone unleſt yt be in aydinge of his fellow as above.

Ite, If yt hap that there com to anſwer this enterpriſe more than the nombre of vi. yt ſhalbe at the Kinges pleaſure if the Said gent ſhall anſwer them at Suche daies as ſhall Pleaſe his grace or ells to be devided halfe with them and thother half againſt them alwaie obſervinge the ſaid Articles

Ite If any man be diſarmed he maye withdrawe him ſelfe if he will but once Paſt the Barres he maye not com agayne into the torney, for that Daye, Alſo there ſhall no man have his Servant within the Barres with any peece of har- hois for no man ſhalbe within the ſaid barres but ſuche as ſhalbe aſſigned by the Kinges Grace.

Ite who ſhall beſte demeane him ſelfe at thee ſame arte of armes ſhall have a Sword garniſhed to the valew of iij hundred crownes or under.

Ite every man that will be at the ſaid tourney ſhall Delyver his name to one of the thre Kinges of Armes by the Laſte daye of October which ſhall declare to them if any Doubte be made to the ſaid Articles

Ite, if any man ſtrike a horſe with his Speare he ſhalbe put owt of the tor- teye withowt any favour incontinent and if any Slaye an horſe he ſhall paye to the owner of the ſaid horſe an hundred crownes in recompence alſo yt is not to be ſought that any man will ſtrike an Horſe willingly for if it do it ſhall be to his Great Diſhonor.

Therefore the ſaid vi Gentlemen beſeche the Kinges noble Grace that this bill of the ſaide articles ſigned with his moſte noble hande may be a ſufficient warrant and comandement unto his Officers of Armes to make proclamation thereof as well in his moſte noble cowrte as in all ſuch other places as ſhalbe moſte Requyſite.

EVER in cowrte of Great Kynges are wonte to com Knights of Dyvers nations and more to this cowrte of England where is mayntayned knyght- hood and feats of armes valliantly for the ſervice of Ladies in more higher Degrees and Eſtates then in any realme of the worlde It beſeemeth well to Don Francisco de Mendoza and Carlaſt De la Vega that here bettar than in any place thei may ſnew their great Deſire that they have to ſerve their Ladies They Saye that they will mayntayne to fight on foote at the barriars with

D

footmens

footmens harnois iij pushes with a Pike and xii Strokes with a Sworde in the Place appoynted before the cōwrt gate the tuesday being the iijth Daye of Decembre from xii of the Clocke untill six at night to all noble men or knightes that will com to the said combates with the condicions that here followe requyring these Lordes, The Erle of Arrondell the Lord Clynton and Garde Lopus de Padilla and Don Pedro de Cordoua that they wilbe Judges of their triumphes.

First he that cometh moste gallauntly foorth not bringinge any golde or silver tyne for counterfait woven or embroidered nor no gold Smythes worke on him shalbe given a brooche of gold.

Ite he that fighteth best with the pike shall have a ringe of Golde with a ruby in yt.

Ite he that fighteth best with a sword shall have a ringe of Gold with a Dyamonde.

When they shall iointly fight together accordinge to the appoyntment he that then dothe moste valiantly shall have a Ringe with a Dyamonde.

Ite he that giveth a stroke with a Pike from the girdle downward or under the barriar shall win no price.

Ite he that shall have a close gauntlett or any thinge to fasten his Sworde to his Hande shall win no price

Ite he that his sword falleth owt of his hand shall winne no price

Ite he that Stayeth his hand in fight on the barriars shall win no price.

Ite. whofoev. shall fight and sheweth not his Sword to the Judges shall win no price.

Yet it is to be understood that the challengers maye wyn all these prises agaynste the firste comers Defendants and more the moste gollaunte as yt is afore expressed

The mayntenars maye take ayde or Assistance of the noble men and of suche as they shall thinke beste.

Moreover that all suche triumphes as are agreed uppon by the challenger and allowed by the prince shalbe publised by the Kinge of Armes of the province in suche places as shalbe appoynted by the Prince, And also that the nexte night after any triumphes is ended the Gifte of the prises is to be pleyamed by the said King of Armes in the pſence chamber after the Second cōwrt be served the manner wherof hereafter followethe.

O yes,

O yes, O yes O yes, we lett to understand to all princes and princeffes Lordes Ladies and Gentlewomen of this noble cowrte and to all others to whom yt appertaynethe that the nobles that this Daye have exerfised the feates of Armes at the Tilte Tornoy and barriars, have every one behaved them felves moſte vallyanntly in Showeng their prowes and valour worthie of Greate Proiſe

And to begine, as towchinge the brave entre of the Lorde — made by him very gallantly the Kinges Majeſtie more brave then he and above all the Erle —, unto whom the Price of a very Riche ring is given by the Quenes Majeſtie by the adviſe of other princeſſes Ladies and gentlewomen of this noble cowrte

And as towchinge the valyantnes of the piques the Duke M hathe very valyantly bhaved him ſelfe, the Erle of P. bettar than he and above all others the erle of D, unto whome the Price of a Ringe of Golde with a Ruby is Given by the moſte hige & Mightie princes the Quene of England by the Advice aforeſaid

And as towchinge the valyantnes of the Sworde ——— Knight hathe very well behaved him ſelfe The Erle N Bettar than he and Sir J P Knight above all the reſte unto whome is given the Price of a Ringe of Golde with a Dyamond by the Quenes moſte Excellent Majeſtie by the adviſe of other princeſſes Ladies and Gentlewomen.

And as towching the valyantnes of the Sworde at the foyle Sir W R Knight hathe very valyanntly behaved himſelfe, The Marquis C bettar then he and above all others the Kinges Majeſtie, unto whome was Given the Price of a ringe of Golde with a Dyamond by the Quenes Majeſtie, by the adviſe of other princes Ladies and Gentlewomen

Finally towchinge the valiancie of the Pique the poynte abated Thomas P hathe well and valyantly behaved him ſelf, Charles C better than he and above all others Z S, unto whom was Given by the Quenes Majeſtie a ringe of Gold by the Adviſe of other Princes Ladies and Gentlewomen.

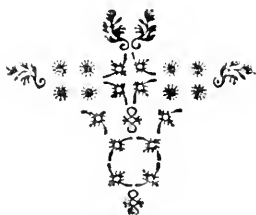
Fees apperteyneng to the Officers of Armes at all those triumphes aforesaide.

FIRSTE yf any of the Sayd Challengers or defendante fall to the grounde horse and all, the Said horse ought to be the Officers of Armes

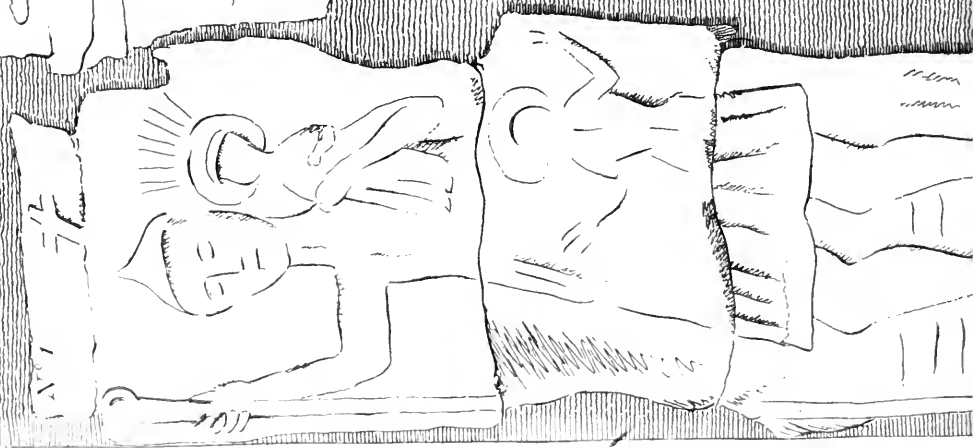
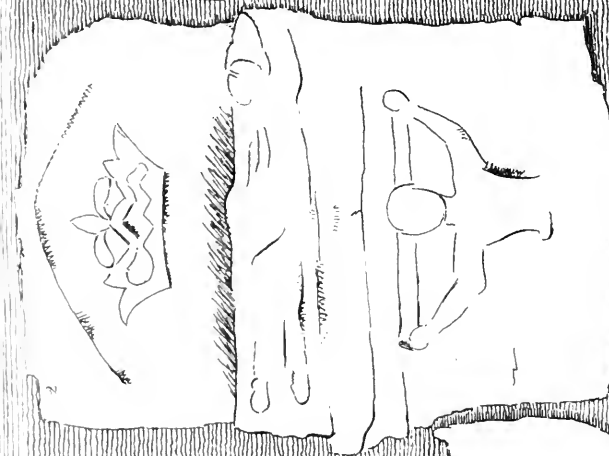
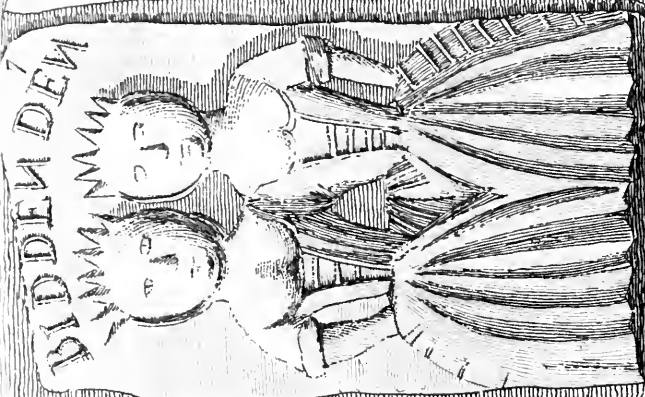
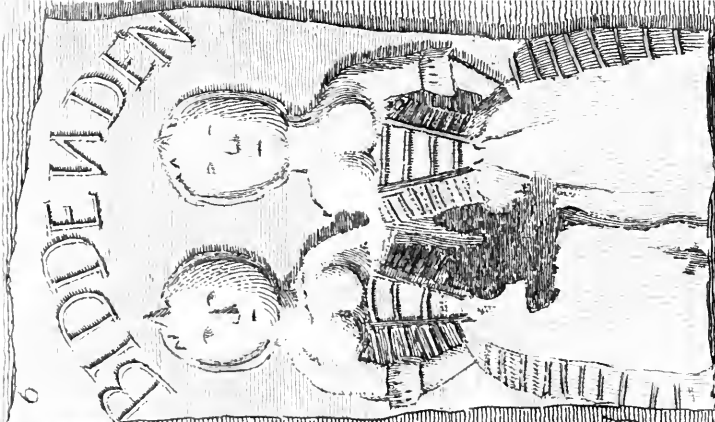
Item at all Justes with Speares or axes that is made in those fields the Covertures of the Horses behinde the Saddells, the Cotes of Armes of the Challengers or defendante, with all the Speares axez and Swordes broked and broken, the States whereon the said Officers of Armes sit belonge unto them And furthermore the Kinge of Armes or herehault that PClameth the said Justes shall have vi Elles of Skarlett and Duringe the said Justes their wages, and also all the banners Standards and cotes of Armes that be worne in that feeld that Daye belonge to the said Officers.

Also what noble man so ever he be that entreth into the saide feeld or Justes, the firste tyme, he ought to Give the Officers of Armes 6 crownes of Golde for the marshallinge of his armes, that tyme and no more.

(To be continued.)



EXPLA.



EXPLANATION of the MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

THE numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Plate exhibit diverse rude figures, scratched on the chalk wall of the second story of Guildford Castle in Surry; tradition makes them the work of a great personage confined there, who used to beguile the tedious hours of his imprisonment by amusing himself with these delineations. Who this great personage was, or at what time he was there confined, is not known, but the stile of these figures themselves bespeak them of no very modern date; several similar to them were not long ago discovered in a subterraneous chapel at Royston in Cambridgeshire.

No. 1. represents St. Christopher, with his staff, carrying in his arms an infant Christ; the other figure, scratched on the side of his garment, having its head surrounded with a nimbus, or glory, seems to have been since added.

No. 2. shews the figure of a Bishop, (as appears by his mitre) reposing beneath an arch, over him is an antique crown, and beneath him an imperfect sketch of Christ upon the cross.

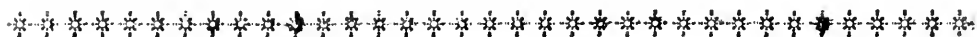
No. 3. is a square Pillaster, whose capital is decorated with ornaments in the Saxon stile, similar to several in the Undercroft of the Cathedral of Canterbury.

No. 4. is a complete Historical Piece, representing the crucifixion, where, though rudely executed, the fainting Virgin, and the Soldier piercing the side of our Saviour, are both delineated, as also the figure of St. John, who, by his joined and uplifted hands, seems in the attitude of praying.

No. 5. is a King, wearing a crown of a very ancient form, and holding an orb in his hand, near him is the defaced traces of another.

No. 6 and 7. shew two small Loaves, or Cakes, annually distributed on Easter Sunday, at Biddenden church, in the Weald of Kent, when they bake fourteen bushel of wheat, half in small loaves, in memory of two sisters, who lived, as tradition says, 250 years ago, and who, according to the account given in that parish, were joined together at the shoulders and lower parts of their bodies; in this state they lived many years, not without frequent quarrels, which sometimes terminated in blows. At length one of them died, and her sister, refusing to be separated, did not long survive.

At their decease they by will left certain lands, then let at six, and now at twenty pounds per annum, out of the produce of which they directed these loaves to be provided; they are of different fineness and forms, as may be seen by the two specimens here presented.—The country people assemble in great numbers at the church where these loaves are distributed.



BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE.

THE Citizens of London, residing about Fleet-street and St. Paul's, long having experienced the inconveniency arising from a want of communication with the Borough of Southwark, and an immediate outlet to the County of Surry, other than by the Bridges of London and Westminster, at length formed a design to erect a Bridge in that neighbourhood, to which they were, it is said, greatly induced by a sensible Pamphlet attributed to Samuel Dicker, Esq; the proprietor of Walton Bridge, wherein the utility, and even necessity of such an erection was demonstrated.

After some assemblies of the Common Council, it was agreed, at one held February 22, 1754, that a Bridge should be built between those of London and Westminster, and a Committee was instituted, consisting of the Aldermen, all the Deputies, and one Commoner of each Ward, who were empowered to consider on a proper plan and situation.

In pursuance of these deliberations Black Friars was the spot pitched upon, and January 13, 1756, a Petition was presented to Parliament, in consequence of which an Act passed, whereby the Mayor, &c. were empowered to raise 30,000*l.* per ann. on loans, until 160,000*l.* should be raised, the interest of which was to be paid by the tolls granted by the said Act. The City was also authorised to fill up the channel of Bridewell Dock, between Fleet-bridge and the Thames, making sufficient drains and sewers.

The Committee, after examining many plans, pitched upon one given by Mr. Robert Mylne, who was appointed Architect. The first pile was driven January 7, 1760; and on the last day of October the first stone was laid, with great solemnity, by the Lord Mayor and Committee, when several gold, silver, and copper coins of his late Majesty, were deposited under it, together with a silver medal given by the Roman Academy to Mr. Mylne, as a prize

prize for his superior skill in Architecture. By order of the Court of Common Council a plate with the following inscription was likewise placed there; the propriety of its stile was severely criticised by the Literati, and with some humour ridiculed in a tract entitled *City Latin*.

Ultimo die Octobris, Anno ab Incarnatione
MDCC LX.

Auspicatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
Regnum jam ineunte,
Pontus hujus, in Reipublicæ commodum
Urbisque Majestatem
(Late tum flagrante Bello)
à S. P. Q. L. suscepti,
Primum Lapidem posuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor:

ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto.
Utque apud posteros extet Monumentum
Voluntatis suæ erga Virum
Qui Vigori Ingenij, Animi Constantiâ,
Probitatis et Virtutis suæ felici quadam Contagione
(favente Deo
faustisque GEORGII Secundi Auspiciis)
IMPERIUM BRITANNICUM
In
ASIA, AFRICA et AMERICA,
Restituit, auxit & stabilivit,
Necnon Patriæ antiquum Honorem et Auctoritatem
Inter EUROPÆ Gentes instauravit;
Cives LONDINENSES, uno Consensu
Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt Nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

TRANSLATED.

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,
 and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of
 GEORGE the Third,
 Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord-Mayor,
 laid the first Stone of this Bridge,
 Undertaken by the Common-council of London
 (in the height of an extensive War)
 for the public accommodation
 and ornament of the City,
 ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
 And that there may remain to posterity
 a monument of this City's affection to the Man,
 who, by the strength of his Genius,
 the steadiness of his Mind,
 and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and
 Spirit,
 (under the divine favour
 and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the Second)
 recovered, augmented, and secured
 The BRITISH Empire
 in ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA,
 And restored the antient reputation
 and influence of his country
 amongst the nations of EUROPE,
 The Citizens of London have unanimously voted
 this Bridge to be inscribed with the Name of
 WILLIAM PITT.

All the arches of the southernmost half of the Bridge being completed, a temporary Bridge for foot-passengers was begun, and on the 19th of November, 1767, opened. The form and construction of which will be better comprehended from the View here given, than can be conveyed by a verbal description. The Drawing was taken Anno 1767, from a window in Black-Friars

Friars Coffee-house, near the north-easternmost foot of the Bridge. The small wooden hut there shewn was one of the toll houses.

Although the building of the temporary Bridge cost 2,167*l.* yet the tolls thereby collected not only replaced that sum, but accumulated considerably towards the discharge of the annual interest for the great debt.

At length, within ten years and three quarters from the time of his being first employed, Mr. Mylne completed this Bridge, for which his salary and those of his clerks amounted to 3762*l.* 10*s.* From the accounts laid before the Committee, it appears that the nett expence of building amounted to 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* exclusive of 5,830*l.* for arching and filling up Fleet Ditch, and 2,167*l.* the cost of making and altering the temporary Bridge.

The following description of its form and dimensions are given in Northouc's History of London.

This Bridge consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, while the Bridge itself is low; when a person is under one of these arches, the extent of the vaults overhead cannot be viewed without awe! the dimensions of this fabrick are as under:

		Feet
Length of the Bridge from wharf to wharf	—	995 English
Width of the central arch	— — —	100
Width of the arches on each side, reckoning from the central one toward the shore	—	98
		93
		83
		76
Width of the carriage way	———	28 } total width
Width of the raised foot ways on each side	—	7 } 42 feet
Heighth of the ballustrade on the inside	—	4 10 inches

The upper surface of this Bridge is a portion of a very large circle; so that the whole forms one arch, and appears a gently swelling ground under foot all the way. Over each pier is a recess or balcony, containing a bench, and supported below by two Ionic pillars, and two pilasters; which stand on a semicircular projection of the pier, above high water mark; these pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the Bridge on either side. At each extremity of the Bridge spreads open the foot ways, rounding off to the right and left a quadrant of a circle, by which an open access is formed,

no less agreeable than useful on the approach. There are two flights of stone steps at each end, defended by iron rails, for the conveniency of taking water, each of which has a neat brick building beside the landing place at the top, as shelters and privies for the watermen. These stairs, however, by conforming to the curvatures at the end of the Bridge, are more elegant than convenient; a flight of fifty narrow stone steps, without a landing place, must be very tiresome to porters going up and down with loads, and no less dangerous in frosty weather, when, if a person slips down near the top, there is nothing to check their fall till they reach the water at the flood, or the bottom at the ebb of the tide. Beside the intrinsic merit of this Bridge, it has been observed, that from its situation it enjoys the concurrent advantage of affording the best, if not the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul, with the various churches in the amphitheatre extending from Westminster to the Tower.

The wooden frames on which the arches of this Bridge were turned, were very ingeniously contrived for strength and lightness, allowing a free passage for boats under them, while they were standing.

A curious model of one with the wood work under it, the foundation of the piers below, with the road and foot passages over it, and two patterns for the rails on each side, is preserved in the British Museum.

Within these few years the toll gates next the City have been taken off, so that the Citizens enjoy the privilege of walking the whole length of the Bridge, and enjoying the fresh air, gratis.



BOLTON HALL,

ONE of the seats of his Grace the Duke of Bolton, is situated in a most beautiful valley called Wensley-Dale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, ten miles from Richmond, and four from Middleham. The environs of this seat, however worthy to be celebrated, seem not, till of late, perhaps from its distant retirement, to have lived in description; but now its rural scenes, antiquities, and other objects of curiosity, are called forth, and besides the
pencil

pencil of the Artist, have successfully exercised, both the pen of the Muse, the Antiquary, and the Traveller.*

This house was finished about the year 1678, by Charles, Marquis of Winchester, afterwards created Duke of Bolton, son of John, the fifth Marquis, who so gallantly defended his house at Basing, in Hampshire, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First.

The mansion is built with stone, and although it cannot boast the elegance of some of our modern erections, yet does not want that sober dignity which bespeaks respect, added to which, the apartments and offices are both spacious and convenient.

The great dining, and an adjoining smaller room, were finished by Artists from Italy—and though near a century has elapsed since their construction, do not differ much from the modern stile of decoration.

The pleasure gardens, which have been formed at a great expence, are laid out in the old taste, including yews, holly, fishponds, and a spouting fountain, and agree with the stile of the building. The gardens rise in terraces behind the house, and with firs and other trees shelter the mansion from the keen northern winds; they, in their turn, are fenced on that quarter, by gradual ascents; and lastly, at about the distance of two miles, by a ridge of high perpendicular rocks, regularly continued like a fortification, and bordered below with shrubbery and wood, which bound the northernmost side of Wensley-Dale.

The surrounding grounds are well wooded, and at the distance of 200 yards to the south, the river Eure runs parallel to the house; a range of lofty hills, or rather mountains, part romantically black and barren, and part beautifully verdant, and diversified with trees, close the prospect, and terminate the valley to the south. Near the top of these hills is a temple, or hunting tower, which commands a most enchanting and extensive view.

The Duke, besides this seat and its demesnes, with an antient castle, elegantly engraved and historically described in the Antiquities of England, possesses a very valuable property, being owner of ten contiguous manors.

The annexed View shews the southern aspect of the house, which overlooks the parks, severally appropriated in times past for red and fallow deer; but the last kind only now remain. In former ages so fond were the noble owners

* See Maude's Wensley-Dale, Grose's Antiquities, Young's Northern Tour; and we are informed that Mr. Pennant is now closing the Eulogium of this Vale with his Observations.

owners of this sort of inclosure, probably from the diversion which the Chace afforded, that the fences were said to have measured sixty miles, which grounds, although many are now divided, severally retain the appellation of Park. That now denominated Capplebank, properly used as a park, is distinguished by a gradually climbing avenue from the house, until the ascent becomes abrupt, and terminates the horizon at the distance of about a mile and a half; this circumstance, combined with some striking objects on the side view, give the prospects a kind of romantic air, unusually pleasing and picturesque.

In this retirement lived, during the agitated reign of James the Second, that Marquis of Winchester, who, by feigning a temporary indisposition for political purposes, contributed so much towards effecting the Revolution. Even now near the mansion, in the deep solitude of a woody dell, is to be seen the ruin of a house, which the Marquis built, and to which he used occasionally to retreat, in the awful hours of night, to enjoy that taciturnity and to cultivate that character he then found so convenient and necessary to assume.



The representation of the story here related is engraved on both sides of the same Plate; in one Selwyn appears with a hat on his head, and in the other he is bareheaded, but with spurs on, a circumstance wanting in the former. From this double representation some have thought he performed this feat more than once, others with more probability attribute it to the first Engraving not having been approved of by the family, as deficient either in likeness or some other circumstance, wherefore a second might be done, and to save the expence of a fresh Plate, was executed on the back of the former, which opinion receives some confirmation from the four holes, seen at the corners of the Plate, by which it was immoveably fastened down, so that only one side could be viewed. In this Drawing both sides of the Plate are shewn.

Beneath his feet, and those of his wife and children, is the following inscription in the ancient black letter.

Here lyeth y^e bodey of John Selwyn gent. keeper
of her Ma^{ties} Parke of Otlands under y^e
Right honorable Charles Howard Lord Ad-
myral of England his good Lord & Mr. who
had issue by Susan his Wyfe v Sunes & vi
Daughters all lybing at his Death & departed
out of this World the 27th Day of Marche
Anno Domini 1587.



In the year 1600, the first reindeer was brought to the court of the King of Denmark. The King was very much pleased with the animal, and ordered that it should be kept in the park. The reindeer was then used for riding, and the King's children were very fond of it. The reindeer was also used for pulling a carriage, and the King's children were very fond of it. The reindeer was also used for pulling a carriage, and the King's children were very fond of it.

The ACCOUNT of the ORDINANCES used at TOURNAMENTS, &c. &c.
continued.

TO his right highe and mightie Lorde and Liege Rychard by the Grace of God Kinge of Englande and France, Lorde of Ireland and Acquytaine Thomas Duke of Gloster your Conestable of England Shewethe that wheras many batteyles within Listes have been in this your Realme of England as well as late in the tyme, and presence of my right worthie Lorde and father your Grandfather whom God Pardon, as in this your Tyme and Presence more then hathe ben longe tyme before, and it is very apparante that many oughte to have ben And for that yt is the greateste arte that may be in Armes and that to your righte excellent royall Majestie appertayneth the Soveregetie Jurisdiction and Knowledge so that yt be grounded by Justice and Equitie to Yo honorable renowne in whom all Justice oughte to remayne and be, Wherefore for that there are dyvers maners, costomes and orders establisshed in dyvers Partes and Contries as well within your Subjection as otherwhers whersoever, howbeit this your said Realme had never any establisshmente costomes or Ordynance of armed Batteyles within listes in your tyme nor yet in the Tyme of your noble Progenytors olbeyt they were wise valyant and juste. Nevertheles becawse that yo your heirs and Successors may the bettar do Justice and equitye to all suche as in Lyke feates of Armes shall have to do before you as well your Leges and Subjects as others whatsoever I your said humble Liege and constable do offer unto your royall Majestie this litle booke of the order and maner of combatinge in Listes not Denyenge but that it is not so wisely nor with so good advisement and discretion made but that yt maye easely be amended Requyring your noblesse as humbly as I maye or can that of your bengnytie yt might Please your Grace to survey, examyne correcte and amend the said booke, Shewenge your opinion as yt shall seeme good with the Delyberation and Advisement of the wiseste, most valyant and sufficient Lordes and Knightes of your Realme who in feates of Armes have the Greateste knowledge, Albeit I have enterprised this worke, I have not Don the same to take upon me suche knowledge or Skill, that I ame hable to accomplyshe suche a matter but for that yt be-

longeth to my office Although that those which were in the same office before me did never write the same howbeit they were wise and discrete ye farre more than I am, Wherefore I requyre your royall Ma^{tie} and all my companyons and freindes wch the said book shall see or heare that you and they will hold me xcused if there be any thinge more or lesse added to the same then ought to be, for accordinge to the litle Power and Knowledge that I have, I have made the same beseechinge your highnes my right excellent and right worthie Lorde that the Saide Booke maye be xamyned corrected and amended of you your Grace valyant and Sufficent Lordes and Knightes of yo^r Realme who in feates of armes have the greatest knowledge, as aforesaid further maye yt please you to establishe, approve ordeyne and confirme the said booke to be kept in your said realme of England for you your heirs and Successors being Kinges of England as to whome of Right it appertayneth.

FIRSTE, the quarrells and billes of the Challenger and Defendante shalbe Pleaded in the cowrte before the Conestable and Marshall, an if they can not prove their cawse neyther by witnes nor otherwise, but disside their quarrell by force the one to prove his entent uppon the other, and th'other in like case to Defende, the Conestable hath power to appointe the battaile as Chief vycaire or Captaine Under God and the Kinge, The battaile being appoynted the Constable shall assigne them the Daye and Place in Sorte that yt be not within xl. Daies after the battaile appointed unlesst yt be by the consent of the Challenger and Def. awardinge them how many weapons thei shall have that is to Saye Glayve Longesword Short Sworde and Dagar Also the said Challenger and Defendante shall finde Sufficent Sureties and Pledges that every of them shall come at their saide Daye, the Challenger to Trie his prooffe uppon the Defendante and the Def. in his Defence uppon the Challenger, And that the howre be appointed to the Challenger and that he be in the Listes at leaste by the howre of Pryme to make his Prooffe and Discharge his Sureties and the Def. to do in lyke case and that neyther of them do hurte, damage laye in waight nor do the other any Grevance or anoyance by them or any of their frendes well willers or others whatsoever before the howre appoynted to the battaile.

The Kynge shall finde the feelde to fight in and the Listes shalbe made and Devised by the Conestable, and yt is to be Considered that the Listes must be 60 pace long and 40 pace brode in good order and that the Grownde be harde,

harde, stable and firme, and equally made without great Stones the grownde flatt and that the Listes be strongly barred abowte with one Dore in the este an other in the Weaste with good and stronge barres vij foot hyghe or more that a Horſe can not leape over them.

The Daye of the battaile the Kinge ſhalbe in a ſtate upon a Highe Skafſolde and a Place ſhalbe made for the Conſtable and Marſhall at the foote of the Stears of the ſaid Skafſolde where they ſhall ſit and then the Surities of the Challenger and Defendante ſhalbe called into the Liſtes and preſent in the Cowrte before the Kinge as Priſonars untill the Challenger and Defendante be come into the Liſtes and have made their Affurance.

When the Challenger comethe in his Torneye he ſhall come to the Eaſte gate of the Liſtes in ſuche manner as he will fight wth his Armour and Weapons as is appoynted by the Cowrte and there he ſhall remayne untill that he be led away by the Conſtable in ſorte that when he is com to the Gate the Conſtable and Marſhall ſhall go thether and the Conſtable ſhall aſke him what man he is that is come, armed to the Doore of the Liſtes, what is his name, and Wherefore he is come, and the Challenger ſhall anſwer, I am Suche a one, A de F the Challenger that is com hether Er for to accompliſhe Er, Then the Conſtable openynge the umbrell of his heaulmet and Perceavinge him to be the Same man w^{ch} is the Challenger ſhall cauſe the Doore of the Liſtes to be opened and Suffer him to Enter with his ſaid Armour weapons victualls and other Lowable Neceſſaries abowte him and Alſo his Cownſaill with him and then he ſhall bringe him before the Kinge and to his State where he ſhall attend untill the Defendant be come.

In the like ſorte ſhalbe donne to the Defendante but that he ſhall enter in at the weſte dore of the liſtes

The Conſtables Clarke ſhall write and put in regeſter the Comynge of and the howre of the entrance of the Challenger, and how he entered into the liſtes a foote or on horſe backe withe the Coolor of the Horſe and how the horſe is armed leſte anye thinge ſholde happen by weaknes of the horſe or harnes and Alſo the harnes of the Challenger and howe he is armed and with how many weapons he entrithe the Liſtes and what victualls or other lowable neceſſaries he bringethe into the Liſtes withe him.

In the like ſorte ſhalbe donne to the Defendante.

Further that the Conſtable cauſe goode heede to be taken that no man neyther before nor behinde the Challenger or Defendante ſhall bringe any more weapons or victualls than are appointed by the Cowrte.

If so be that the Defendant come not in tyme at the Daye howre and tyme lymeted by the Cowrte the Conestable shall comande the marshall to cawse him to be called at the fower Cornars of the Listes, the which Crie shalbe made there in manner and forme followenge, Oies, Oies, Oies, E de B Defendant come to the tourneye the which yow have enterprised this Daye to discharge the Sureties before the kinge, the Conestable and Marshall do encounter in your Defence A de F the Challenger in that he hathe surmyfed the

And if that he com not then in tyme he shalbe caled the seconde tyme in the lyke manner and in the ende he shall saye come the Daye Passethe to Moche and if he come not at that tyme he shalbe caled agayne the Thirde tyme but yt shalbe between the highe third and Middaye in the Same manner as before and in the Ende he shall saye the Daye passethe to Moche and the howre of Middaye is at hand see that you come at that howre of Middaye at the farthest uppon perrill that maye Ensue.

Albeit that the Conestable have appointed the howre and tyme unto the Defendant to Com to his torney, nevertheles though he tarry untill myddaye the Judgment ought not to Pas against him whether yt be in Case of Treason or otherwise but yt is not so with the Challenger for yt behoveth him to kepe his howre and tyme lymeted by the Cowrte withoutt any p'longinge or excuse whatsoever whether yt be in case of Treason or otherwise.

The Challenger and the Def^t beinge entred into the Listes with their armour weapons victualls other lowable necessaries and cownsailes as they are assigned by the Cowrte the Conestable shall knowe the Kinges Pleasure whether he will appointe any of the Lordes or Knightes of honor to the Saide parties to heare their othe or whether he will that the said othe be made before him or before the Constable and Marshall within the Listes, the Which thinge beinge donne the Conestable and Marshall shall veve the Speares of the said Challenger and Defendant and shall cawse them to be cut and Sharpned of equall measure as shalbe after reherfed.

Then the Challenger and Def^t beinge by the constable serched for their weapons that thei be allowable withoutt any manner of engyne in them Disallowable and if they be otherwise then reason requyareth then thei shalbe taken awaye cleerely for reason good faithe nor Lawe of Armes ought not to Suffer any false engyne or treachery in so greate a Deede, further yt is to be noted that the Challenger or Def^t maye arme themselves as Surely upon their bodies as shall seeme good to them and to have a targe or pravis in the Listes
becawst

becawst yt as but Armure so that it be withowt any engyne in hit disallowable if the one have yt and thother not and if yt fortune that the one of them wolde make his Glayve shorte within the mesure of the Standard yt nevertheles the other maye have yt of the measure of the Standard if he will demand yt of the Cowrte, but as towchinge the Speares which has the Measure of the Standard the one shalbe made of equall measure after the other.

And then the Conestable shall sende by the Marshall furste for the Challenger and his Cownsaile to make his Othe, and before the said othe, the Conestable shall aske him whether he will proteste any more and if he will that then he put yt in Writinge for from thence foorth he shall not make any other Protestation.

The Constable shall have his Clarke redie in his presence and shall Laye before him a booke open and then the Constable shall cawse his saide Clarke to Reade the saide bill of the Challenger a lowde and the bill beinge redde the Conestable shall saye to the Challenger A de F thow knowest this bill well and this the warrante and gage that thou gavest into owr Cowrte so shall thow laye thi right hande upon these Saincts and shall fware in manner and forme followenge.

Thou A de F shalt Sware that this thei bill is trewe in all poynts and Articles conteyned in the same from the begynnyng to the Ende and that thow entendeit to prove the same this daye uppon the said E de B Def^t so God the healpe and all the Saincts.

This beinge ended the Marshall shall cawse him to be led backe into his Place and the Constable shall cawse the Def. to be caled by the Marshall and the lyke shalbe don to the Def. as before to the Challenger.

Afterwardes the Constable shall cawse the Challenger to be caled agayne by the Marshall and shall cawse him to laye his hande as before uppon the booke and shall saye A de F, thow Shalt Sweare that thow ne haste nor shalt have more weapons abowte the, ne on thie bodie nor withⁱⁿ these Listes, other then are assigned the by the Cowrte that is to Saye Glayve Longsword Short Sworde and Dagger, nor any other Knyfe Smale or greate, ne itone of vertue ne herbe ne charme, experience carrecte, or enchantment by the ne for the by the whiche thow trusteste the bettar to vanquyshe the saide E de B, thine adversarie whiche shall com agaynst the within the Listes this daye in his Defence, and that thow trusteste in no other thinge but only in God in the bodie

and thi Rightfull quarrell fo God the healpe and all Saincts, after the faide othe beinge ended he shalbe led agayne to his Place.

In the like Sorte shalbe don to the Defendant.

The whiche othes beinge ended, and their Chamberlains and Pages being taken awaye, the Conestable shall cawse by the marshall bothe the Challenger and Def^t to be Called who shalbe brought and garded by the Constable and Marshalls men before them, and the Conestable shall Saye to bothe parties thowe A de F the shalt take E de B Defendant by the right hand and he the in lyke case charginge you and every of you in the Kinges name upon perill that maye ensue and upon perill to lose your quarell, that whosoever yt is that is fownde in Defawte, that neyther of you be so hardie to do to the Other any hurte troble or Grevance nor to thretten any other myschef at this tyme by the hand uppon perill beforefaid This charge beinge ended the Conestable Shall cawse them to Claspe their handes together and to laye their leste handes upon the booke Sayenge to the Challenger A de F challenger thow swearest by the faithe that thou gevest in the Hande of thine Adversarie E de B Defendant and by all the Saincts that you touche withe youre leste hand that this present Daye you shall do all your Power by all meanes that you can Devise to prove your entente againste E de B Defendant your Adversarie to make him yelde into your handes and so he to Crie or Speake or ells to Make him Die by your hande before you Depart owte of these Listes by the Tyme and sonne appoynted you by this cowrte by your faith, and so God you healpe and all Saincts.

Then he shall Saye to the Defendant E de B Defendant you sweare by the faithe that you give into the hand of your Adversarie A de F the Challenger and by all the Saincts that you touche with your leste hande that this present daye you shall use all your Strenght pollycie and Connynge in the beste sorte that you maye or can to defend your selfe againste A de F the Challenger your adversarie in that he hathe surmysed, the so God the healpe and all Saincts.

The Othes beinge ended and every of them led to his place their cownse-lors and frendes beinge taken awaye from them, there shalbe certaine ap-poynted by the Conestable and Marshall to Garde them, and yt is to be noted that then the Sureties of bothe parties ought to be discharged of their Sure-tieship if they will requyre yt of the Cowrte.

Then

Then Afterwardes the conestable shall comand the Marshall to Make a Proclamation at the 4 cornars of the listes in manner and forme followenge Oies, Oies, Oies, we charge and commande you in the behalf of the Kinge the Conestable, and Marshall that no man weyther of great or small Estat of what condition or nation soever he be, be so hardie from hencefoorth to approche the listes by 4 foote nor to speake one worde, to make any cowntenance Signe likehood or noyse wherby any of the parties A de F challenger and E de B defendant maye take advantage of eche other upon perill to lose their Life and goods at the Kinges Pleasure.

That done the conestable and Marshall shall cawse the listes to be voyded of all manner of persons except their lieutenante and two knights for the Conestable and one for the Marshall, who shalbe armed upon their bodies but they shall have no knyves or Swordes about them nor any other weapons wherby the Challenger or Defendante maye have any Advantage whether yt be by negligence or otherwise by not kepinge them but the two Lieutenants of the Conestable and Marshall ought to have in their handes eyther of them a Speare without Iron, for to Parte them if the Kinge wolde cawse them to staye in their Fightinge whether it be to rest or otherwise howsoer it be.

The Challenger beinge in this Place garded and accompanied by Suche as be apoynted by the Conestable and Marshall and the Defendante in lyke manner bothe parties beinge made redie appareiled and accompanied by their Keepers aforesaid the Marshall with the one partie and the Conestables Lieutenant with th'other the Conestable Sittinge in his place before the Kinge as his generall vicayre and the parties beinge redie to fight as ys said the Conestable shall by comandement of the kinge saye with a lowde voyce let them go and reste a While let them go agayne and reste a While, Let them go and Do their indevoir in Godes name, That beinge saide every man shall Departe frome bothe parties so they maye encownter, and Do what shall Seeme to them beste.

The Chalenger nor Defendant maye not eate nor Drinke from thenceforth without Leave or Lycence of the Kinge for any thinge that myght happen albeit they wolde agree to hit by Assent within themselves.

Thencefoorth yt is to be considered Diligently of the Conestable that if the kinge will cawse the Parties fightinge, to be parted, to reste or tarrye for what cawse soever it be, that he take good regard how they are parted that they be bothe in one Estate and Degree in all thinges if the Kinges would
Suffer

Suffier or cawse them to go together agayne and also that he harken well and have good regard to them whether they Speake to Eache other to render or otherwise for the witnessinge and Reporte of the wordes from thensforthe appertayneth unto him and unto none other.

And if the Battayle be in case of treason he whiche is Conviſte ſhalbe unarmed in the liſtes by the comandement of the Conestable and a pece of the Liſtes broken in reproche of him uppon the whiche he ſhalbe Drawen owte with horſes from the Same place where he is unarmed throughe the liſtes unto the Place of execution where he ſhalbe hedded or hanged accordinge to the Manner of the country the Whiche thinge aperteyneth to the Marſhall to Surveue and perform by his Office and to put the Same in execution and to be by untill yt be Donne and fully ended as well for the Challenger as Defendant for good faith righte and Lawe of Armes will that the Challenger encurre the Lyke Danger that the Defendant ſhould if he be vanquiſht and overcome.

If ſo be that the caſe be for any other cryme he whiche is conviſte or overcome ſhalbe unarmed without the Liſtes at the place of Execution whether yt be to be hanged or hedded as well the Challenger as the Defendant as yt is ſaid accordinge unto the uſage of the Contry but he ſhall not be Drawen unleſſe yt be in caſe of Treason.

Alſo yf yt be for any faſte or aſſion of armes he that is conviſte and overcome ſhalbe unarmed as ys aforeſaid and put forth of the Liſtes without any execution.

And yf it fortune that the kinge will take the Quarrell in hande and cawſe them to agree without Suffringe them any more to fighte, then the conestable taking the one Partie, and the Marſhall th'other oughte to bringe them before the Kinge and he Shewing them his mynde the Conestable and Marſhall ſhall leade them to one of the Doores of the Liſtes in Suche Sorte with their weapons horſe and Armour as they were fownd when the kinge toke the Quarrell in hande, And ſo they ſhall be ledde owte of the Doore equally ſo that the one go not owte before the other in no wiſe for after that the Kinge hath taken up the quarrell yt were Diſhoneſte that the one partie ſholde receave more Dyſhonor than thother for yt hath ben ſayd by Divers auncient wryters that he whiche goethe firſt owte of the Liſtes hath the Dyſhonor, the Same as ys as well in caſe of Treason as otherwiſe.

Alſo

Also their oughte to be false listes withowte the principall Listes between the which the Conft. & Marshall farvantes and the Kings Sargeants of Armes oughte to be to kepe and Defende if any man sholde make any offence or troble contrary to the Proclamation made in the Cowrte or any thinge that Might be contrary to the Kinges Roiall Majestie or Lawe of Armes, and those people ought to be armed in all Points.

The Conestable shall have there so many men of armes as are needfull and the Marshall shall have also by the Assignment of the Conestable so many as are requysite, whiche people shall have the garde as is aforfaid, and the Kinges Sargeante of Armes shall have the kepinge of the Dore of the Listes and the arefts yf any be made by the Comandement of the said Conft. and Marshall.

Farther if there be any meate or Drinke mynestred to the Challenger or Deft. or any other Lawfull necessaryes, after the counsellers frendes and Pages of the Challenger and Deft. are taken awaye as afore ys faide, the Saide admynistration dothe belonge to the herehaults and also the Proclamation made within the Cowrte and Listes.

The w^{ch} Kinges herehaults and Pursuyvants shall have a Place appointed for them by the Conestable and Marshall as nere to the Listes as thei maye well be made, so that theye maye se all the Deede and be redy if thei be caled to do any thinge.

The fees of the Kinge of Armes of the province and the other Officers of Armes is all the weapons horses & Armour the w^{ch} they had medled wthall and let fall to the Grownde after thei are entred into the Listes as well of the Challenger as Deft. and Also all horses weapons and armour of him that is convict whether yt be the Challenger or Deft wth the Listes Scaffold and Tymber used at the said Battaile.

The O T H E of the H E R A U L D E at y^e tyme of his Creation
before his Sovereigne.

From PHILPOT.

FIRSTE, ye shall swear, that ye shalbe true to the most high and
Mighty Prince, the Kinge our Souveraigne Lord, and yf you have any
knowledge, or hear any Imagination of Treason or Language or Words that
might sound to the Derogation or hurt of his Estate and highness (which
God Defend) you shall in that case as hastily and as soon as it is to you Possi-
ble Discover and Shew it unto his highness or to his Noble and Discreet
Councel and to conceal it in no Wise, Also you shall Promise and Swear that
you shall be conversant and serviceable to all Gentlemen to Do their com-
mands to their Worship and Knighthood by your good Councel that God has
Sent you and ever Ready to Offer your Service unto them.

Also you shall Promise and Swear to be Secret and Keep the Secrets of
Knights Esq^{rs}. Ladies and Gentlewomen as a Confessor of Arms, and not
to Discover them in any Wise except it be for Treason as it is before
said.

Also you shall Promise and Swear if fortune fall you in Diverse Lands and
Countries wherein you go or Ride that you find any Gentleman of Name
and of Arms that hath Lost his Goods in Worship & Knighthood in the
Kings Service, or in any other Place of Worship and is fallen into Poverty
you shall aid Support and Sucour him in that you may, & if he ask you
of your Good to his Sustenance you shall give him Part of such Good as
God hath sent you to Your Power, and as you may bear.

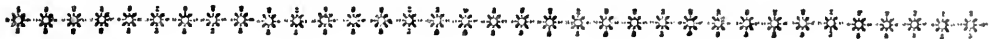
Also you shall Promise and Swear if you be in any Place that you hear
any Langugge between Party & Party that is not Worshipfull Profitable nor
Virtuous that you keep your Mouth close, and Report it not forth but to
their Worship and the Best.

Also you shall Promise & Swear if so be you be in any Place that you
hear any Debate or Language Dishonest between Gentleman & Gentlewoman
the Which you be Privy to If so be you be Required by Prince Judge or
any other to bear Witness unless that the Law will needs compel you so to
Do you shall not without Licence of Both Parties and When you have Leave
you

you shall not for any favour Love or awe but say the Sooth to Your Knowledge.

Also you shall Promise and Swear to be True & Secret to all Gentlewomen Widdows & Maidens, and in Case that any Man would Do them Wrong or force them or Disinherit them of their Livelyhood & they have no Goods to Pursue them for their Right to Princes or Judges if the Require you of Suppotation you shall Support them, with your Good Wisdom & Counsel to Princes and Judges.

Also you shall Promise and Swear that you shall forsake all Places of Dishonesty the Play of Hazardly & the common Haunt of Going into Taverns & other Places of Debates, Eschewing Vices and Takeing you to Virtues to Your Power this Article & all other Articles above said you shall Truly Keep so God you help and Holy Doom and by this Book and Crofs of this Sword that belongeth to Knighthood.



The O T H E of a H E R A U L D E abridged.

Taken from Vincent's Collection in the College of Arms.

FIRSTE ye shall swear to be true to y^e Kinge our Souveregn Lord whose Arms you bear, and to his heyres and Successors, And all suche Articles as apperteyneth to a Heralde to be Kept you shall well and truly observe & keep in every Poynt therof, as well as yf they were read to you Article by Article, so God you help and holydome and by this booke, and by the Crosse of the Sworde, y^e belongeth unto Knighthood.*

* This is the Oath as now read.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE annexed Dissertation on the Etymology of the Names of Places in Ireland, was drawn up by a Gentleman, well versed in the Language and Antiquities of that country. If you think it falls within the plan of your Work, you are extremely welcome to print it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Hertford, March 27, 1775.

C. L.

THAT the Names of Places in Ireland, in common with other countries, had originally some meaning, is not to be doubted, but the Etymology of most of them, is, or seems to be, totally forgot: however, there are many places whose situation or qualities still point out the original meaning of their names, viz.

Such as begin with, Agha, are denominated from a plain field adjacent, as Aghanacloighe, i. e. Aghnacloy. Stonefield, Aghalean, Broadfield, &c. &c. Names in Anagh denote a hill surrounded with a morass or fen; of which there are great numbers, as Anaghsamhri, Anaghfavry; Summer Island, Anaghrugh, Anaghroe, Red Island, &c. &c.

Such as begin with Ath are denominated from O Ford, as Ath Cliath, the Irish name for Dublin. Athlone, Athboy, Atherdee, &c. &c.

Such as begin with Baile, i. e. a town, village, or habitation, are denominated from some quality of the place, or from some original proprietor, as Ballydonelly, now Castle Caulfield, formerly O Donelly's Town, Ballymagavran, i. e. Magavran's-town, &c. &c.

Such as begin with Inis, denote their being islands or peninsulas, as Iniskillin, Inisfawen, &c. &c.

Such as begin with Coille, Killy, indicate the place to have been a wood, of which there are numbers almost in every country, as Killebrestel, Kille-reatk, &c. &c.

Such

Such as begin with Dovie, Derry, appear to have been detached woods, which are so numerous in most countries, that it would be endless to mention them.

All places beginning with Knock are hills, as Knockbān, Whitehill; Knockruagh, Knockroe, Redhill, &c. &c.

There are in every country numbers of places that begin with Mullagh; which is another word for hill, as Mullaghbān, Whitehill, &c. &c.

There are also numbers that begin with Tully, which signifies the steep side of an hill. Wherever a place begins with Dun, it is evident, that place must have, at least, the remains of some old strength, natural or artificial, as Dungannon, Dunleer, Dundrum, Duncannon, &c. &c.

Lis, or Rath, are the Irish names for the Danish earthen forts, so numerous all over the kingdom, and give names to numbers of places, as Lismere, Lifgleen, Rathfriland, Rathdowny, &c. &c.

There are some places that begin with Magh, which signifies an extended plain, as Maghnealta, by those who do not understand Irish wrote Moynalty, in the county of Meath, and some others, which manifestly discover the origin of their names.

Some names of places begin with Glen, which signifies a valley, whether wide or narrow, between a ridge of mountains, as Glenarm, Glendalle, &c. In Scotland whole countries are called Glens, as Glengarry, Glencoe, Glenlivet, Glenlyon, &c. &c.

Carrick is the Irish for a rock, and consequently all towns or places beginning with Carrick have some rock or craggy place adjacent, as Carrickfergus, Carrickmacross, Carricknasure, &c. &c.

Tuam, is general, is where a river runs out of a lake; and there are some towns from thence called Tuam, one particularly, the see of an Archbishop, with some others.

Drum, a long ridge of a hill, from whence many places are denominated, as Drumquin, Drumahare, &c.

Stra, Hibernicé Strath, a plain on the side of a river, from which some places are denominated, as Strabane, Stranorlan, Stranocum, &c.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THIS picturesque groupe of building is composed of elegant specimens of both ancient and modern magnificence. Westminster-Abbey and Hall, being among the most beautiful ancient buildings in this kingdom, and the Bridge, is justly esteemed not inferior to any structure of that kind in Europe.

Thorneie, or the West-Minster, so called, the first from the small island wherein it stood, and the second from its situation with respect to London, was built, as it is said, on the ruins of an old heathen temple, dedicated to Apollo, (which had also been a church in the time of King Lucius) by Sebert, King of the East-Saxons, about the year 610, being instigated thereunto by the encouragement and solicitations of his mother, brother, and sovereign, King Ethelbert, and of Mellitus, Bishop of London; it was dedicated to St. Peter, who, as the Legend says, consecrated it himself, the night before that ceremony was to have been performed, according to the king's order, by Mellitus.

This church being destroyed in the Danish wars, was restored Anno 958, by King Edgar, and Dunstan, Bishop of London, and twelve monks placed therein, who were but meanly provided for till King Edward the Confessor began Anno Dom. 1049, to rebuild this Church and Abbey, which he finished and amply endowed before the year 1066, from whence it continued in the hands of the Monks of the order of St. Benedict, till the general dissolution.

This edifice was greatly improved by King Henry the Third, who in the year 1200, began to erect a new chapel to the Blessed Virgin; and about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a design to enlarge and rebuild them in a more regular manner, but he did not live to accomplish it, nor was it completed till about the year 1285, about fourteen years after his decease, and this is the age of the oldest part of the building now standing.

About the year 1502, King Henry the Seventh began that magnificent Chapel, called after his name, for a burial place for himself and posterity, for which purpose he pulled down the Chapel built by Henry the Third, and

an

an adjoining house, called the White Rose Tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

At the general dissolution, the annual revenues of this Monastery were estimated according to Dugdale, 3471l. os. 2d. q. A M S. vol. makes it 3033l. 17s. od. q. And Speed reckons it at 3977l. 6s. 4d. ob. q. King Henry the Eighth in the 32d year of his reign, erected a Bishop's see here (to whose diocese was assigned the county of Middlesex) and a Cathedral, consisting of a dean, and twelve prebendaries. The bishoprick was sunk in the year 1550, but the chapter continued six years after, when they were forced to give place to the Abbot, and Black Monks, who were re-established here by King Philip, and Queen Mary. In 1560 it was again changed into a collegiate church, in which form it still continues, consisting of a dean, and twelve secular prebendaries, to which also belong petty canons, and other members of the choir, to the number of thirty; two school-masters, forty king's scholars, twelve almsmen, and many officers and servants. The offices of the monastery were converted to diverse uses.

This Abbey, besides great riches, had diverse privileges, and immunities, such as sanctuary to all persons, let their offence be ever so enormous. Exemption from the jurisdiction of the Bishops of London, and by a bull of Pope Nicholas the First, it was constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.

The Abbey church measures in length 360 feet within the walls, 72 feet in breadth at the nave, and at the cross one hundred and ninety five. The whole is a most striking instance of the beauty of Gothic architecture, and the solemnity of the scene receives a very considerable addition from the multitude of fine monuments both ancient and modern contained therein.

The two fine towers which make so conspicuous a part of this view, are modern, but add greatly to the beauty of this venerable structure.

The next in point of antiquity, is Westminster-Hall, originally built by William Rufus, as an addition to the palace of Westminster, but becoming ruinous, was Anno 1397, rebuilt by King Richard the Second, and is esteemed one of the largest rooms in England, supported by pillars, it being 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The roof is reckoned a master piece of art.

The Bridge, offers itself next to our consideration; the first stone of which was laid on the 29th of January 1738-9, and it was completed in November,

1747. The expence of its erection, which was raised by several lotteries, amounted to 389,500*l*. The architect was Charles Labelye, a Switzer, by birth.

“ This Bridge, “ says the author of *London and its environs described*,” is “ universally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is adorned and “ secured on each side by a very lofty and noble balustrade; there are recesses “ over every pier, which is a semi-octagon; twelve of them are covered with “ half domes, viz. four at each end, and four in the middle. Between these “ in the middle are pedestals, on which was intended a group of figures; this “ would greatly add to the magnificence, by making the centre more principal (which it ought to be) and giving it an air of grandeur suitable to the city “ to which it belongs; a great number of lamps are so agreeably disposed on “ the top of the recesses, as at once to contribute to the purposes of use and “ beauty. This magnificent structure is 1223 feet in length, and above 300 “ feet longer than London-Bridge; the ascent at the top is extremely well managed, and the room allowed for passengers consists of a commodious foot “ way seven feet broad on each side, paved with broad moor stone, and raised “ ed above the road allowed for carriages; this last is thirty feet wide, and is “ sufficient to admit the passage of three carriages, and two horses, on a breast, “ without the least danger.

“ The construction and distance of the piers from each other are so managed, that the vacancies under the arches allowed for the water way, are “ four times as much as at London-Bridge, and in consequence of this, there “ is no fall, nor can the least danger arrive to boats in passing through the “ arches; the piers, which are fourteen, have thirteen large and two small “ arches, all semicircular. These with two abutments constitute the bridge, “ whose strength is not inferior to its elegance.

“ The length of every pier is seventy feet, and each end is terminated with “ a saliant angle against either stream. The breadth of the two middle piers “ is seventeen feet at the springing of the arches, and contains three thousand “ cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; and the others on each “ side regularly decrease one foot in breadth, so that the two next to the largest “ are each sixteen feet, and so on to the two least next the sides, which are no “ more than twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

“ The centre arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width “ four feet on each side, so that the two next to the centre arch are seventy-

“ two

“ two feet wide, and so on to the least of the large arches, which are each
“ fifty two feet wide, and the two small ones in the abutments close to the
“ shore, are about twenty feet in width.

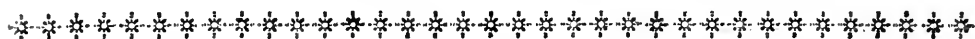
“ The foundation of the Bridge is laid on a solid and firm mass of gravel,
“ which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river, but at a much greater depth
“ on the Surry, than the Westminster side; and this inequality of the ground
“ required the heights of the several piers to be very different, as some have
“ their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet under the bed
“ of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at
“ the top, and are founded on the bottoms of wooden cases, formed of the
“ most substantial work, eighty feet in length, twenty-eight in breadth; and
“ these timbers are two feet in thickness. The caisson, or wooden case, in
“ which the first pier was built, contained one hundred and fifty loads of
“ timber, and forty thousand pound weight is computed to be always under
“ water in stone and timber.

“ The materials are much superior to those commonly used on such occasions, the inside is usually filled up with chalk, small stones or rubbish, but
“ here all the piers are the same on the inside as without, of solid blocks of
“ Portland stone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none less
“ than a ton, except the closers, or smaller ones intended for fastening the
“ others, one of which has its place between every four of the large ones.
“ These vast blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in
“ Dutch terrace, and also fastened together with iron cramps, run in with
“ lead. All this iron work is however entirely concealed, and so placed that
“ none of them can be affected by the water.

“ It is also worthy of remark, that the soffit of every arch is turned and built
“ quite through with blocks of Portland stone, over which is built and bonded
“ in with it, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on
“ the reins, than over the key; and by this secondary arch, together with
“ the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrium, and the whole weight so happily adjusted, that each arch can stand
“ single, without affecting or being affected by the other arches. In short,
“ between every two arches, a drain is contrived to carry off the water and
“ filth, that might in time penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the
“ great detriment of the arches.

“ Though the greatest care was taken in laying the foundation deep in the
 “ gravel, and using every probable method to prevent the sinking of the
 “ piers, yet all this was in some degree ineffectual, for one of them sunk so
 “ considerably when the work was near compleated, as to retard the finishing
 “ it a considerable time. This gave the highest satisfaction to those who had
 “ opposed this noble work; but the Commissioners for building the Bridge,
 “ immediately ordered the arch supported by that pier, to be loaded with
 “ incredible weights, till all the settlement that could be forced was made;
 “ after this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever since been as secure as the
 “ rest.”

In this view too appears the tower of the church of St. Margaret, built about the year 1064, by King Edward the Confessor, for parochial service, rebuilt in the reign of Edward the First, thoroughly repaired and beautified Anno 1735, 3500*l.* being granted by parliament for that purpose; and lastly again repaired in the year 1758, when the inhabitants purchased a beautiful glass window, made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and intended for a present to Henry the Seventh, for his chapel, but he dying before it was finished, it was set up in the church of Waltham-Abbey, in Essex. At the dissolution it was removed to New-Hall, in that county, and remained there till sold by John Olmius, Esq; for the sum of 400 guineas. The subject is a crucifixion, and near the bottom are the portraits of King Henry the Seventh, and his Queen, from original pictures sent purposely to Dort. A print of this window has been published by the Antiquarian Society.



Copy of the Letters Patents of King Richard y^e 3^d. whereby he did Incorporate In one Body Politique all the Kings Heraults and Pourfoiv^{rs} of Armes and Gave them a Howse in London to Resort unto and Dwell in called Cold Harbore in the first Yere of his Reign.

RICHARD by the Grace of God King of England and of France Lord of Ireland &c. to all that these prent Writeing shall come sendth Greeting know you that we of our Especial Grace and Certain Knowledge and our mere Motion and also upon Certain Conciderations specially moveing have Geven and Granted for us and our Heirs as much as in us ys, to our well beloved John Writh otherwise called Garter King of Armes of Englishmen
 Thomas

Thomas Holme Otherways call'd Clarenceux King of Arms of the South Parts, John Moore otherwise Norroy King of Armes of y^e North, Richard Champney otherwise call'd Gloster King of Armes of Wales, and to all other Heraulds and Pursuivants at Armes that they and their successors that is to say Garter King of Arms of Englishmen, King of Armes of the South King of Armes of the North, King of Armes of Wales, and all other heraulds and Pursuivants of Armes which shall for the Time being be one body Corporate in Deed and name and that they may have a Perpetual Succession and also that they may have and Exercise a Certain common Seal for their Business and the Expedition thereof and that they and their Successors be named for and by the Name of Garter King of Armes of Englishmen, K of A. of the South, K of A. of the North and K of A. of Wales and other Her^{ties}. and Pours^{ties}. of Armes and that they and their Successors by the same names be Able Persons haveing Knowledge in the Lawe that they have and bear that name for Ever, and that the 1st. Garter K of A. of Englⁿ. K of A. of the South. K of A. y^e North. and K of A. of Wales and other Her^{ties}. and Pours^{ties}. at Armes and their Successors by the same Names whatsoever Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Possessions Goods and Chattels that they have and for the Lands Tenements Rents and Possessions, Rightes Goods and Chattels, whatsoever they be, in all manner of Actions Causes Demands Complaints and Pleas as well Real and Personal as other of what soever Kind Conditions or Nature they be of in all manner of Courts Afore all manner of Justices or Judges Spiritual or Temporal may for ever Plead be Impleaded answer and be answer'd even so and in like manner as other our liege People Persons able and Haveing Knowledge in the Lawe may and be Accoustom'd to Plead and be Impleaded and to Answer and to be Answered

And that the foresaid G. K of A. of Englishmen K of A of S. K of A of N. K of A of W. and other Her^{ties} and other our Pursu^{ties}. at Armes and their Successors at their Pleasure may Dwell together and at Days Places and Times convenient and meet as Often and when hit shall Please them to Assemble and Meet together to Intreat or Communicate and agree amongst themselves and also with other for Counsel and Adviseement concerning the Good State Learning and Order of the Aforesaid Faculties.

And that they may have a certain Place and Mansion convenient for that Purpose of our Special Grace and Mere Motion we have Given and Granted unto the same Garter King of A. of Englⁿ. K. of A. of the S. K of A of the N. K. of A. of W. and to our Her^{ties}. and Pours^{ties}. of Armes one Messuage with the Appurtenances in London in y^e Parish of All Saints, call'd Cold

Harbore

Harbore to have and to Hold the said Messuage with the Appertenances to the 1st G K of A. of Englishmen K. of A. of y^e S. K. A. N. K. A. W. and Heralds and Purs^{rs}. of Arms and their Successors to y^e use of twelve of the most Principal and most aproved of them for y^e Time being for ever without Compte or any other thing there of to us or our heirs to be given or paid.

And moreover of our most Abundant Grace we have Granted and given Licence for us and our Heirs aforesaid as much as is in us to the Afor^{sd}. G K of Armes of Englishmen, K of A of y^e S. K of A of y^e N. K of A of W. and to the Her^{rs}. and Pursuits of Arms and to their Successors that they those Lands Tenement Rents and Possessions which be now Holden of us in Capite to the Value of Twenty Pounds Sterling by the Yeare besides the Messuage aforesaid with the Appertinances of Whatsoever Person or Persons Seculer or Regular that they can get them to have and to hold to them and their Successors for ever, to the Intent to find a Chaplain convenient to celebrate daily within the Aforesaid Messuage or without at the Pleasure of y^e K^{ts}. of A^{ts}. aforesaid for the Good Estate of us and Ann our Bedfellow and of Edward Prince of Wales our first begotten Son as long as we live and for our Souls when we shall depart this World and for the Good Estate of all Benefactors Kings of Armes aforesaid as long as they live and for their Souls when they be departed and for all Christian Souls after the Discretion and Ordonance of y^e 1st, G. K. of A. of English^{rs}. K of A. of y^e S. K of A. of y^e N. K of A. of W. and other H. and Purs^{rs}. of Arms and their Succ^{rs}.

And all these Aforesaid without Impeachment lett Trouble or Gresse of us or our Heirs Justices Sheriffs Exheators Crownes Bayliffs or of any other of our Ministers and without any other the King's Letters Patents or any Manner of Inquisition upon any Breve or W^{rit} De ad Quod.—or any other Kings Commandement in that Part by any means to be Prosecuted Had made taken or Return'd, and without any fine or fee thereof to us or our Heirs to be made or Paid the Statute ordain'd of Lands and Tenements ad manum. mortuum. non . Or that Because Express mention of the True yearly Value of the Messuage Aforesaid, or other the Premises or any of them or of other Gifts or Grants by us or any of our Progenitors or our Predecessors Kings of England to the Aforesaid John Wryth Thomas Holme John Moore and Richard Champney or to any of them after this Time and in these Presents is not Contain'd any Statue Act ordance or Restraint to the Contrary Made Constituted or Whatsoever it be notwithstanding in Witness whereof we have Caused these our Letters Patents to be Made witness our self at Westminster the 2d Day of March the first Year of our Reign.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY:

S I R,

NOTHING can be more foreign to the original meaning of many words, and proper names, than their present appellations, frequently owing to the history of those things being forgotten, or an ignorance of the language in which they were expressed. Who, for example, when the Crier of a Court bawls out, O yes, O yes, would dream that it was a proclamation commanding the talkers to become hearers, being the French word *Oyez, listen*, retained in our Courts ever since the Pleadings were held in Law French. Or would any person suppose that the Head Land on the French Coast near Calais, called by our seamen *Black Neß*, could be so titled from its French name of *Blanc-Nez*, or, *The White Headland*.

I have collected a few instances of these perversions, and as they contain a kind of Antiquarian Reading, I here send them for your Repertory; if you approve of these, you may perhaps hear further from

Your's, &c. C. D—y.

HENRY VIII. having taken the town of Bullogne, in France, the Gates of which he brought to Hardeß, in Kent, where they are still remaining.

N

Numb. III.

ing. The flatterers of that reign highly magnified this action, which, Porto-Bello-like, became a popular subject for Signs, and the Port or Harbour of Bullogne, called Bullogne Mouth, was accordingly fet up at a noted Inn in Holbourn; the name of the Inn long out-living the Sign and Fame of the Conquest, an ignorant Painter, employed by a no less ignorant Landlord, to paint a new one, represented it by a Bull and a large gaping human Mouth, answering to the vulgar pronunciation of Bull and Mouth. Perhaps the conceit of its allusion to the roarings and veciferations of a Quaker's meeting held there might not a little tend to make it maintain its usurped post. The same piece of history gave being to the Bull and Gate, originally meant for Bullogne Gate, and represented by an embattled gate, or entrance into a fortified town.

The Barber's Pole has been the subject of many conjectures, some conceiving it to have originated from the word Poll, or Head, with several other conceits, as far fetched and as unmeaning; but the true intention of that party-coloured Staff was to shew the master of the shop practised Surgery, and could breathe a vein as well as mow a beard, such a Staff being to this day, by every village practitioner, put into the hand of a patient undergoing the operation of Phlebotomy. The white Band which encompasses the Staff was meant to represent the Phillet, thus elegantly twined about it.

Nor were the Chequers (at this time a common sign of a public-house) less expressive, being the representation of a kind of Draught-board, called Tables, and shewed that there that game might be played. From their colour, which was red, and the similarity to a Lattice, it was corruptly called the Red Lettuce, which word is frequently used by ancient writers to signify an Alehouse.

The Spectator has explained the sign of the Bell Savage Inn plausibly enough, in supposing it to have been originally the figure of a beautiful Female found in the woods, called in French *La belle Sauvage*. But another reason has since been assigned for that appellation, namely, that the Inn was once the property of a Lady Arabella Savage, and familiarly called Bell Savage's Inn, probably represented, as at present, by a Bell and a Savage, or wild Man, which was a Rebus for her name, Rebus's being much in fashion in the 16th century, of which the Bolt and Tun is an instance.

The Three Blue Balls prefixed to the doors and windows of Pawnbrokers shops, by the vulgar humourously enough said to indicate that it is two to one that the things pledged are never redeemed, was in reality the Arms
of



THE LODGE IN BUSHY PARK.

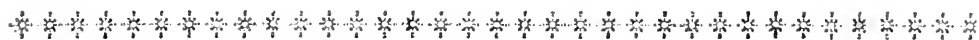
Engraved from an Original Drawing.

of a set of Merchants from Lombardy, who were the first that publicly lent money on pledges. They dwelt together in a street, from them named Lombard-street, in London, and also gave their name to another at Paris. The appellation of Lombard was formerly all over Europe considered as synonymous to that of Usurer.

At the institution of the Yeomen of the Guard, they used to wait at table on all great solemnities, and were ranged near the buffets; this procured them the name of *Buffetiers*, not very unlike in sound to the jocular appellation of Beef-eaters, now given them; though probably it was rather the voluntary misnomer of some wicked wit, than an accidental corruption arising from ignorance of the French language.

The opprobrious title of Bum-bayliffe, so constantly bestowed on the Sheriff's Officers, is, according to Judge Blackstone, only the corruption of Bound Bayliffe, every Sheriff's Officer being obliged to enter into bonds, and to find security for his good behaviour, previous to his appointment.

A Cordwainer seems to have no relation to the occupation it is meant to express, which is that of a Shoe-maker. But Cordonier, originally spelt Corduanier, is the French word for that trade, the best leather used for shoes coming originally from Cordua, in Spain. Spanish leather shoes were once famous in England.



THE LODGE in BUSHY PARK, MIDDLESEX.

THE Lodge here represented, was called the Upper Lodge; it was built, according to tradition, in the reign of King James the First, at which time there were three Parks, the Upper, Middle and Lower Parks; these have been since joined.

It was first inhabited by a Keeper of the name of Prodigies, who lies buried at Hampton. To that family succeeded an Earl of Macclesfield, and to him Charles, Lord Hallifax, uncle to the father of the late Lord Hallifax. Lady North is the present Ranger.

In this building it is said King Charles the Second was once entertained by the then Keeper. It was, as report goes, repaired in the reign of King William the Third, who took great delight in the Palace of Hampton Court.

This Lodge was lately pulled down, and on its site a small building has lately been erected.



At the West end of the Cathedral of Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, hangs a Portrait of old Scarlet, formerly Sexton of that church, copied from a more ancient Painting destroyed by time and damp, the fragments of which are still remaining. He is drawn at full length, having about him the insignia of his office, such as the mattock, spade, &c. Under the Picture are the following verses likewise hanging up against the wall.

YOU see Old Scarlets picture stand on Hie,
 But at your feet there doth his bodie lie,
 His Grave Stone doth his Age and Death time Shewe
 His Office by his Tokens you may know
 Second to none for Strength and Sturdye Limm,
 A Scarebabe mighty Voice with Visage Grim
 Hee had enterr'd * two Queens within this Place
 And this Townes house-holders in his Lives Space
 Twice over: but at length his one turne came
 What he for others did, for him the same
 Was done: no Doubt his Soul doth live for aye
 In Heaven: though here his body's clad in clay.

On a square stone below.

July 2. 1594

R S.

Ætatis 98.

* Catherine, divorced by Henry VIII. and Mary Queen of Scots, afterwards removed to Windfor.

SOME ACCOUNT of the PEOPLE called GYPSIES.

THESE swarthy itinerants have spread themselves all over Europe, as is testified by various travellers of all nations, and every where, like the Jews, pretend to keep themselves as a distinct people, not intermixing with any but those of their own fraternity, and talking a gibberish or jargon peculiar to themselves, which is by some falsely dignified with the appellation of a language.

That they have so long subsisted seems a kind of reproach to all police, as they are universally considered in the same light, namely, that of cheats and pilferers,—witness the definition of them in Dufresne, and the curious etchings of them done by that ingenious artist Callot.

“Ægyptiaci,” says the above cited author in his Glossary, “Vagi homines, harioli ac fatidici, qui hac & illac errantes ex manus inspectione futura præfagire se fingunt, ut de marsupiiis incautorum nummos corrogent.” The engraver does not represent them in a more favourable light than the lexographer, for besides his inimitable delineations of their dissolute manner of living, he has accompanied his plates with verses, which are very far from celebrating their honesty. Diverse severe laws have been enacted against them in different countries. They were driven out of France by an ordinance of the States of Orleans in 1560; and in a Provincial Council held at Terragona in the year 1591, there was the following decree against them, “Curandum etiam est ut publici Magistratus eos coerceant qui se ÆGYPTIACOS vel Bohemianos vocant, quos vix constat esse Christianos, nisi ex eorum relatione, cum tamen sint mendaces, fures & deceptores & aliis Sceleribus multi eorum assueti.” In England a very severe statute was framed against them, the 22d of Henry VIII. where they are described as “outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandize, who have come into the realm and gone from shire to shire and place to place in great company, and use great subtle, and crafty means, to deceive the people; bearing them in hand that they by palmestry could tell mens and womens fortunes, and so many times by craft and subtlety have deceived the people of their money, and also have committed many heinous felonies and robberies.” Wherefore they are directed to quit the kingdom, and not to return under pain of imprisonment,

and forfeiture of their goods and chattels; and upon their trials for any felony which they may have committed, they shall not be entitled to a jury *de medietate linguæ*; besides which it is enacted by statutes 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, c. 4. and Eliz. c. 20. That if any such persons shall be imported into this kingdom, the importer shall forfeit 40l. And if the Egyptians themselves remain one month in this kingdom, or if any person, being fourteen years old, (whether natural-born subject or stranger) which hath been seen or found in the fellowship of such Egyptians, or who hath disguised him or herself like them, and shall remain in the same one month, at one or several times, it is felony without benefit of clergy. Sir Mathew Hale relates, that at one assize for the county of Suffolk, no less than thirteen Gypsies were executed upon these statutes, a few years before the Restoration.

Mr. Twiss, in his Travels through Portugal and Spain, says that in the last named kingdom the Gypsies are tolerated, and frequently keep inns, at some of which he has occasionally lodged, without any injury or loss. His account of them is given in the following words:

“ It may not be improper to mention the Gypsies, who are very numerous throughout Spain, especially about, and in Marcia, Cordova, Cadiz and Ronda. The race of these vagabonds is found in every part of Europe. The French call them *Bohemiens*, the Italians *Zingari*, the Germans *Ziegenners*, the Dutch *Heydenen* (Pagans) the Portuguese *Siganos*, and the Spaniards *Gitanos*, in Latin *Cingari*. Their language, which is peculiar to themselves, is every where so similar that they undoubtedly are all derived from the same source; they began to appear in Europe in the fifteenth century, and are probably a mixture of Egyptians and Ethiopians. The men are all thieves, and the women libertines, they follow no certain trade, and have no fixed religion: they do not enter into the order of society wherein they are only tolerated. It is supposed that there are upwards of forty thousand of them in Spain, great numbers of whom are inn-keepers in the villages and small towns, and are every where fortune-tellers. In Spain they are not allowed to possess any lands, nor even to serve as soldiers. They marry among themselves; they stroll in troops about the country, and bury their dead under a tree. Their ignorance prevents their employing themselves in any thing but in providing for the immediate wants of nature, beyond which even their roguishness does not extend, and only endeavouring to save themselves the trouble of labour;

"bour: they are contented if they can procure food by shewing feats of
 "dexterity, and only pilfer to supply themselves with the trifles they want;
 "so that they never render themselves liable to any severer chastisement than
 "whipping, for having stolen chickens, linen, &c. Most of the men have
 "a smattering of physic and surgery, and are skilled in tricks performed by
 "sight of hand. The foregoing account is partly extracted from le Voya-
 "geur François, vol. XVI. but the assertion that they are all so abandoned
 "as that author says, is too general; I have lodged many times in their
 "houses, and never missed the most trifling thing, though I have left my
 "knives, forks, candlesticks, spoons, and linen, at their mercy; and I have
 "more than once known unsuccessful attempts made for a private interview
 "with some of their young females, who virtuously rejected both the court-
 "ship and the money."

Various are the accounts of the time and manner of introduction of this
 people into Europe, for it seems pretty clear that the first of them were
 Asiatics; some pretend they were brought hither by the Crusaders on their
 return from the Holy Wars, but to these it is objected that there is no traces
 of them to be found in history at that time, and that according to Munster
 they did not appear in this quarter of the globe till the year 1417; this date,
 which is adopted by Spelman, is by Sir William Blackstone supposed an error
 of the press, and that it ought to have been 1517, as Munster owns that
 the first of them he ever saw was in the year 1524. That author describes
 them as exceedingly tawny and sun-burnt, and in pitiful array: though they
 affected quality, and travelled with a train of hunting dogs after them, like
 nobles; he adds, that they had passports from King Sigismund of Bohemia
 and other Princes; ten years afterwards they came into France, thence passed
 into England. Probably from the passports here mentioned they might by
 the vulgar be stiled Bohemians.

Pasquier, in his *Recherches*, l. 4. c. 19. relates the origin of the Gypsies
 thus: "On the 17th of April, 1427, there came to Paris twelve penitents,
 "or persons, as they said, adjudged to penance, viz. one Duke, one Count,
 "and ten Cavaliers or persons on horseback; they took on themselves the
 "character of *Christians of the Lower Egypt*, expelled by the Saracens, who
 "having made applications to the Pope, and confessed their sins, received
 "for penance, that they should travel through the world for seven years,
 "without ever lying in a bed. Their train consisted of 120 persons, men,
 "women and children, which were all that were left of 1200, who came
 "together

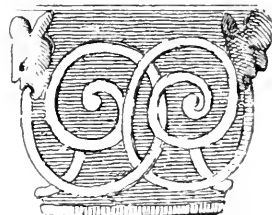
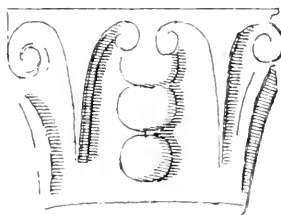
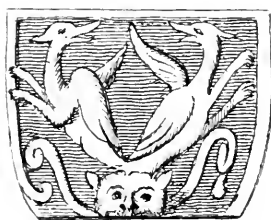
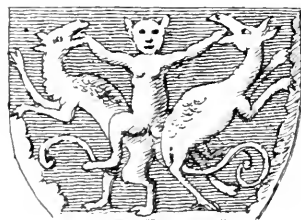
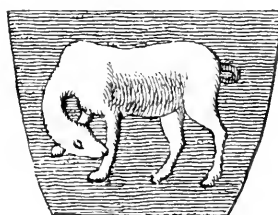
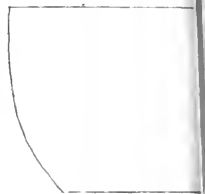
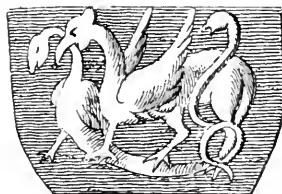
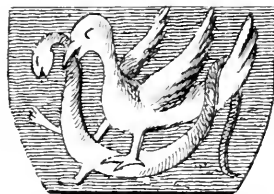
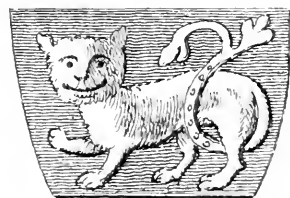
“ together out of Egypt. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the story, they
 “ had lodgings assigned them in the chapel, and people went in crowds to
 “ see them. Their hair was exceedingly black and frizzled; their women
 “ were ugly, thievish, and pretenders to telling of fortunes. The Bishop
 “ soon afterwards obliged them to retire, and excommunicated such as had
 “ shewn them their hands in order to have their fortunes told them.”

Ralph Volaterranus making mention of them affirms, that they first proceeded or strolled from among the Uxi, a people of Persia.

Another, and the most probable opinion is, that they were some of those miserable Egyptians who, when their country was conquered by Sultan Selim, in the year 1517, rather than submit to the Turkish yoke, chose to disperse themselves in small parties over the world, subsisting by begging, and their supposed skill in chiromancy and magic, to which that nation had always pretence, and to the belief of which the gross ignorance and superstition of the times were extremely favourable. This agrees very well with the time of their arrival in England, viz. about the year 1563, after having been expelled from France and Spain.

The first comers, or their children, were probably soon reinforced by many idle persons of both sexes; swarthy skins, dark eyes, and black hair, being the only qualifications required for admission; and some of these might be heightened by the sun and walnut juice. Their language, or rather gibberish, might soon be learned, and thus their numbers, in all likelihood, quickly increased till they became alarming, when those severe statutes were promulged against them, whose great severity prevented their intended effect, for when the punishment inflicted by a law greatly exceeds the measure of the offence, such law is rarely put in force, and the delinquents escape with impunity. Had the punishment been only hard labour, whipping, or imprisonment, it would have been much more efficacious.

These strollers at present seem likely either to degenerate into common beggars, or, like some of their brethren in Spain, to be obliged to take to a trade or business for a livelihood. The great encrease of knowledge in all ranks of people, having rendered their pretended art of divination of little benefit to them, at least by no means sufficient to procure them subsistence, and should they attempt entirely to live by pilfering, the great quantities of provision necessary for their support when in large bodies could not be taken without alarming the country, and their numbers and assumed peculiarities would prevent their escape.



Two capitals ground from a Geological Drawing May 1 1778

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

THIS Plate contains Drawings of the different Capitals of the Ancient Columns in the French Church at Canterbury. These Capitals are square, and one or two excepted have each of their faces ornamented with a different design. Whether the grotesque figures have any hieroglyphical meaning, or are the grotesque whims of an irregular fancy, is not clear; from the strange assemblage of some of the figures one would be almost led to conjecture in the affirmative, though on the whole the negative is the most defensible opinion.

These Columns are undoubtedly very ancient, and prior to the Norman stile of building. The Rev. Mr. Gostling, in his ingenious book entitled, *A Walk in and about Canterbury*, seems to think them much older than is generally imagined, and that this building was not pulled down when the Church was repaired by Lanfranc, nor destroyed by the fire in 1174.

From the great resemblance these bear to the Capitals of Grymbald's Crypt under the Ancient Church of St. Peter at Oxford, a print of which is in Leland's *Collectanea*, he seems to think them almost coeval. Grymbald lived about the year 900, and was invited over to England by King Alfred to assist in restoring Christianity, learning, and the liberal arts. "They who compare the vault under our choir, with the description and print given of Grymbald's Crypt (says Mr. Gostling) will easily see, that the same designers and the same workmen could hardly have erected two buildings more strongly resembling each other than these, except that ours at Canterbury is longer, and more profusely decorated, with variety of fancied ornaments, the capitals of all the pillars being just in such grotesque taste as that of the four given us in the Print of Grymbald."

Among the ornaments several Musical Instruments are apparent, not much differing in form from those now in use, except that blown by one of the animals in the second row from the bottom, somewhat in the manner of a trumpet, which seems to be like the instrument called a *Shaum*, a Drawing of which is given by Dr. Percy, in his *Notes to the Northumberland-house Book*.

COPY from a Manuscript in the College of Arms, marked L. 14, page 226.

Printed in DUGDALE's Monasticon.

Of the BACON of DUNMOW PRIORY.

ROBERT FITZWALTER lived long beloved of King Henry the sonne of King John as also of all the Realme he betooke himself in his later dayes to prayer and deeds of Charity gave great and bountefull almes to the poore, kept greate hospetalite, and reedified the Decayed priorie of Dunmow, wth one Juga a most devoute and Religious woman, being in her kind his Auncetour had builded in which Priorie arose a Custome begune and instituted either by him or some other of his successors which is verified by a Common Proverb, or saying (viz) y^t he who repents him not of his marriage either sleeping or waking in a year and a Day may lawfully goe to Dunmowe and fetch a gamon of Bacon: it is most assured that such a Custome there was, and that this Bacon was Divided with such solemnitie and triumph as they of the Priory and the Townsmen could make. I have enquired of the manner of y^t. and can learne no more but that yt continued untill the Dissolution of that house as also the Abbey. That the p^{te} or Pilgrim for Bacon was to take his Oathe before the Prior, the covent and the whole towne, humbly kneeling in the Churchyard upon two hard poynted Stones, which Stones some Saye are there yet to be sene, in the prior's Church-yard, his oath was ministred with such long profeße such solemn singing on him, w^{ch} Doubtlesse must make his Pilgrimage (as I tearme y^t) Painfull. After he was taken up upon Mens Shoulders and carried first aboute the Priory Churchyard and after Throughe the Towne, with all the Friers and Bretheren and all the Townesfolk Younge and Ould following him wth Shoutes and Aclamations, with his Bacon borne before him, and in Such Manner (as I have said) he was sent home with his Bacon, of Which I find that some had a gammon and others a flecke, or a flitch, for prooffe whereof I have from the records of the House found the Names of 3 severall persons that at severall tymes had yt.

A^o. 7 Edw. 4. M^d. quod Quidem Stephanus Samuel, de Ayton p^{va} in Com Essex &c. whyche beinge in Lattaine entred in the Booke w^{ch} belonged to the house I have thus Englished. M^d. that one Steven Samuel of
Little

Little Ayfton in the Countye of Effex husbandman came to the Priory of Dunmow on our Lady Day in Lent in the 7 yeare of King Edward the 4th and required a Gammon of Bacon and was sworne before Roger Bulcott then prior and the Covent of this Place as also before a Multitude of other neighbours and there was Delivered unto him a gamon of Bacon.

A^o 23. H. 6. M^d that one Richard Wright of Badbourghe neare the City of Norwich in the Countie of Norfolke yeoman came and Required of the Bacon of Dunmow namely the twenty Seaventh day of Aprill in the 23 Yeare of the Raigne of Henry the Sixth and according to the forme of the Charter was Sworn before John Cannon Prior of this Place and the Covent and many other neighbours and there was devided to him the Said Richard one fiitch of Bacon.

A^o. 2 H. 8. M^d that in the yeare of our Lord 1510 Thomas Lefuller of Cogshall in the Countie of Effex came to the Priory of Dunmow and required to have some of the Bacon of Dunmow on the 8 Day of September being Sunday in the Second yeare of King Henry the 8th he was according to the forme of the Charter sworne before John Tils then Prior of the house and the Covent as also before a Multitude of Neighbours and there was devided unto the Said Thomas A Gamon of Bacon.

Heareby it appeareth that it was according to a Charter or Donation given according to by some conceited benefactor to the house, And It is not to be Doubted but that at such tyme the bordering townes and Villages reforted and were partakers of there pastimes and laugh to Scorne the Poore man's paines.

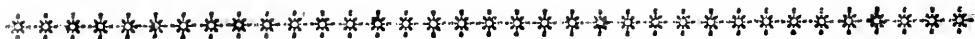
The O A T H.

You shall swear by the Custom of our Confession
That you never made any Nuptial Transgression
Since you were married to your wife
By household brawles, or contentious strife
Or otherwise in bed or board
Offended each other in deed or word
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen
Wished yourselves unmarried agen
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way

But

But continued true and in desire
 As when you joined hands in the Holy Quire
 If to these conditions without all fear
 Of your own Accord you will freely swear
 A Gammon of Bacon you shall receive
 And bear it Hence with Love and Good Leave
 For this is our Custom in Dunmow well known
 Though the Sport be ours, the Bacon's your own.

This whimsical custom is not peculiar to Dunmow, a similar one prevails in the Manor of Wichnor in the county of Stafford, excepting that besides Bacon, Corn is also given to the happy pair, as may be seen in Blount's Jocular Tenures.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following gallant and almost incredible action and signal victory gained by an English Captain, commanding one small privateer, over a large Turkish fleet, is related by Roger, Earl of Castlemayne, in his Account of the War between the Venetians and Turks, drawn up in form of a letter, dated 23^d May, 1666, and addressed to King Charles the Second. As the book is rather scarce, and the fact not much known, I have transcribed it for your work, and if you have a spare corner should be glad you would insert it.

Yours, &c. B. L.

“ Among the English that fought bravely, Captain Thomas Middleton
 “ (who had his ship hired in his service) did a most prodigious action. It
 “ happened that the Admiral, intending a design against the Dardanel, put
 “ Middleton in so desperate a place that he was in danger from land to be
 “ sunk

“ sunk at every shot. He advised the Commander of it, and withal told
“ him, that the peril of himself and ship did not so much trouble him as to
“ be set where it was impossible for him to offend the enemy. Having no
“ answer, or at best a bad one, and seeing it could not prejudice the fleet,
“ he drew off a little the vessel (his only livelihood) from the needless danger
“ it was in. When the business was over, they dismissed him (in a council
“ of war) with the title of coward, and all the soldiers being taken away he
“ was left only with some 50 English to return home, or whither else he
“ pleased. He had not parted long from the Armata, but in a stark calm
“ met with 25 sail, of which 18 were the best gallies the great Turk could
“ make in all his fleet: These crying out in derision, that they would eat
“ English beef for dinner, fell upon him, wanting no assurance, being assist-
“ ed with the stillness of the air, and their own strength and number. But
“ for all this confidence they missed their aim, for after a long and sharp en-
“ counter, the two Bassa's that commanded were killed, with 1500 to accom-
“ pany them; and besides the many that were wounded, the whole squadron
“ was so shattered, that they had hardly oars to get off, and were all unfit to
“ serve, at least for that year. The Captain had neither wind, sails, nor
“ tackle left to follow them; but with much-a-do he yet afterwards came safe
“ to Candie, and there presented to the General a whole ton of salted heads
“ of those he had killed, in their often boarding. His Excellency was asto-
“ nished at the thing, and after all the caresses imaginable, he acquainted
“ the Senate with it, who with universal consent ordered him a chain and
“ medal of gold, as a testimony of their high esteem and his own com-
“ mendable valour. Middleton afterwards died on his journey home, leav-
“ ing a son, who commands here a ship, and is very well esteemed by all
“ the Nobility for his resolution and conduct.”

The following Extract is taken from George Silver's Paradoxes of Defence, printed about the middle of the 16th Century, which exhibits a striking Picture of the Manners of that Time, and elucidates several obsolete Words mentioned by Shakespeare, and other Ancient Writers. The Book is now become extremely scarce.

A BRIEF NOTE OF THREE ITALIAN TEACHERS OF OFFENCE.

I write not this to disgrace the dead but to shew their Impudent boldnesse and insufficiency in performance of their profession when they were living; that from henceforth this briefe note may be a remembrance and warning to beware of had I writ.

THERE were three Italian Teachers of Offence in my time. the first was Signior Rocko: the second was Jeronimo, that was Signior Rocko his boy, that taught Gentlemen in the Blacke-Fryers, as Vther for his Maister instead of a Man. The third was Vincentio. This Signior Rocko came into England about some thirtie yeares past: he taught the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Court; he caused some of them to weare leaden soales in their Shoes, the better to bring them to Nimblenesse of feet in their fight. he disbursed a great summe of mony for the lease of a faire house in Warwicke lane, which he called his Colledge, for he thought it great disgrace for him to keepe a Fence-Schoole, he being then thought to be the only famous Maister of the Arte of Armes in the whole world. He caused to be fairely drawne and fet round about his Schoole all the Noblemens and Gentlemens armes that were his Schollers, and hanging right under their armes their Rapiers, daggers, gloves of male and gantlets. Also, he had benches and stooles, the roome being verie large, for Gentlemen to sit round about his Schoole to behold his teaching. He taught none commonly under twentie, fortie, fifty, or an hundred pounds. And because all things should be verie necessary for the Noblemen and Gentlemen, he had in his Schoole a large Square table, with a greene carpet, done round with a verie brode rich fringe of Gold, alwaies standing upon it a verie faire Standish covered with Crimfon Velvet, with Inke, pens, pindust, and sealing waxe, and quiers of verie excellent fine paper gilded, ready for the Noblemen and Gentlemen (upon occasion) to write their letters, being then desirous to follow their fight, to send their men to dispatch their businesse. And to know how the time passed, he had in one corner of his Schoole a Clocke, with a verie faire large Diall, he had within that Schoole,

a roome

a roome the which was called his privie Schoole, with manie weapons therein, where he did teach his Schollers his Secret fight, after he had perfectly taught them their rules. He was verie much beloved in the Court.

There was one Austen Bagger, a verie tall gentleman of his handes, not standing much upon his skill, but carrying the valiant hart of an Englishman, upon a time being merrie amongst his friendes, said he would go fight with Signior Rocco, presently went to Signior Rocco his house in the Blackfriars, and called to him in this manner: Signior Rocco, thou that art thought to be the only cunning man in the world with thy weapon, thou that takest upon thee to hit anie Englishman with a thurst upon any button, thou that takest upon thee to come over the seas, to teach the valiant Noblemen and Gentlemen of England to fight, thou cowardly fellow come out of thy house if thou dare for thy life, I am come to fight with thee. Signior Rocco looking out at a window, perceiving him in the Street to stand readie with his Sword and Buckler, with his two hand Sworde drawne, with all speed ran into the Street, and manfully let flie at Austen Bagger, who most bravely defended himselfe, and presently closed with him, and stroke up his heeles, and cut him over the breech, and trode upon him, and most grievously hurt him under his feet: yet in the end Austen of his good nature gave him his life, and there left him. This was the first and last fight that ever Signior Rocco made, saving once at Queene Hith he drew his Rapier upon a waterman, where he was throughly beaten with Oares and Stretchers, but the oddes of their Weapons were as great against his Rapier, as was his two hand Sword against Austen Baggers Sword and Buckler, therefore for that fray he was to be excused.

Then came in Vincentio and Jeronimo, they taught Rapier-fight at the Court, at London, and in the countrey, by the Space of seaven or eight yeares or thereabouts. These two Italian Fencers, especially Vincentio, said that Englishmen were strong men, but had no cunning, and they would go backe too much in their fight, which was great disgrace unto them. Upon these words of disgrace against Englishmen, my brother Toby Silver and myselfe, made challenge against them both, to Play with them at the Single Rapier, Rapier and Dagger, the Single Dagger, the Single Sword, the Sword and Target, the Sword and Buckler, and two hand Sword, the Staffe, battell Axe, and Morris Pike, to be played at the Bell Savage upon the Scaffold, where he that went in his fight faster backe then he ought, of Englishman

lishman or Italian, shold be in danger to breake his necke off the Scaffold. We caused to that effect, five or six score Bills of challenge to be printed, and set up from Southwarke to the Tower, and from thence through London unto Westminster, we were at the Place with all these weapons at the time appointed, within a bow shot of their Fence Skoole: many gentlemen of good accompt, carried manie of the bills of challenge unto them, telling them that now the Silvers were at the place appointed, with all their weapons, looking for them, and a Multitude of people there to behold the fight, saying unto them, now come and go with us (you shall take no wrong) or else you are shamed for ever. Do the gentlemen what they could, these gallants would not come to the Place of triall. I verily thinke their cowardly feare to answer this challenge, had utterly shamed them indeed, had not the Maisters of Defence of London, within two or three daies after, bene drinking of bottell Ale hard by Vincentios schoole, in a Hall where the Italians must of necessitie passe through to go to their schoole: and as they were coming by, the Maisters of Defence did pray them to drinke with them, but the Italians being verie cowardly, were afraide, and presently drew their Rapiers: there was a pretie wench standing by, that loved the Italians, she ran with outcrie into the street, helpe, helpe, the Italians are like to be slaine: the People with all speede came running into the house, and with their Cappes and such things as they could get, parted the fraie, for the English Maisters of Defence, meant nothing lesse then to foile their handes upon these two faint harted fellows. the next morning after, all the Court was filled, that the Italian teachers of Fence had beaten all the maisters of Defence in London, who set upon them in a house together. This wane the Italian Fencers their credit againe, and thereby got much, still continuing their false teaching to the end of their lives.

This Vincentio proved himselfe a stout man not long before he died, that it might be seene in his life time he had bene a gallant, and therefore no maruaile he tooke upon so highly to teach Englishmen to fight, and to set forth bookes of the feates of Armes. Upon a time at Wels in Somersetshire, as he was in great braverie amongst manie gentlemen of good accompt, with great boldnesse he gave out speeches, that he had bene thus manie yeares in England, and since the time of his first comming, there was not in it one Englishman, that could once touch him at the Single Rapier, or Rapier and Dagger. A valiant gentleman being there amongst the rest, his English
hart

hart did rise to heare this proude boaster, secretly sent a messenger to one Bartholomew Bramble a friend of his, a verie tall man both of his hands and person, who kept a schoole of Defence in Towne, the Messenger by the way made the Maister of Defence acquainted with the mind of the Gentleman that sent for him, and of all what Vincentio had said, this Maister of Defence presently came, and amongst all the Gentlemen with his Cap off, prayed Maister Vincentio that he would be pleased to take a quart of wine of him. Vincentio verie scornefully looking upon him, said unto him, wherefore should you give me a quart of wine? Marie, sir, said he, because I heare you are a famous man at your weapon. Then presently said the Gentleman that sent for the Maister of Defence; Maister Vincentio, I pray you bid him welcome, he is a man of your profession. My profession, said Vincentio? what is my Profession. then said the gentleman, he is a Maister of the Noble Science of Defence. Why said Maister Vincentio, God make him a good man. but the Maister of Defence would not thus leave him, but prayed him againe he would be pleased to take a quart of wine of him. Then said Vincentio, I have no need of thy wine. Then said the Maister of Defence: Sir I have a Schoole of Defence in the Towne, will it please you to go thither. Thy Schoole said Maister Vincentio? What shall I do at thy Skoole? Play with me (said the Maister) at the Rapier and Dagger, if it please you. Play with Thee said Maister Vincentio? if I Play with thee, I will hit thee, 1, 2, 3, 4, thrustes in the eie together. then said the Maister of defence, if you can do so, it is the better for you, and the worse for me, but surely I can hardly beleewe that you can hit me: but yet once againe I hartily Pray you good Sir that you will go to my schoole, and Play with me. Play with Thee said Maister Vincentio (very scornefully!) by God me scorne to Play with thee. with that word scorne, the Maister of Defence was verie much moved, and up with his great English fist, and stroke Maister Vincentio such a boxe on the eare that he fell over and over, his Legges just against a Butterie hatch, whereon stood a great Blacke Jacke, the Maister of Defence fearing the worst, against Vincentio his rising, catcht the blacke Jacke into his hand, being more then halfe full of beere. Vincentio lustily start up, laying his hand on his dagger, and with the other hand pointed with his finger, saying very well: I will cause to lie in the gaile for this geare, 1, 2, 3, 4, yeares. and well said the Maister of Defence, since you will drinke no wine, will you pledge me in beere? I drinke to all the cowardly knaves in England, and I thinke thee to be the veriest coward of them all: with

that he cast all the Beere upon him: notwithstanding Vincentio having nothing but his guilt Rapier, and Dagger about him, and the other for his Defence the blacke Jacke, would not at that time fight it out: but the next day met with the Maister of Defence in the Streete, and said unto him, you remember how misused a me yesterday, you were to blame, me be an excellent man, me teach you how to thrust two foote further than anie Englishman, but first come you with me: then he brought him to a Mercer's Shop, and said to the Mercer, let me see of your best silken pointes, the Mercer did presently shew him some, of seven groates a dozen, then he payeth fourteen groates for two dozen, and said to the Maister of Defence, there is one dozen for you, and here is another for me, this was one of the valiantest Fencers that came from beyond the seas, to teach Englishmen to fight, and this was one of the manliest frayes, that I have heard of, that ever he made in England, wherein he shewed himselfe a fare better man in his life, than in his Profession he was, for he professed armes, but in his life a better Christian. He set forth in Print a booke for the use of the Rapier and Dagger, the which he called his Practise, I have read it over, and because I finde therein neither true rule for the perfect teaching of true fight, nor true ground of true fight, neither Sence or reason for due Prooofe thereof, I have thought it frivolous to recite any Part therein contained; Yet that the truth hereof may appeare, let two men being wel experienced in the Rapier and Dagger fight, choose any of the best branches in the same booke, and make tryall with force and agility, without the which the truth betweene the true and false fight can not be knowne, and they shall find great imperfections therein. And again, for Prooofe that there is no truth, neither in his

Prooofes against the Rapier fight.

rules, grounds or Rapier fight, let tryall be made in this manner: Set two unskilfull men together at the Rapier and Dagger, being valiant, and you shall see, that once in two bouts there shall either one or both of them be hurt. Then set two skilfull men together, being valiant at the Rapier and Dagger, and they shall do the like. Then set a skilfull Rapier and Dagger-man the best that can be had, and a Valiant man having no skill together at Rapier and Dagger, and once in two bouts upon my credit in all the experience I have in fight, the unskilfull man, do the other what he can for his life to the contrarie, shall hurt him, and most commonly if it were in continuance of fight, you shall see the unskilfull man to have the advantage. And if I should chuse a valiant man for service of the Prince, or to take part with me or anie friend of mine

in

in a good quarrell, I would chuse the unskilfull man, being unencombred with false fights, because such a man standeth free in his valour with strength and agilitie of bodie, freely taketh the benefit of nature, fighteth most brave, by loosing no oportunitie, either soundly to hurt his enemy, or defend himselfe, but the other standing for his Defence, upon his cunning Italian wordes, *Pointo reverse* the *Imbrocata*, *Stocata*, and being fast tyed unto these false fightes, standeth troubled in his wits, and nature thereby racked through the largeness or false lyings or Spaces, whereby he is in his fight as a man half maimed, loosing the opportunity of times and benefit of nature, and whereas before being Ignorant these false Rapier fights, standing in the free libertie of nature given him by God, he was able in the field with his weapon to answer the valiantest man in the world, but now being tied unto that false sickle uncertain fight, thereby hath lost in nature his freedome, is now become scarce halfe a man, and everie boye in that fight is become as good a man as himselfe.

Jeronimo this gallant was valiant, and would fight indeed, and did, as you shall heare. He being in a Coch with wench that he loved well, there was one Cheefe, a verie tall man, in his fight naturall English, for he fought with his sword and Dagger, and in Rapier-fight had no skill at all. This Cheefe having a quarrell to Jeronimo, overtooke him upon the way, himselfe being on horsebacke, did call to Jeronimo, and bad him come forth of the Coche or he would fetch him, for he was come to fight with him. Jeronimo presently went forth of the Coch and drew his Rapier and dagger, Put himselfe into his best ward or *Stocata*, which ward was taught by himselfe and Vincentio, and by them best allowed of, to be the best ward to stand upon in fight for life, either to assault the enemy, or stand and watch his coming, which ward it should seeme he ventured his life upon, but howsoever with all the fine Italianated skill Jeronimo had, Cheefe with his Sword within two thrustes ran him into the bodie and slue him. Yet the Italian teachers will say, that an Englishman cannot thrust straight with a sword, because the hilt will not suffer him to put the forefinger over the Crosse, nor to put the thumbe upon the blade, nor to hold the pummell in the hand, whereby we are of necessitie to hold faste the handle in the hand: by reason whereof we are driven to thrust both compasse and short, whereas with the Rapier they can thrust both straight and much further then we can with the sword, because of the hilt: and these be the reasons they make against the sword.

BOTHWELL CASTLE,

IS situated on the banks of the River Clyde, from whence this district, or shire, takes the name of Clydesdale. It stands about a mile distant from a bridge, called Bothwell Bridge, which was in the reign of Charles the Second, occupied as a post by a party of Rebels; they were, however, soon dislodged and defeated by the Duke of Monmouth.

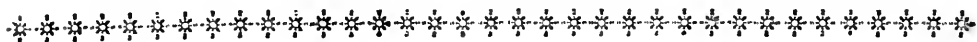
The name of the founder of this noble Pile, magnificent even in ruins, has not been handed down to us, nor is the date of its erection better ascertained, history and tradition being equally silent as to both these particulars.

This Castle was frequently the residence and burial place of the Earls of Douglas, and has often lent its name to the title of Earl. It is remarked that its possessors have been peculiarly unfortunate, one family seldom continuing long proprietor thereof.

When Edward the First was in Scotland, this was the chief station of his Governour, and after the unfortunate battle of Bannockburne, anno 1314, converted into a prison for the confinement of the English taken at that action.

Major says, that in 1337, it was taken by the partizans of David Bruce, and levelled to the ground. It is, however, supposed that this is not to be understood literally, but only means to express that it was then totally dismantled. Indeed the ancient stile of its remains justify this conjecture.

Part of the materials of this Castle were applied to erecting a new house, by the Earl of Norfolk, who therewith built a pretty seat, at no great distance.



EXTRACT from the WORKS of JOHN TAYLOR, the WATER POET.

Published Anno 1630.

A VOYAGE in a PAPER BOAT from LONDON to QUINBOROUGH.

I Therefore to conclude this much will note
 How I of Paper lately made a Boat;
 And how in forme of Paper I did row
 From London unto Quinborough, Ile show:

I and

I and a Vintner (Roger Bird by Name)
 (A Man whom Fortune never yet could tame)
 Tooke ship upon the Vigill of Saint James,
 And boldly ventur'd downe the river *Thames*,
 Laving and cutting through each raging billow,
 (In such a boat which never had a fellow)
 Having no kind of mettall or no wood
 To helpe us eyther in our Ebbe or Flood,
 For as our boat was paper, so our Oares
 Were Stock-fish, caught neere to the Island shores.

Stock-fishes unbeaten, bound fast to two canes with packthread.

Thus Oard and Shipt, away we went,
 Driving 'twixt *Essex* Calves, and sheepe of *Kent* :
 Our Boat a female Vessel gan to leake,
 Being as female Vessels, most weak.
 Yet was she able, which did greeve me fore,
 To drown *Hodge Bird*, and I, and forty more.
 The water to the paper being got,
 In one half houre our boate began to rot :
 The Thames (most liberall) fill'd her to the halves ;
 Whilst Hodge and I fate liquor'd to the Calves ;
 In which extremity I thought it fit
 To put in use a Stratagem of Wit ;
 Which was, eight bullocks-bladders we had bought,
 Pustt stifly full with wind, bound fast and tought,
 Which in our boat within the Tide we ty'de
 Of each side foure, upon the outward side
 The water still rose higher by degrees,
 In three miles going, almost to our knees ;
 Our rotten bottome all to tatters fell,
 And left our Boate as bottomlesse as Hell ;
 And had not bladders borne us stifly up,
 We there had tasted of death's fatal cup.

And now (to make some sport) He make it knowne
 By whose strong breath my bladders all were blown :
 One by a cheverell conscienc'd Usurer,
 Another by a drunken Bag-piper,

The third a Whore, the fourth a Pandar blew,
 The fifth a Catpurse, of the cursed crew,
 The sixth, a Post-knight, that for five groats gaine
 Would sweare, and for foure groats forswear't againe;
 The seventh was an Informer, one that can
 By informations beggar any man;
 The eighth was blown up by a swearing Royfter,
 That would cut throats as soone as eat an Oyfter.

We had more wind than the Compasse, for we had eight severall winds in our bladders, and the 32 of
 the Compasse, in all 40.

We being in our watry businesse bound,
 And with these wicked winds encompass'd round;
 For why such breaths as those it fortunes ever
 They end with hanging, but with drowning never;
 And sure the bladders bore us up so tight,
 As if they had said, Gallows claime thy right;
 This was the cause that made us seeke about,
 To find these light Tiburnian vapours out.
 We could have had of honest men good store,
 As Watermen and Smiths, and many more,
 But that we knew it must be hanging breath,
 That must preserve us from a drowning death.

Carefully and discreetly provided.

Yet much we fear'd the graves our end would be
 Before we could the towne of Gravesend see:
 Our boate drunke deeply with her dropsie thirst,
 And quast as if she would her bladders burst;
 Whilst we, within six inches of the brim,
 (Full of salt-water) downe (halfe sunck) did swim.
 Thousands of people all the shores did hide,
 And thousands more did meet us in the tide,
 With Scullers, Oares, with Ship Boats and with Barges,
 To gaze on us, they put themselves to charges.

Thus did we drive, and drive the time away,
 Till pitchy night had driven away the day:
 The sun unto the under world was fled:
 The moone was loath to rise, and kept her bed:

The

The starres did twinckle, but the ebon clouds
 Their light, our fight, obscures and overflows.
 The tossing billowes made our boat to caper,
 Our paper forme scarce being forme of paper,
 The water four mile broad, no oares, to row,
 Night darke, and where we were we did not know.
 And thus 'twixt doubt and feare, hope and despaire,
 I fell to worke, and *Roger Bird* to prayer;
 And as the surges up and downe did heave us,
 He cry'd most fervently, good Lord receive us;
 I pray'd as much, but I did worke and pray,
 And he did all he could to pray and play.
 Thus three houres darkeling I did puzzell and toile
 Sows'd and well pickl'd, chafe and muzzell and moile,
 Drench'd with the swoffing waves and stew'd in sweat,
 Scarce able with a cone our boat to fet.
 At last (by God's great mercy and his might)
 The morning gan to chafe away the night;
Aurora made us soone perceive and see
 We were three miles below the Towne of *Lee*,
 And as the morning more and more did cleare,
 The fight of *Quinborough* Castle did appeare:
 That was the famous monumental marke,
 To which we striv'd to bring our rotten barke:
 The onely ayme of our intents and scope,
 The anker that brought Roger to the Hope.

He dwelleth now at the Hope on the Bank side.

Thus we from Saturday, at evening tide,
 Till Monday morne did on the water bide,
 In rotten paper, and in boysterous weather,
 Darke nights, through wet, and toyled altogether;
 But being come to *Quinborough* and aland,
 I took my fellow *Roger* by the hand,
 And both of us, ere we two steps did goe,
 Gave thanks to God, that had preserv'd us so:
 Confessing that his mercy us protected,
 When, as we least deserv'd, and less expected,

The Mayor of *Quinborough* in love affords
 To entertain us, as we had beene Lords;
 It is a yearley feast kept by the Major,
 And thousand people thither do repaire,
 From Townes and Villages that's neere about,
 And 'twas our lucke to come in all this rout.
 I'th'street, bread, beere and oysters is their meat,
 Which freely, friendly, shot-free all do eat;
 But *Hodge* and I were men of ranck and note,
 We to the Major gave our adventurous boat,
 The which (to glorifie that Towne of Kent)
 He meant to hang up for a Monument.
 He to his house invited us to dine,
 Where we had cheare on cheare, and wine on wine,
 And drinke and fill, and drinke, and drinke and fill,
 With wellcome upon wellcome, wellcome still.

But whilst we at our dinners thus were merry,
 The Country people tore our tatter'd wherry
 In mammocks peacemeale in a thousand scraps,
 Wearing the reliques in their hats and caps;
 That never traytors corps could more be scatter'd
 By greedy Ravens, then our poore boat was tatter'd,
 Which when the Major did know, he presently
 Took patient what he could not remedie.
 The next day we with thanks left *Quinbroghs* coast,
 And heid us home on horsebacke all in post.
 Thus Master Birds strange voyage was begun,
 With greater danger was his money won;
 And those that do his Coine from him detaine,
 (Which he did win with perill and with paine)
 Let them not thinke that e're 'twill do them good,
 But eate their Marrow and consume their Blood.
 The worm of conscience gnaw them every day,
 That have the meanes, and not the will to pay.
 Those that are poore, and cannot, let them be
 Both from the Debt and Malediction free.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

QUEEN'S CROSS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS Cross stands on an eminence, about three quarters of a mile south of the town of Northampton, on the east side of the high road, leading from that town to London.

It was set up by King Edward I. in memory of Eleanor, of Castile, his Queen, who died of a fever, November 21, anno 1291, as some say, at Grantham, or according to Walsingham, at Herdbye, near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire. Crosses were likewise erected wherever her corpse rested in the way to London, viz. at Great Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, near Kettering, in Northamptonshire, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapside, in London, and Charing, in Westminster. Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itiner. Curios.* p. 34, adds, Lincoln, Newark and Leicester. Of all these, three only are now standing, one at Waltham, much mutilated; another at Geddington, and the subject of this Plate and Description. About the base of this Cross, is a flight of eight steps, each about one foot broad, and nine inches high. The shaft of the Cross is divided into three stages; the first is octagonal, fourteen feet in height, and each face of the octagon measuring four feet. On the south and east sides are the arms of Ponthieu, in Picardy,

Numb. IV. T viz.

viz. three bendlets within a bordure, and in another escutcheon those of the kingdom of Castile and Leon, viz. quarterly, first, a castle triple towered; second, a lion rampant; the third as the second, and the fourth as the first. On the north side, in two separate shields, are the arms of Castile and Leon, as above, and of England, viz. three lions passant guardant; on each of these, and on the west side just below the arms, in high relief, is a book open, and lying on a kind of desk. On the north-east side, in two escutcheons, are the arms of England, and those of the county of Ponthieu. The arms on the west, south-west, south-east, and north-west sides, are entirely obliterated. The shaft of the second stage or story is of the same shape as of that just described, but only twelve feet high. In every other face is a niche, in which, under a canopy and pinnacle, supported by two pillars, stands a female figure, about six feet high, crowned, and supposed to represent the Queen, to whose honour this Monument was raised. The figures and ornaments are still in good repair.

The upper shaft is square, each side facing one of the cardinal points of the compass; its height only eight feet; on each of these sides is a sun dial, set up anno 1712, which when first made had the following mottoes upon them. On the east, AB ORTV SOLIS. The south LAVDATVR DOMINVS. The west VSQVE AD OCCASVM. The north AMEN, MDCCXIII. These mottoes were omitted when the dials were repainted in 1762.

The top is mounted with a cross, which faces the north and south points, three feet in height, and added when the whole was repaired by the order of the Bench of Justices in 1713. On the western side of the lower story, and fronting the road, are the royal arms of Great-Britain, carved in stone, within the garter, and crowned, with the sword and sceptre in saltire behind the shield, and under it Queen Anne's motto, *Semper eadem*; there is also a pair of wings conjoined under the shield, to which they form a mantleing. Beneath the arms, on a square table of white marble, is the following inscription.

In perpetuam Conjugalis Amoris Memoriam:
 Hoc *Eleanoræ* Reginæ Monumentum
 Vetustate pene collapsum restaurari voluit
 Honorabilis Justiciariorum Coetus
 Comitatus Northamptoniæ,
 MDCCXIII.

Anno

Anno illo felicissimo
 In quo ANNA
 Grandæ Britanniæ suæ Decus
 Potentissima Oppressorum Vindex
 Pacis Bellique Arbitra
 Post Germaniam liberatam
 Belgiam Præfidiis munitam
 Gallos plus vice decima profligatos
 Suis Sociorumque Armis
 Vincendi modum statuit
 Et EUROPÆ in Libertatem Vindicatæ
 PACEM restituit.

On the south side of the bottom story is fixed a white marble escutcheon, charged with this inscription.

Rursus emendat, et restaurat,
 GEORGIÏ III. regis 2 do.
 DOMINI. 1762,
 N. Baylis.

The sense of which in English is as follows.

This Monument
 Erected to perpetuate the memory
 Of the conjugal affection of Queen Eleanor
 Being almost destroyed by Time,
 Was repaired by order of
 The Honourable Bench of Justices
 for the County of Northampton,
 In the year 1713,
 At that auspicious æra
 In which Anne,
 The ornament of Britain,
 The most powerful avenger of the oppressed,
 And sovereign arbitress of peace and war;
 Germany being freed,
 Holland secured by a strong barrier,

And

And the French more than ten times defeated,
 By her arms and those of her allies;
 Was satisfied with conquest,
 And after asserting the liberty of Europe,
 Restored peace to it.

Again repaired and beautified
 In the year 1762,
 Being the second year of George III.
 N. Baylis.



*The Great Eater, or Part of the admirable Teeth and Stomacks Exploits of
 Nicholas Wood, of Harrifom, in the County of Kent.*

This excessive Manner of Eating, without Manners, in strange and true
 Manner described by JOHN TAILOR.*

RECORDS and Histories doe make memorable mention of diuerfitie of
 qualities of fundry famous persons, men and women, in all the coun-
 tries and regions of the world; how some are remembered for their Piety
 and Pitty, some for Justice, some for Seuerity, for Learning, Wisdome,
 Temperance, Constancie, Patience, with all the Vertues Divine, and Morall:
 Some againe have purchased a memory for Greatnesse and Tolnesse of body;
 some for Dwarfish smallnesse; some for beautiful outsidcs, faire feature and
 composition of Limbs and Stature, many have gotten an earthly perpetuity
 for cruelty and murther, as Nero, Commodus, and others: for leachery, as
 Heliogabolus: for Drunkenesse, Tiberius (alias Biberius:) for Effeminacy,
 as Sardanapulus: for Gluttony, Aulus Vitellius, who at one supper was
 served with two thousand sorts of fishes, and seven thousand fowles,
 as Suetonius writes in his ninth Booke, and Josephus in his fifth Booke of
 the Jewes warres. Caligula was famous for Ambition, for hee would bee
 ador'd as a God, though he liv'd like a Devill, poysoning his Unkle, and
 Deflowering

* Published about the year 1630.

Deflowering all his Sisters, and in all ages and countries, time hath still produced particular persons, men and women, either for their virtues or their vices, to be remembred, that by meditating on the good, we may bee imitating their goodnesse, and by viewing the bad, we might be eschewing their vices.

To descend lower to more familiar examples, I have known a great man very expert on the Jewe-harpe, a rich heire excellent at Noddy, a Justice of the peace skilful at Quoytes, a Merchant's wife a quicke Gamester at Irish (especially when she came to bearing of Men) that she would seldome misse entring. *Monfieur le Ferr*, a Frenchman, was the first inventor of the admirable game of Double-hand, Hot-cockles; and *Gregorie Dawson*, an Englishman devised the unmatchable mystery of Blind-man-buffe; some have the agility to ride Poast, some the dexterity to write Post, and some the ability to speake poaste: For I have heard a fellow make a Hackney of his Tongue, and in a moment he hath Gallop'd a Lye from China to London, without bridle or saddle. Others doe speake poast, in a thick shuffling kind of Ambling-trot, and that in such speede, that one of them shall talke more in one quarter of an houre, than shall be understood in seven yeeres. And as every one hath particular qualities to themselves, and different from others, so are the manners of Lives (or livings) of all men and women various one from another, as some get their living by their tongues, as Interpreters, Lawyers, Oratours, and Flatterers; some by tayles, as Maquerellæes, Concubines, Curtezanes, or in plaine English, Whores; some by their feete, as Dancers, Lackeyes, Foot men, and Weavers, and Knights of the Publicke or common Order of the Forke; some by their braines, as Politicians, Monopolists, Projectmongers, Suit-joggers, and Stargazers; some (like Salamander) lived by fire, as the whole Race of Tubalcaine, the Vulcanean Broode of Blacksmiths, Fire men, Colliers, Gunners, Gun-founders, and all Sorts of mettle men; some like the Cameleon, by the Ayre, and such are Poets, Trumpeters, Cornets, Recorders, Pipers, Bag-pipers; and some by Smoake, as Tobaconists, Knights of the Vapour, Gentlemen of the Whiffe, Esquires of the Pipe, Gallants in Fumo; some live by the Water, as Herrings doe, such are Brewers, Vintners, Dyers, Mariners, Fishermen, and Scullers; and many, like Moles, live by the Earth, as griping Usurers, racking Landlords, toying Plow men, moyling Labourers, painful Gardners and others.

Amongst all these before mentioned, and many more which I could recite, this Subject of my pen is not (for his qualitie) inferiour to any; and as neare as I can, I will stretch my wit upon the Tenters to describe his name and character, his worthy actes shall be related after *in due time duly*.

And, be it knowne unto all men, to whom these presents shall come, that I *John Taylor*, Waterman, of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, in the Countey of Surrey, the Writer hereof, &c. will write plaine truth, bare and thread-bare, and almost starke naked truth, of the descriptions, and remarkable, memorable actions of *Nicholas Wood*, of the Parishes of *Harrisom* in the County of Kent, Yeoman, for these Considerations following.

First, I were to blame to write more than truth, because that which is knowne to be true is enough.

Secondly, that which is onely true, is too much.

Thirdly, The Truth will hardly be believed, being so much beyond man's reason to conceive.

Fourthly, I shall runne the hazzard to bee accounted a great lyer, in writing the truth.

Lastly, I will not lye, on purpose to make all those lyers that esteeme me so.

Yet by your leave, Master Critick, you must give me licence to flourish my Phrases, to embellish my Lines, to adorne my Oratory, to embroder my Speeches, to enterlace my words, to draw out my Sayings, and to bombaste the whole suit of the businesse for the time of your wearing. For though truth appeareth best bare in matters of Justice, yet in this I hold it decent to attire her with such Poore raggs as I have instead of Robes.

First then the place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a meere *Terra incognita*, as far from my knowledge, as content from a Vsurer, or honesty from a Bawde, but if hee be no Christian, the matter is not much, hee will serve well enough for a man of Kent; and if his Education had been as his Feeding, it is evident he had been of most mighty breeding; he hath gotten a foule name, but I know not if it came to him by Baptisme, for it is partly a *Nick-name*, which in the totall is *Nicholas*, I would abate him but a Saint, and call him *Nicholas Shambles*, and were the goodnesse of his purse answerable to the greatness of his appetite, out of all question no man below the Moone would be a better customer to the Shambles, than he, for though he be chaff of his body, yet his minde is only upon Flesh; he is the only Tugmutton, or Muttonmonger betwixt *Douer* and *Dunbarr*: for hee
hath

hath eaten a whole Sheepe of sixteene shillings price, raw, at one meal (pardon me) I think he left the skin, the wool, the hornes and the bones: but why talke I of a Sheepe, when it is apparently knowne, that he hath at one repast, and with one dish, feasted his Carkas with all manner of Meates. All men will confesse that a Hogge will eat any thing, either fish, flesh, fowle, roote, herbe, or excrement; and this same noble *Nick Nicholas*, or *Nicholas Nick*, hath made an end of a Hogge all at once, as if it had been but a Rabbet-fucker, and presently after, for fruit to recreate his palate, he hath swallowed three peckes of Damsons, thus (philosophically) by way of chemicall infusion, as a Hogge will eate all things that are to be eaten, so he in eating the Hogge, did in a manner of Extraction, distill all manner of meates thorow the Limbeck of his Paunch.

But hold a little, I would be loth to cloy my Reader with too much meate and fruite at once, so that after your Sheepe, Hogge and Damsons, I thinke it best to suffer you to pawse and picke your teeth (if you have any) whilst I spend a few words more in paraphrasing upon his Surname. *Wood* is his appellation, denomination, or how you please to tearme it.

Some of the ancient Philosophers have compared Man to a Tree with the bottome upwardes, whose roote is the braine, the armes, hands, fingers, legges, feete and toes, are the limbs and branches; the comparison is very significant, many Trees do bring forth good fruit, so doe some fewe Men; some stately Trees growe high and fair, yet stand for nothing but shades, and some men growe high and lofty, yet are nothing but shaddowes; some Trees are so malignant, that nothing can prosper under the compasse of their branches; and some Men are so unlucky, that very few can thrive in their service. And as of one part of a Tree a chaire of state may be made, and of another part a carved image, and of a third part a stoole of office; so men being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, and qualities. Too many (like the barren Fig-tree) beare leaves of hypocrisie, but no fruites of Integrity, who serve onely for a flourish in this life, and a flame in that hereafter.

So much for that: now to returne to my Theame of *Wood*; (indeed this last digression may make my Reader thinke that I could not see Wood for Trees) what Wood he is I know not, but by his face he should be Maple, or Crab-tree, and by his stomache, sure he is heart of *Oake*; some say he is a Meddler, but by his stature, he seems like a low short *Pine*, and certain I

am, that he is *Popular*, a well tymberd piece, or a stone house or belly tymber.

Now, Gentlemen, as I have walked you among the Trees, and thorow the Wood, I pray fet downe, and take a taste or two more of this Banquet.

What say you to the Leafe or Flecke of Brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the Bores belly raw? much good doe you Gallants, was it not a glorious dish? and presently after, (in stead of suckets, twelve raw puddings.) I speake not one word of drinke all this while, for indeed he is no drunkard, hee abhorres that swinish vice: Ale-houses nor Tapsters cannot nick this *Nick* with froth, curtoll Cannes, tragicall blacke-pots, and double-dealing bumbasted Jugges, could never cheat him, for one Pinte of Beere or Ale is enough to wash downe a Hog, or water a Sheepe with him.

Two Loynes of Mutton, and one Loyne of Veal were but as three Sprats to him: Once at Sir *Warrham Saint Leigers* house, and at Sir *William Sydeyes*, he shewed himself so valiant of Teeth, and Stomache, that he ate as much as would well have served and suffic'd thirty men, so that his belly was like to turn bankrupt, and breake, but that the serving-men turn'd him to the fire, and anoynted his Paunch with Greace and butter, to make it stretch and hold, and afterwards being lay'd in bed, hee slept eight howres, and fasted all the while: which when the Knight understood, he commanded him to be laid in the stocks, and there to endure as long time as he had lain bedrid with eating.

Pompey the Great, Alexander the Great, Tamberlane the Great, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, Arthur the Great: all these gat the Title of Great, for conquering kingdomes, and killing of men; and surely eating is not a greater sinne than rapine, theft, manslaughter, and murther. Therefore this noble Eatalian doth well deserve the Tytle of Great: wherefore I intitile him *Nicholas* the Great (Eater:) and as these forename Greats have overthrowne and wasted Countreyes, and Hosts of men, with the helpe of their foldiers and followers, so hath *Nick* the Great, (in his own Person) without the helpe or ayde of any man, overcome, conquered, and devoured, in one weeke, as much as would have sufficed a reasonable and sufficient army in a day, for hee hath at one meale made an assault upon seven dozen of good Rabbets at the Lord *Wotton's* in *Kent*, which in the totall is four-score, which number would have suffic'd a hundred, three-score and eight hungry foldiers, allowing to each of them halfe a Rabbet.

Bell,

Bell, the famous Idoll of the Babylonians, was a meere imposture, a juggling toye, and a cheating bable, in comparison of this *Nicholaitan Kentish Tenterbelly*: the high and mighty Duke *All-paunch* was but a fiction to him; Milo the Crotonian, could hardly be his equall: and *Woolner*, of Windsor, was not worthy to be his footman. A quarter of fat Lambe, and threescore Eggs have beene but an easy colation, and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to soyle; eighteen yards of black-puddings (London measure) have suddenly been imprisond in his sowse-tub. A Duck rawe, with guts, feathers and all (except the bill and the long feathers of the wings) hath swomme in the whirlepole or pond of his mawe; and he told me, that three-score pound of Cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no tacke in them, for hee had tride it at one time. But one *John Dale* was too hard for him at a place called Lennam, for the said Dale had laid a wager that he would fill *Wood's* belly with good wholesome victuals for 2 Shillings, and a Gentleman that laid the contrary, did wager, that as soon as noble *Nick* had eaten out *Dale's* 2 shillings, that he should presently enter combate with a Worthy Knight, called *Sir Loyne* of Beefe, and overthrow him; in conclusion, *Dale* bought 6 pots of potent, high and mighty Ale, and twelve new penny white loaves, which hee sop'd in the said Ale, the powerfull fume whereof conquered the conqueror, rob'd him of his reason, bereft him of his wit, violently tooke away his stomache, intoxicated his *Pia mater*, and entered the sconce of his Pericranium, blinde folded him with sleep, setting a *nap* of nine houres for manacles upon his threed-bare eyelids, to the preservation of the rost Beefe, and the unexpected winning of the wager.

This invincible *Ale*, victoriously vanquished the vanquisher, and over our Great Triumpher was triumphant. But there are presidents enow of as potent men as our Nicholas, that have subdued Kings, and Kingdomes, and yet themselves have been captived and conquer'd by drinke; we need recite no more Examples but the Great Alexander, and Holophernes, their ambition was boundlesse, and so is the stomach of my Pens subject, for all the foure Elements cannot cloy him, fish from the deepest ocean, or purest river, fairest pond, foulest ditch, or driest puddle: he hath a receite for fowle of all sorts, from the *Wren* to the *Eagle*, from the *Titmouse* to the *Elstrich*, or *Capawaraway*; his paunch is either a Coope or a Rooste for them: he hath, within himself, a stall for the Oxe, a roome for the Cow, a sty for the Hogge, a parke for the Deere, a warren for Concie, a storehouse for fruit,

a dayery for Milke, Creame, Curds, Whay, Butter-milke, and Cheefe: his mouth is a mill of perpetuall motion, for let the wind or the water rise or fall, yet his teeth will ever bee grinding; his guts are the Rendez-vous or meeting place or Burse for the beasts of the fields, the fowles of the Ayre, and fishes of the Sea: and though they be never so wild, or disagreeing in nature, one to another, yet hee binds or grindes them to the peace, in such manners, that they never fall at odds againe.

His eating of a Sheepe, a Hog, and a Duck raw, doth shew that he is free from the sinn of nicenesse or curiosity in his Dyet. (It had been happy for the poore, if their stomachs had beene of that Constiution when Sea-coales were so dear here.) Besides, he never troubles a Larder or Cupboard to lay cold meate in, nor doth he keep any Cats or Traps in his house to destroy vermin, he takes so good a Course, that he layes or shuts up all safe within himselfe; in brieft, give him meate, and he ne'r stands upon the Cookery, he cares not for the Peacocke of *Samos*, the Woodcock of *Phrygia*, the Cranes of *Malta*, the Pheasants of *England*, the *Caperkelly*, the Heathcocke, and *Termagant* of *Scotland*, the Goate of *Wales*, the Salmon, and *Usquabah* of *Ireland*, the Sawfedge of *Bologna*, the Skink of *Westphalia*, the Spanish *Potato*, he holds as a bable, and the Italian Figge he esteemes as poyson.

He is an English-man, and English dyet will serve his turne; if the *Norfolk Dumplin*, and the *Devonshire White Pot*, be at variance, he will atone them. The *Bag-puddings* of *Gloucester-shire*, the *Blacke puddings* of *Worcestershire*, the *Pan-puddings* of *Shropshire*, the *White White puddings* of *Somersetshire*, the *Ilassy-puddings* of *Hampshire*, and the *pudding-pyes* of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amisse, a contented mind is worth all, and let any thing come in the shape of fodder, or eating stufie, it is wellcome, whether it bee *Sawfedge*, or *Custard*, or *Eg-pye*, or *Cheese-cake*, or *Flawne*, or *Voole*, or *Froyze*, or *Tanzy*, or *Pancake*, or *Fritter*, or *Ilapiacke*, or *Possét*, or *Galley mawfrey*, *Mackertone*, *Kickshew*, or *Tantablin*, he is no puling Meacocke, nor in all his life time the queasinesse of his stomache needed any Sawcy spurre or Switch of sowre *Verjuice*, or acute *Vinger*, his appetite is no struggler, nor is it ever to seeke, for he keepes it close prisoner, and like a courteous kind Jaylor, he is very tender over it, not suffering it to want any thing if he can by any meanes procure it: indeede it was never knowne to be so farre out of reparations, that it needed the assistance of *Cawdle*, *Ale-bery*, *Julep*, *Calisse*, *Grewell*, or *Stew'd-broth*, onely a messie of plaine frugall Countrey

Countrey *Pottage* was always Sufficient for him, though it was but a *washing-bowle-full* of the Quantity of two pecks, which porrenger of his I my selfe saw at the signe of the White Lyon, at a Village called *Harrisom* in *Kent*, the Hostesse of which Howse did affirme, that he did at once wash downe that Bowle full of potage, with nine penny loaves of Bread, and three jugges of Beere.

Indeed in my presence (after he had broken his fast) having (as he said) eaten one pottle of milke, one pottle of potage, with bread, butter, and cheefe, I then sent for him, to the aforefaid Inne, and after some accommodated salutations, I asked him if hee could eate any thing? He gave me thankses, and said, that if he had knowne that any Gentleman would have invited him, that he would have spared his breakfast at home (and with that he told me as aforefaid, what he had eaten) yet neverthelesse (to doe me a courtesie) he would shew me some small cast of his office, for he had one hole or corner in the profundity of his store-house into which he would stow and bestow any thing that the house would afford, at his perill and my cost. Whereupon I summoned my Hostesse with three knocks upon the Table, and two Stamps on the floore, with my fist and my foot, at which she made her personall appearance with a low Curtsie, and an inquisitive What lack ye? I presently laid the authority of a bold Guest upon her, commanding that all the Victuals in the House should be laid on the Table. She said she was but slenderly provided by reason Goodman *Wood* was there, but what she had or could doe, we shoud presently have: so the cloth was displaid, the salt was advanc'd, sixe penny wheaten loaves were mounted two stories high like a Rampier, three Six-penny Veale pyes, walled stiffly about, and well victual'd within, were presented to the hazzard of the *Scalado*, one pound of sweet-butter (being all fat and no bones) was in a cold sweat at this mighty preparation, one good dish of Thornback, white as Alabaister or the Snow upon the Scythian Mountaines, and in the Reare came up an Inch-thick Slyver of Peck house-hold loafe; all which provision were presently, in the space of an houre, utterly confounded and brought to nothing, by the meere and only valourous dexterity of our unmatched grand Gurmound. He courageously past the Pikes, and I cleared the Shot, but the house yeilded no more, so that my Guest arose unsatisfied, and my selfe discontented in being thrifty and saving my money against my will.

I did there offer him twenty shillings to bring him up to me to my house on the Bank-side, and there I would have given him as much good meate,

as he would eate in tenne dayes, one after another, and five shillings a day every day, and at the tenne dayes ende, twenty shillings more to bring him downe againe. I did also offer tenne shillings to one *Jeremy Robinson* a Glouer (a man very inward with him) to attend and keepe him company, and two shillings six pence the day, with good dyet and lodging, all which were once accepted, untill *Wood* began to ruminare and examine what service he was to doe for these large allowances; now my Plot was to have him to the Beare-Garden, and there before a house full of people he should have eaten a wheele-barrow full of Tripes, and the next Day, as many puddings as should reach over the Thames (at a place which I would measure betwixt *London* and *Richmond*; the third day, I would have allowed him a fat Calfe, or Sheepe of twenty shillings price; and the fourth day he should have had thirty Sheeps Gathers; thus from day to day, he should have had wages and dyet with variety: but he fearing that which his merits would amount unto, broke off the match, saying, that perhaps when his Grace (I guesse who he meant) should heare of one that ate so much, and could worke so little, he doubted there would come a command to hang him: whereupon our hopefull Beare-garden busines was shiverd and shatterd in pieces.

Indeed he made a doubt of his expected performance in his quality, by reason of his being growne in Yeeres, so that if his stomach should faile him publickly, and lay his reputation in the mire, it might have been a discouragement to him for ever, and especially in Kent, where he hath long beene famous, hee would be loth to be defamed; but as weake as he was, he said, that he could make a shift to destroy a fat Weather of a pound in two houres, provided that it were tenderly boild, for he hath lost all his teeth (except one) in eating a Quarter of Mutton (bones and all) at *Ashford* in the County aforesaid, yet is he very quicke and nimble in his feeding, and will riddle more eating worke away in two houres, than tenne of the Hungryest Carters in the Parish where he dwells. He is surely noble (for his great Stomache) and vertuous, chiefly for his patience in putting up *mucke*: moreover he is thrifty or frugall, for when he can get no better meate, he will eat Oxe Livers, or a messe of warme Ale-graines from a Brew-house. He is provident and studious where to get more provision as soone as all is spent, and yet hee is bountifull or prodigall in spending all hee hath at once: hee is profitable in keeping bread and meate from mould and maggots, and saving the Charge of Salt, for his appetite will not waite and attend the poudring; his courtesie is manifest, for he had rather have one *Farewel* than twenty Godbwyes:

Godbwyes: of all things, hee holds fasting to be a most superstitious branch of Popery, he is a maine enemy to Ember weekes, he hates Lent worse than a Butcher or a Puritan, and the name of Good-Friday affrights him like a Bull-beggar, a long Grace before meate strikes him into a Quotidian Ague; in a word, hee could wish that Christmase would dwell with us all the yeere, or that euery day were metamorphoz'd into Shrouetuesdayes; in brieft, he is a Magazine, a Storehouse, a Receptacle, a Burse or Exchange, a Babel or confusion for all Creatures.

Hee is no Gamester, neither at Dice, or Cards, yet there is not a Man within forty miles of his head, that can play with him at *Maw*; and though his pasture be neuer so good, he is alwayes like one of *Pharaohs* leane Kine; he is swarty, blackish haire, Hawk-nosed (like a Parrot or Roman) hee is wattle-jawde, and his eyes are funke inward, as if hee looked into the inside of his Intryales, to note what custome'd or uncustome'd goods he tooke in, whilst his belly (like a Maine-Sayle in a calme) hangs ruffled and wrinkled (in foldes and wreathes) flat to the most of his Empty carkasse, till the storme of aboundance fills it, and violently drives it into the full sea of satisfaction.

Like as a River to the Ocean bounds,
 Or as a Garden to all Britaines Grounds,
 Or like a Candle to a flaming Linck,
 Or as a Single Ace, unto Sise Cinque,
 So short am I of what *Nick Wood* hath done,
 That having ended I have scarce begun;
 For I have written but a Taste in this
 To shew the Readers where, and what he is.

THE OLD GATE, and BANQUETING HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

THIS plate presents a view of one of the gates, and other parts of the remains of the ancient Palace of Whitehall, with the Banqueting-House, built to form part of a new one intended to have been erected on its site. It also shews the Privy-Garden wall, and the street leading to Charing-Cross, as they appear when viewed from those houses opposite the end of Downing-street.

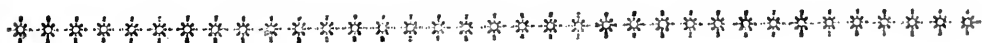
The palace of Whitehall was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who in the year 1243, bequeathed it to the Black-Friars, in Chancery-lane, Holbourn, in whose church he was interred Anno 1248; these Friars disposed of it to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, who by will left it to his successors for their town mansion, whence it was called York Place. The Royal Palace at Westminster, having suffered much by fire, in the reign of Henry VIIIth, and that Prince taking a likeing to York-House, found no difficulty in prevailing on Cardinal Wolsey to part with it, who accordingly in the year 1530, sold it to him. Henry no sooner became possessed of it, but he made many alterations and additions; among the last was the Gate here seen, the design of which it is said was made by that celebrated painter Hans Holbein; it was adorned on each side with four bustos, with ornamented mouldings, all made of baked clay, in the proper colours, and glazed in the manner of the delft ware. This Gate was taken down a few years ago, in order to widen the street for the passage of the members of both houses of parliament, for which purpose another Gate had been before removed. It is remarkable that the busts abovementioned were when taken down, as entire as when set up, whereas the festoons and other ornaments of stone on the Banqueting-House, are so corroded by the weather as to be scarce intelligible. The materials of this Gate were purchased by the late Duke of Cumberland, and it is said, were set up exactly in their original form somewhere about his lodge at Windsor Great Park.

This Palace is described by Hentzner in his Travels, who says it was a structure truly royal; it continued to be the place of residence of our kings, till the year 1697, when it was destroyed by fire, and has never since been rebuilt, but all the public business is still dated from Whitehall; and many of the great offices are kept in its remains. In the reign of King James the First, that Prince conceived a design of building a new Palace on the

the

the same spot, when the famous Inigo Jones was employed to prepare a plan, which being done, the present Banqueting-House was erected, as a small part of the intended work, but after the fire nothing farther was done.

The Banqueting-House was intended for the reception of ambassadors, and other audiences of state. It is a regular and majestic building, of three stories. The lowest has a rustic wall, with small square windows, and by its apparent solidity, seems to form a solid base for the beautiful superstructure; upon this is raised the ionic story, ornamented with columns and pilasters; between the columns are a row of well proportioned windows, with arched and pointed pediments; over these is placed the proper entablature, and on this is raised a second story, of the corinthian order, like the other consisting of columns and pilasters, column being placed over column, and pilaster over pilaster; from the capitals are carried festoons, which meet with masks, and other ornaments in the middle. This story is also crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raised the balustrade, with attic pedestals between, which crown the work. Every thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall has a fine effect in the entablature, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture. The inside of this building is also a curiosity in its kind, the ceiling being finely painted by the great Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was Ambassador here in the time of Charles the first. The subject is an emblematical representation of the entrance, inauguration and coronation of King James the First. It is esteemed among his most capital performances. The Great Apartment is at present converted into a Chapel, for the service of which certain select preachers were appointed out of each university by King George the First, to preach here every Sunday; for this each is allowed thirty pounds per annum.



FOR THE REPERTORY.

THAT every thing may be had for money, is I am afraid an observation no less ancient than true. We read of empires, kingdoms and principalities, which have been publicly sold; the same has been whispered respecting

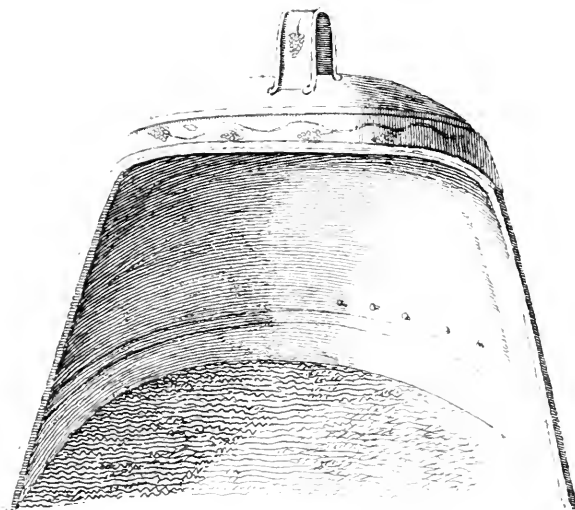
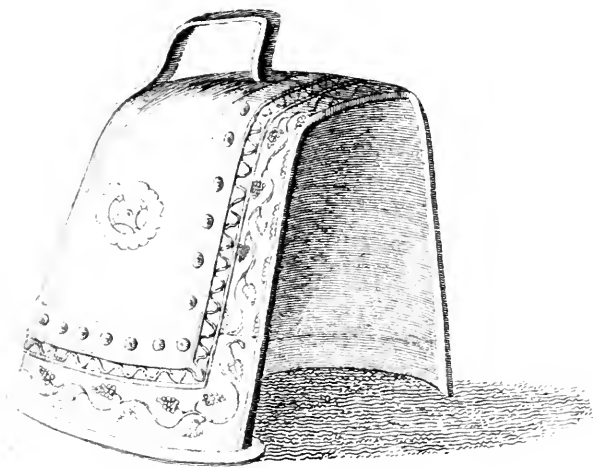
respecting popedom, bishopricks, and other spiritual dignities; and we have heard (but it is to be hoped without foundation) of venal counties and corrupt boroughs.

Buying and selling the devil, have long been proverbial expressions, but that such a traffic was ever actually negotiated will scarcely be credited, nevertheless Blount's Law Dictionary, under the article *Conventio*, gives an instance of such a sale; the story is extracted from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hatfield, near the Isle of Axholme, in the County of York; where a curious gentleman not long ago searched for and found it regularly entered. A copy of it here follows, together with an English translation, for the benefit of those who do not understand the language, in which the original is written.

‘Curia tenta apud Hatfield die Mercurii
Prox post Festum — Anno xi^o. Edw. 3ⁱⁱⁱ.

‘Robertus de Roderham qui optulit se versus Johannem de Ithon de eo quod non teneat Conventionem inter eos factam & unde queritur quod certo die & anno apud Thorne convenit inter prædictum Robertum & Johannem quod prædictus Johannes vendidit prædicto Roberto Diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro 111^d. ob. & super prædictus Robertus tradidit prædicto Johanni quiddam obolum—earles (i. e. earnest money) per quod proprietas dicti diaboli commoratur in persona dicti Roberti ad habiendum deliberationem dicti Diaboli, infra quartam diem prox. sequent. Ad quam diem idem Robertus venit ad præfatum Johannem & petit deliberationem dicti Diaboli, secundum Conventionem inter eos factam; idem Johannes prædictum Diabolum deliberaro noluit, nec adhuc vult &c. ad grave dampnum ipsius Roberti IX sol. Et inde producit sectam &c. &c. prædictus Johannes venit &c. Et non dedit Conventionem prædictam. Et quia videtur curiæ quod tale placitum non jacet inter Christianes, ideo partes prædicti adjournantur usque in infernum, ad audiendum Judicium suum, & utraque pars in Misericordia &c. per Willielmum de Scargel Senescallum.’

‘Robert de Roderham appeared against John de Ithon, for that he had not kept the agreement made between them, and therefore complains that on a certain day and year at Thorne, there was an agreement between the afore-said Robert and John, whereby the said John sold to the said Robert, the Devil, bound in a certain bond, for three-pence farthing, and thereupon the said Robert, delivered to the said John, one farthing as earnest money, by which the



1. Cusum

the property of the said Devil rested in the person of the said Robert, to have livery of the said Devil, on the fourth day next following; at which day the said Robert came to the forenamed John, and asked delivery of the said Devil according to the agreement between them made. But the said John refused to deliver the said Devil, nor has he yet done it, &c. to the great damage of the said Robert to the amount of 60 shillings, and he has therefore brought his suit, &c. &c.

'The said John came, &c. and did not deny the said agreement; and because it appeared to the court that such a suit ought not to subsist among christians; the aforesaid parties are therefore adjourned to the infernal regions, there to hear their judgement, and both parties were amerced, &c. by William De Scargell Scnefchal.'



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE enclosed drawing and letter describe an ancient piece of household furniture, which has hitherto escaped the notice of our Antiquaries, or at least has not I believe been before either engraved, or mentioned by them. Perhaps the giving it a place in your Repertory, may induce some of your ingenious correspondents to favour the public with some farther information on the subject.

I am yours, &c. F. G.

THIS utensil is called a Curfew, or Couvre-fen, from its use, which is that of suddenly putting out a fire; the method of applying it was thus,—the wood and embers were raked as close as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the Curfew was put over them, the open part placed close to the back of the chimney; by this contrivance, the air being almost totally excluded, the fire was of course extinguished.

This Curfew is of copper, rivetted together, as solder would have been liable to melt with the heat. It is 10 inches high, 16 inches wide, and 9 in-

ches deep. The Rev. Mr. Gostling, of Canterbury, to whom it belongs, says it has been in his family for time immemorial, and was always called the Curfew. Some others of this kind are still remaining in Kent and Suffex.

Probably Curfews were used in the time of William the Conqueror, for the more ready obedience to the laws of that king, who in the first year of his reign, directed that on the ringing of a certain bell, thence called the Curfew bell, all persons should put out their fires and candles. Whether a bell was ordered to ring expressly for this purpose, or whether the signal was to be taken from the Vespers bell of the Convents, is a matter in which Antiquaries are not entirely agreed. The Curfew bell is still rung in many of our country towns.



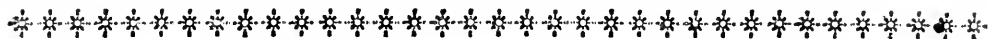
The following Letter of Indulgence granted to those who should contribute towards the Reparation and farther Endowment of the Chapel of the Holy Crois in Colchester, appears from the Names of several of the Bishops therein mentioned to have been written about the Year 1406. It has several Errors in the Chronology, particularly in that Part which places the Visit of St. Thomas Becket in anno 1200, thirty Years after the Death of that turbulent Prelate. But as this made but a very small Part of the Falsities contained in the Whole, it was perhaps thought by the Composer immaterial, or possibly it may have been an Error of the Clerk who drew it up. The original Deed, written on Parchment, which has the Appearance of great Antiquity, is in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq.

TO all the Children oure Godez holy Churche unto whom these p'sent
lettres come Thomas thurgh the sufferaunce of God Archebischop of
Cannterbury and Primate of all Englund and Legate of the Apostolyke Seer
thurgh the same suffraunce of God Archebischop of York and Primate of
Englund and of the forsaide Seete Legate Robert Bischop of London Gye
Bischop of Seynte Davids Walter of Dyrham Henry of Lincoln Edmonnde
of Exetur Henry of Bath and Wells John of Ely Henry of Norwiche
Richard of Salyisbury Richard of Worcetur John of Rochester John of
Coventry et Litchefeld Robert of Chichestur John of Hereford John of Kar-

Iill Richard of Bangur Thomas of Landyff and John of Seynte Affe by the
 Grace of God Bishoppes send Greeyng in evyr Lovis of oure Savioure the
 Werkis of Mercy by all faithfull people more faynner or gladder to be loved
 in so moche that the Olde shall have the Rewarde of God them in the laste
 Day of Jugement whereof them Witneffing god hym self is specially ac-
 coumpted to be yelde and to all theyme dispising the said Werkis of Charite
 everlastig fere and to all people doying the saide werkis of Charitie the
 everlastig Kingdom of hevyn must be made redy therefore Where as We
 have understanding the free Chappell or hospitall of the holy Crosse within
 the Suburbys of the Towne of Colchestur lying within the Diocese of Lon-
 don to the Sustentation of power nedy men founded and ordayned for poverte
 and ympotency of a Wardeyne or keeper and of power Brothers of the same
 and also for the smalnesse and Scarffness of Londs and rentis of the Chappell
 or Hospitall asofsaide is as it were dislate and brought to nought insomoe
 that the service of god therin to the worship of god as it was wonnte may
 not be exercised nor the power nedy men may there congruly be susteyned
 but if it be by the mercifull almez of true Christen people mercifully be holpyn
 and succourd and also it is knowen that the said Chapell and Hospitall nedith
 moche reparation and amendment Therefore We desyryng that the saide
 Chapell and Hospitall w^t. due and congrue Worshippis may be used and also
 repayred and also that all Christen people more rather by cause of Devocion
 to the saide Chapell and Hospitall myght come and goo to and the reparacion
 of the saide Chapell or Hospital and to the sustentation of the power nedy
 men therein put And to theyre reparacion helpyng hands where there thugh
 the gyfte of the hevenly King they shall fye them self refreshed Therfore for
 the mercy of Almyghti god and of the glorious Virgyn Seynte Mary his
 Moder and also of oure holy patronys and the merits and prayers of all Seyntis
 trusty to all Christen Thugh oure Province Citees and Dioc. abyding and to
 all other of whom the Diofisanes these oure indulgences hath establisshed and
 accept of there synnes truly contrite and penitent and confessed the whiche
 the forsaide Chapell or Hospitall by cause of Devocion or pylgrymage Visits,
 And also for the tranquilitie and pease of oure Lorde the King and of the
 Realme of Englund and for all the Soulis of true Christen people diseased
 seithe there with meke mynde a Pater noster and an Ave Marie and to the
 reparacion of the saide Chapell or Hospitall and also to the sustentation of
 the power men there of theyre goodis to theyme gevin of goode wilfull
 helpis of Charite bring or any maner wise Assigne as ofte as evere they doo
 the

the forsaide subsidies and helpis XI dayes of pardon every the of Us mercifully by oure self oure Lorde grauntith by these Psentis the sm^a of all whiche Drawith viij C Dayes of Pardon and xl as oft as eve they soo doo And We Thomas Archbifshop of Canntbury Richard of York Archebifshop Robert of London Gye of Seynte Davies Walter of Durham Henry of Lincoln Edmonnde of Exetur Henry of Bathe and Wells John of Ely Henry of Norwiche Richard of Salysbury Richard of Worcetur John of Rowchestur John of Coventre and Lytchefeld Robert of Chichester Johen of Hereford Johen of Karlill Richard of Bangur Thomas of Landiff and John of Seynt Asshe Bifshoppis aforsaide all the indulgence in this Parte lawfully granteth and also in tyme comyng to be granted as moche as ev. We may of right We ratify And also oure Lorde make fferme and stedfast in Witnesse &c. more over in the yere of oure Lorde vi C lxx constantyne the Sonne of the blessed and holy woman Seynte Elyn sent his Moder the said Seynte Elyn unto Jerusalem to enquire of the holy Crosse that o^r Savioure Criste Jehu Died upon lyke wise as it was shewed to hym by tokyn in the Ayre and also by revellacion of the holy goste Then the holy woman saying the Will of Almighty god Departed oute of the Towne of Colchestur where she was borne there where the saide Hospitall is founded in the honoure of Almighty god the holy Crosse and Seynte Elyn and toke her Journey unto Jerusalem and there by sufferance of Almighty God Dyd Wyn the same Crosse that Criste Jehu Dyed upon as it was shewed by myracle at the taking up of the holy Crosse for whiche tyme as the holy Woman hadd everay knowleg where the holy Crosse was leyde She made it to be dygged in the grounde the space of xxii fote and there she found iij Crossis then she having noo verray trust nor knowleg whiche was the very Crosse that Criste Dyed upon She fet her downe upon her knees and prayed to Almighty god that she myght have a veray true knowleg which was the verray Crosse that Criste died upon and anon as she was praying to Almighty god there came a dede Body to the Church to be buried, She toke and leyde upon the dede Coorse on Crosse and then another and the Dede body did lye still then she laid on the thiyrd Crosse the whiche Criste Died upon and anon he Rose from Dethe to lyfe Also a Woman that was blynde as it towched her ien she sawe her self, Then the holy Victorious Woman gaf lawde and loving to god and toke on part of the holy Crosse and closed it w^t. golde and sent it to her hospitall to Colchest^r evemore to be abyding w^t. her Ring her gyrdull and her purs w^t. other xxiiij curious Reliquis Also Seynte Thomas of Cannterbury in the Yere of our Lorde M CC came

came Riding for by the same Place informed by the holy gooste lighted and halowed the saide Hospitall and conferred the saide grannte and gaf his Pontifical Ring in tokenyng Also in the yere of oure lorde mccccj there came thevis unto the hospital by nyght and brake up the lokkis where the glorious reliquie that is to say the holy Crosse that Criste Dyed on and toke it away and bare it w^h. them away till they came iij Myle oute of the Towne to a Place called Knyfitts Poolis the whiche be of greate Depnesse and then they seying they were lyke to be takyn then they toke the blessed holy Crosse as it was closed in golde the weight of xxi ounces and kyst it in to the ponde and when it was in the watur it wold not synk but flete and stode above the watur the whiche water was more then iij Yerdis Depe and soo the folkis that did pursue toke it up and brought it home to the place agayne Also all thoo that gyve any of theyre goodis to the said Hospitall they be Partakers of the Prayers of iij Preeftis a xij beddes and an Ankresse be syde eyke folk.



EPITAPH of LAVINIA LADY MANWOOD,

On a small Table Monument near the Door of the Church of St. Stephen's,
or Hackington, near Canterbury.

GLORY be to God on high our most Glorious Saviour. Within this Church (the Temple of the ever Living God) lies the body of Levina Lady Manwood in the Valte belonging to my Family Shee was eldest Daughter to S^r John Ogle, Kn^t. sometime a Collonel in the Netherlands and Governour of Utricht where he was in Martiall affaires, and at home in England both in his life and death justly preclare. Shee was a most Indulgent Wife to me from the very howre of our happy and blessed conjunction in marriage which was on the 11th of December 1627 till the 10th of February 1641 in the Evening of which day between 8 & 9 of the Clock, we were separated by her dissolution and my recovery out of a dangerous Sicknes, in the extremity whereof, grief so possessed and pierced through her most pure heart, that shee instantly sickened, and Dyed five days after, in

the 36th Year of her Age. Her life was most pious, and full of Charity; her Conversation sweet and most sweetly discreet. For she flatterd none, and yet obliged all. Her love to me was most singularly true and eminent. And as Gods priest united us sacredly in marriage, so God himself did our hearts and Souls. For we had but one heart, one Soul. Death hath separated our Bodyes, but can never our Souls For her's is praying God in Heaven: and so doth mine though my Body is on the Earth. Death and Resurrection will unite again our Soules and Bodyes eternally to prayse our God the most Glorious Trinity. Which God of his infinite mercy Grant.

If David a Man after Gods own heart thought it so great a happinefs, that he had rather be a Door Keeper in the Howse of the Lord than to dwell in the Tents of Ungodliness; how dare I approach thus that am the Miserablest of Sinners. Lord Pardon my presumption.

This Stone with the Inscription I caused to be Erected in a just Memory of my Most justly esteemed deere Wife: whose morall Vertues nether Tongue or Pen can fully expresse or heart sufficientlye contemplate her true humilitey, and uprightness to God; the 20th of May 1642.

John Manwood.

Anima mea peregrina, et corpus in Mundo.

On a Tomb-stone by the Church Porch in the same Church Yard.

UNDER this Stone the Body here doth rest
Of Robt: Mourfield. At the Siege of Brest
A Soldier, one with Forbesser and Drake
That in the Indies made the Spaniard Quake
A Faithful Friend to all that e'er him try'd,
A Loving Neighbour and beloved he died.

February 1. 1629. Aged 74.

FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

ON the north side of the high street of Rochester in Kent, stands an Alms House, founded by Richard Watts, Esq. who was a Member of the second Parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is seemingly an ancient building, and has the following remarkable Inscription.

RICHARD WATTS, Esq^r.

by his Will dated 22 Aug. 1579

founded this Charity

for Six Poor Travellers

who not being Rogues, or Proctors

May Receive Gratis for one Night

Lodging, Entertainment

and four pence each

in testimony of his Munificence

In Honour of his Memory

and Inducement to his Example

NATH^l. HOOD Esq^r. the Present Mayor

has caused this Stone

gratefully to be renewed

and inscribed

A.D. 1771.

Although this Inscription in the general sense agrees with the ancient one, it differs considerably from it in the Words and Arrangement, and one cause of disqualification is totally left out, i. e. being contagiously diseased.

The Ancient Inscription.

Richard Watts Esq^r. first devised

An. 1579. this Relief for Travellers

To be had after the Death of

Marian his wife, which she

by the help of Thomas Pagitt

her second Husband, assured

Anno. 1586 and Died 31st of Decem. 1598.

Just over the Door.

Six Poor Travelling
Men not contagiously
Diseased, Rogues, nor
Proctors may have
Lodging here one Night
Freely, and every one four
Pence in the Morning

On the Right Hand.

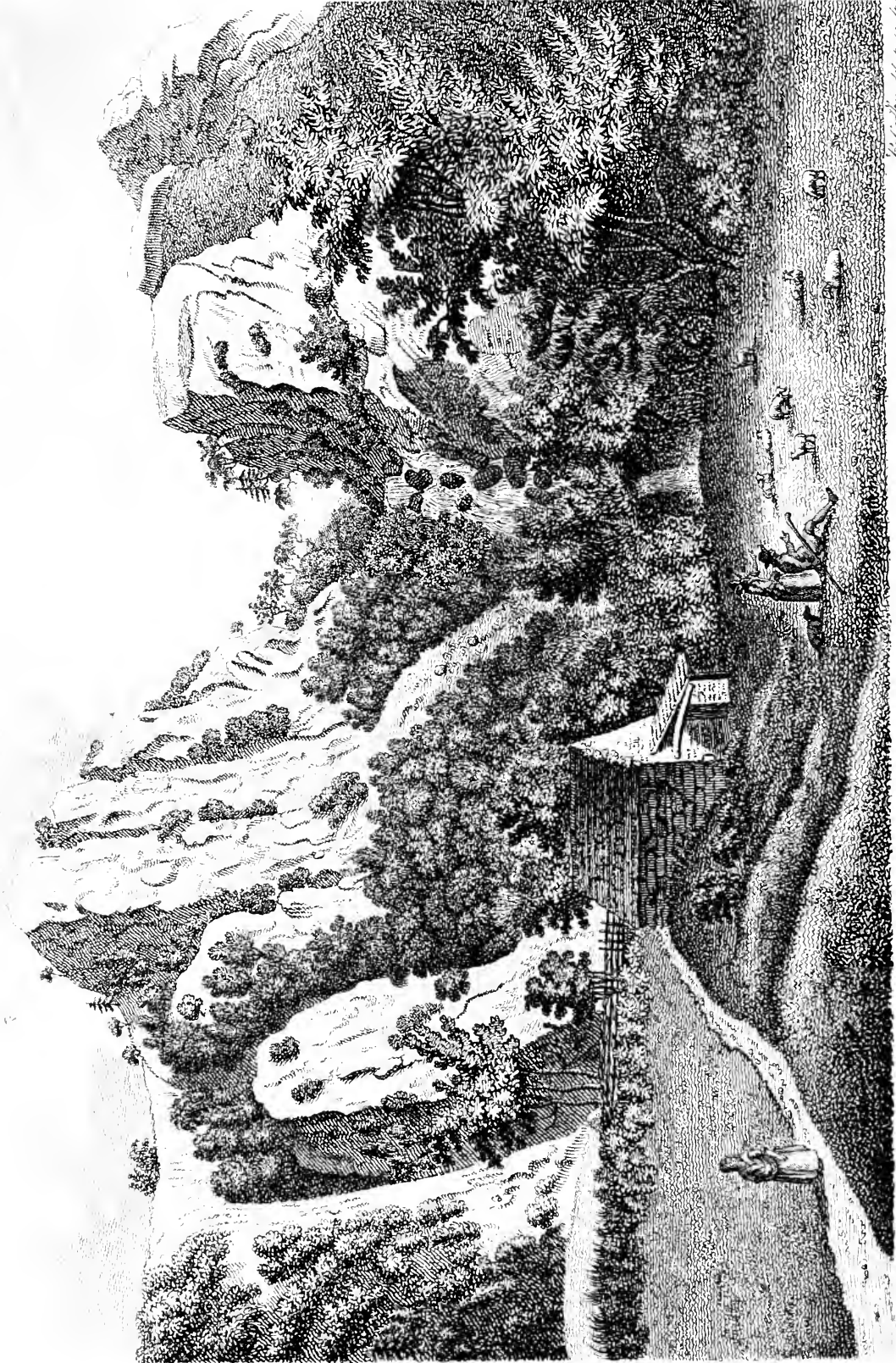
The Mayor and Citizens of
This City, and Dean and Chap-
ter of the Cathedral
Church, and Wardens, and
Commonalty of the Bridge are
To see this executed for
Ever.

On the Left Hand, on each Side of the Arms of Paggit and Somers.

Thomas Paggit second Husband
Of Marian Daughter of Thomas
Somers of Halfto Widow of Richard
Watts deceased there. An. 1599.

The common reason assigned for Mr. Watts's great dislike to Proctors is, that being once dangerously ill, he employed a Proctor to make his will, and on his recovery found that honest Lawyer had constituted himself heir to all his estates. Others think the word Proctor here meant is derived from Procurator, a kind of itinerant Priest, who had a dispensation from the Pope to absolve the subjects of this realm from their oath of allegiance made to Queen Elizabeth, on account of her adherence to the Protestant Religion.

The READER is desired to put *Forfar* instead of *Norfolk* in the Account of Bothwell-Castle in the last Number.



W. G. & Co. engravers

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The WATER-FALL of LODORE, on KESWICK LAKE,
CUMBERLAND.

THE Waterfall of Lodore, or Lochdore, is one of the most romantic spots or points of view, on the so much boasted Lake of Keswick. This Lake, like many other beautiful objects, has suffered much by the exaggerated praises of its panegyrists, whose descriptions favour more of the wild and enthusiastic flights of the Poet, than the sober judgment of the Topographer, which by making travellers expect too much, frequently render them insensible to real excellencies.

The *Coup D'Oeil* of the whole scene, though undoubtedly beautiful and picturesque, by consisting of a great number of nearly equal mountains, whose tops might be connected by a right line parallel to the horizon, wants that simplicity and contrast so necessary to the sublime; and the number of small catching lights on the different objects distract the eye, and too much divide the masses of light and shade.

The two Water-falls too have been as much over-rated, as may be seen by considering this View, which was taken after a very rainy season. As to the other, with respect to the quantity of water, it is frequently more than equalled in London at Fleet-bridge and Holborn-hill.

But although this Lake viewed altogether does not form so striking a scene as its historians delineate, its parts considered distinctly afford many noble objects for the pencil, foremost among which is that here exhibited, which has thus been described by two different writers. In prose by the author of the *Excursion to the Lakes*. The verse by Dr. Dalton, and published in *Doddsley's Collection*.

“ ——— We were landed on a plain of meadow ground, which descended to the edge of the water, over which we passed to an adjoining wood at the foot of the rocks, behind *Lodore-house*—After winding through several passes in these groves and thickets, we gained a situation where we were delighted with the noble objects which presented themselves to our view.

“ Around us was spread a grove, formed of tall young oaks, ash, and birch-trees, which gave an agreeable coolness and shade; above the trees, with uplifted looks, to the right we viewed a mountain of rock, called *Shepherd's Crag*, forming a rude circular mass, shelving from the foot towards its crown in a spiral form, on every plane of which, and every step that hung upon its sides, herbage and shrubs grew fantastically, whilst the very summit wore a verdant cap of grass.—To the left there arose a perpendicular grey cliff, said to be a thousand feet in height from the Lake, rent into innumerable fissures, and standing like massive columns in rude arrangements, to support the seeming ruins of a shattered tower, grown white with storms, and overlooking *Shepherd's Crag* some hundred feet.—In the opening between these stupendous rocks, the river pours its whole stream, forming a grand cascade near 200 perpendicular feet high; as the channel is rugged, the water makes a sheet of foam, and roars among the caverns and the cliffs, so that you are deprived of hearing any thing besides its tumult;—reaching the wood where the descent is less precipitate, it winds amongst the trees, sometimes shewing itself, and at others totally concealed, whilst it serpentine towards the Lake.—The spray which is dashed around the rocks, and carried upon the breeze, wherever it meets the rays of the sun, through the openings of the cliffs, takes the colours of the rainbow.”

———— “ To nature's pride,
“ Sweet *Keswick's Vale*, the muse will guide;

“ The

- “ The muse who trod th’ enchanted ground,
 “ Who sail’d the wond’rous lake around ;
 “ With you will haste, once more to hail
 “ The beauteous brook of Borrodale.

 “ From savage parent, gentle stream
 “ Be thou the muses favourite theme ;
 “ O soft insinuating glide
 “ Silent along the meadow’s side ;
 “ Smooth o’er the sandy bottom pass,
 “ Resplendent all through fluid glass,
 “ Unless upon thy yielding breast
 “ Their heads the painted lillies rest,
 “ To where, in deep capacious bed,
 “ The widely liquid Lake is spread.

 “ Let other streams rejoice to roar
 “ Down the rough rocks of dread Lodore,
 “ Rush roving on with boist’rous sweep,
 “ And foaming rend the frightened deep ;
 “ Thy gentle genius shrinks away
 “ From such a rude unequal fray ;

 “ Through thine own native Dale, where rise
 “ Tremendous rocks amid the skies,
 “ Thy waves with patience slowly wind,
 “ Till they the smoothest channel find ;
 “ Soften the horrors of the scene,
 “ And through confusion flow serene.

 “ Horrors like these at first alarm,
 “ But soon with savage grandeur charm,
 “ And raise to noblest thoughts your mind ;
 “ Thus by thy Fall, Lodore, reclin’d
 “ The cragged cliff, impending wood,
 “ Whose shadows mix o’er half the flood,
 “ The gloomy clouds with solemn sail,
 “ Scarce lifted by the languid gale,
 “ O’er the capp’d hill and darken’d vale, }

“ The ravening kite, and bird of Jove,
“ Which round th’ ærial ocean move,
“ And, floating on the billowy sky,
“ With full expanded pinions fly,
“ Their flutt’ring or their bleating prey
“ Thence with death-dooming eye survey;

“ Channels by rocky torrents torn;
“ Rocks to the Lake in thunder borne,
“ Or such as o’er our heads appear,
“ Suspended in the mid career,
“ To start again at his command
“ Who rules fire, water, air, and land;
“ I view with wonder and delight
“ A pleasing, though an awful sight;
“ For seen with them, the verdant isles
“ Soften with more delicious smiles;
“ More tempting twine their opening bowers,
“ More lively blow the purple flowers;
“ More smoothly slopes the border gay,
“ In fairer circle bends the bay;
“ And last to fix our wand’ring eyes,
“ Thy roofs, O Kefwick, brighter rise;
“ The Lake and lofty hills between,
“ Where giant Skiddow shuts the scene.

“ Supreme of mountains, Skiddow, hail
“ To whom all Britain sinks a Vale!
“ Lo his imperial brow I see
“ From foul usurping vapours free!
“ ’Twere glorious now his side to climb,
“ Boldly to scale his top sublime.”

Curious Masques performed before Robert Sutton, alias Dudlie, Earl of Leicester, at the Towns of Donhage and Leidon, in Holland, Anno Christi, 1585.

(From *Hollingshed's Chronicle.*)

IN the euening the earle by cresset light, torches, and deuises of fire worke verie strange, entred into the towne of Donhage with a verie princelie traine of our Englishmen, with an hundred and fiftie of his gard, besides all or most of the states of Rotherodam and Delph, with those of Donhage that met him on the water with musket shot verie manie, and great triumphing. At the entrance of my lord by water on the riuer met him certeine fishermen, which represented Peter, James, and John at their herbour: by them Christ walking on the water, who commanded them to cast out their nets the second time (according to that of saint Matthew) they drew in abundance, wherewith they made shew of presentment to the erle, for the which with thanks he passed by. Further on the riuer sat the representation of Mars and Bellona, who uttered speeches unto him as he passed, at that present.

At his landing met him a troope of horssmen, furnished and trapped antikelie in colours, before whome hauing fetcht manie courses, because the street waxed narrow, they rode awaie. At the entrance of the fairest street, being also somewhat narrow, there was on ech side of the same gallorie, raised a mans height, ech against other, all hung with blacke baies, on both which gallories on ech side stood fiftene virgins all clad in white, with branches of palme or box wreathed about wax candles light in their hands, euerie of which did reuerence unto the earle; these stood a speares length distant ech from other. Betwixt euerie one hwng a looking glasse, and betwixt euerie glasse upon a pretie antike pearch stood a wax candle burning, and at ech end of the gallorie stood a champion and a blacke Moore, the one supporting the armes of England, and the other the armes of Holland. This shew was verie proper, but these had no speeches. All the waie as the earle passed through, were artificiallie made gates raised of ragged staues, and upon euerie snag stood a small wax candle burning, by which hwng the armes of diuerse craftsmen of the towne. The street all the waie was hwng with broad clothes, upon the which were placed store of red roses on sheetes of paper painted. At the next turning he was interteined with this shew.

Ouer a gate upon a verie high scaffold was a conceiued battell fought betweene the English foldiors and the Spaniards, the English men still preuailing, under the which was written thus much in effect: furthermore, these lines in the Latine twng, alluding to England, ancientlie called Britaine, were written in open fight as followeth:

Such be our fortune, as this dooth foreshoo,
To vs freedome, to England fame also.

*Maris terrarúmque fidus,
Aequa Romanorum olim imperio,
Luxit salus, affulsit Constantinus,
Qui adsertor libertatis, instaurator
Christianæ pietatis:
Da & nobis fidam vicinámque dextram.
Faxit Deus optimus maximus,
Vt reginæ auspicijs, Dudlei ductibus,
Militis tui viribus,
Iugo seruitutis excusso, belli nimbis discussis,
Ex infelicitissimis felicissimi Belgæ simus,
Sacro tecum arctóque vincolo iuncti!*

Passing still forward, was a loftie scaffold verie faire builded, with hir maiesties armes at large placed, on the top stood seauen virgins, representing the seuen prouinces, euerie virgin holding a speare, and the armes at large emblafoned, which prouince she did signifie; in the middest of whom stood Minerua armed, incompassed about the bodie with the armes of England, vpon whome all the rest seemed to relie, as most euidentlie appeared by their verse:

Adfis ó nostrúmque leues regina laborem.

All which were represented vnto hir maiestie by Necessitie an old champion. The next was on the like scaffold, seuen persons presented the seauen liberall sciences in their kinds, yeelded to the earle by desert: out of euerie window hoong lanthorns and candles, and euerie street was furnished with cressets, torches, and links light: one deuise that hoong in the middest of the street contained eight and thirtie lanthorns, and seuerall lights comelie burning: a verie pretie sight. Besides this, against my lords gate, a barbar had on a wall placed three score or more basons of bright copper, and in the middest

middest of euerie one a wax candle burning was placed, in the middest of all was painted a rose and crowne : this made a faire shew, and was a pretie deuise. Under the red rose was written these verses following :

*Floreat hæc semper rosa, cuius odore reuixit
Belgia languescens, regina dite potita.*

Ouer the entrance of the court gate, was placed aloft upon a scaffold, as if it had beene in a cloud or skie, Arthur of Britaine, whome they compared to the earle ; within were hoboies, cornets, and diuers kindes of musike. And thus they brought him to his lodging triumphantlie, and after he was entred in a great hall of that house, they discharged such volees of shot as was wonderfull to heare. In the night they vsed fireworks of rockets, squibs, wheelles, and bailes of fire, with a dragon that continued calling out of fire an houre, wonderfull artificiallie made.

The next daie, on the riuer adjoining to my lords lodging, they deuised a running as it were at the tilt in botes, which was thus. From ech end of the river came a bote running with six ores, in the sterne of which on the top stood a man armed in a red wastcote, with a staffe in his rest, hauing a but end of corke ; now ech meeting other with their staues, both fell into the water, where spare botes were readie to succour them, for awaie went their horses. This sport with fresh men they continued till the earle was wearie of it, in pitteing the poore case of the men.

On the third daie of Januarie the earle with three hundred horses in their furniture, verie brauelie with his retinue entred Leidon, where by the waie he was met by the best of the towne, first by twelue burgomaisters, clad in long blacke gownes, and on their shoulders was the townes name, written in verie large letters of siluer : next them followed other twelue of the cheefest burgesse, and then manie on horse backe, all in blacke veluet. At his entrance into the towne, all ouer his head, and downe to the ground on ech side ; was hanged with saie of diuerse colours to his lodging, which was a great waie ; himselfe with a canopie carried ouer his head was brought to his seat, against the which was a stage, on the which stood two men like poets, who presented these feuerall shews that follow. It is to be noted, that eight yeares before this, they were besieged, and therefore now presented their extremities, which at that time they were driuen into. They brought therefore a faire woman on the stage verie brauelie apparelled, and she represented the towne, hir they assaulted by Spaniards, with false fiers of great and small
shot

shot a long time in order of battell, and then retiring continued their siege; heere they laie so long that vittels waxed scarce, and then they presented after the poets of what this shew had passed. Famine attired accordingly then breathed into the woman; after which they presented men rending dogges and cats alieue in sunder, and fed on them, and souldiors robbing women of their chil'dren.

Sicknesse now possesseth hir and pestilence, and this they presented in abrupt burials of townesmen on heapes; and lastlie with a braue buriall of a capteine, who was borne ouer the stage with dead matches, howling trumpets, wrapt up ancients, trailed pikes, drawne peeces; and after he was put into the ground, and bid farewell with a vollee of great and small shot. The Spaniards pitieng hir, writ and sent letters by diuerse messengers, all which she read and refused, without returne of answer: now hope possesseth hir, and therefore they tooke another waie. Now she commanded a light to be set on the highest steeple in the towne, to signifie vnto the prince of Orange that laie in Delph, how they hoped for succor; who againe, by deuise of a doue sent them promise of aid, by which doue they promised to attend the good houre, and so the shew ended.

Now came Gods prouidence, vpon whome the towne relied, and she leaned: Gods prouidence in the dead of the night ouerthrew a peece of the wall and vawmure of six and twentie poles. Which the enimie hearing, and fearing the prince and his power to be entred for their aid, they fled, whome when the towne had in pursute, they put all they ouertooke to the sword, the rest escaped by flight, and so with the woman, as it were now at libertie that presented the towne, they marched awaie merilie with great triumph. At the last they brought in a woman verie braue, armed as the other was, hir they besieged with a Spaniard, intised with a Frenchman, and flattered with an Italian twife, the Spaniard put by, she fled the stage, and leaping off hastilie hid hir selfe vnder the earls cloke, whom he shadowed, and the Spaniard threatning marched awaie. The earle led hir to his lodging, whereinto he entred with shot. On the scaffold were written these verses, in effect as followeth in English:

We Flemings being banished, now wailing here,
 We are as they in Babilon, by the water clere
 Because we wold not worship idols, but Gods word,
 And might not sing our praise vnto the Lord,

Are

Are we driuen out as now dooth appeare,
 But our deliuerance is now verie neare,
 For God hath looked vpon our miserableneffe,
 And sent vs a prince whom he will blesse,
 Which praised be God as it dooth besee me,
 Who hath deliuered vs from dangerous case,
 And humbled the hart of such a noble queene,
 As hath sent vs a gouernor now in this space,
 Laieng his hand to the warres through his grace
 And his arme mightilie, the which vs defend,
 Thus praised may he be world without end,
 Which sendeth such a prince aboue all that liueth,
 And one that gouerns to gods honour he now giueth.



The Politike Conquest of William the First,

(From Hollingshed's Chronicle.)

THIS William duke of Normandy, base son of Robert the Sixt duke of Normandy, and nephew unto Edward King of England surnamed the Confessed, having vanquished the English power, and slaine Harold in the field, begins his reigne over England the 15th day of October, being Sunday, in the year after the creation of the World 5033 (as W. Harrison gathereth) and after the birth of our Saviour 1066, which was in the tenth year of the emperor Henry the 4th, in the sixt of Pope Alexander the second, in the sixt of Philip King of France, and about the tenth of Malcolm the third, surnamed Camoir, King of Scotland.

Immediately after he had thus got the victory in a pight-field he first returned to Hastings, and after set forward towards London, wasted the countries of Suffex, Kent, Hampshire, Southerie, Middlesex, and Herefordshire, burning the towns and sleaing the people, till he came to Beorcham. In the mean time, immediately after the discomfiture in Suffex, the two earles of Normandy and Mercia, Edwin and Marchar, who had with-

drawn themselves from the battel, together with their people came to London, and with all speed sent their sister queene Aldgitha unto the City of Chester, and herewith fought to perswade the Londoners to advance one of them to the kingdom, as Wil. Mal. writeth. But Simon of Durham saith that Aldred Archbishop of York, and the said earles with others would have made Edgar Etheling King. However, whilest manie of the Nobilitie and others prepared to make themselves redie to give a new battel to the Normans (how or whatsoever was the cause) the said earles drew homeward with their powers, to the great discomfort of their friends. Wil. Malm. seemeth to put blame in the bishops, for that the lords went not forward with their purpose in advancing Edgar Etheling to the Crown. For the Bishops, saith he, refused to join with the Lords in that behalf, and so thro' envie and spite which one part bare to another, when they could not agree upon an Englishman they received a stranger, insomuch that upon King William his coming to Beorchan, Aldred archbishop of York, Wolstane bishop of Worcester, and Walter bishop of Hereford, Edgar Etheling, and the aforesaid Earles Edwin and Marchar came and submitted themselves unto him whom he gently received, and incontinentlie made an agreement with them taking their Oth and hostages, as some write, and yet neverthelesse he permitted his people to spoil and burn the countrie.

But now when the feast of Christ's nativitie, commonly called Christmas, was at hand, he approached to the city of London, and coming thither, caused his vauntguard first to enter into the streets, where finding some resistance, he easily subdued the citizens that thus took upon them to withstand him, though not without some bloodshed (as Gemeticen writeth) but as by others it should appear he was received into the city without any resistance at all, and so being in possession thereof he spake many friendly words to the citizens, and promised that he would use them in most liberal and courteous manner.

Not long after when things were brought in order (as was thought requisite) he was crowned king upon Christmas day following by Aldred Archbishop of Yorke, for he woud not receive the crown at the hands of Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury, because he was hated, and furthermore judged to be a verie leud person and a naughtie liver.

At his coronation he caused the bishops and barons of the realme to take their Oth, that they should be his true and loyal subjects (according to the manner in that case accustomed.) And being required thereto by the arch-
bishop

bishop of Yorke, he tooke his personal Oth before the Altar of St. Peter at Westminster, to defend the holie church, and rulers of the same, to governe the people in justice as became a King to doo, to ordaine righteous laws and keepe the same, so that all manner of bribing, rapine and wrongfull judgments should for ever after be abolished. After this he tooke order how to keepe the realme in good and quiet government, fortifieing the necessarie places, and furnishing them with garrisons. He also appointed officers and councillours, such as he thought to be wise and discreet men, and appointed ships to be in the havens by the coast for the defence of the land, as he thought most expedient. After his coronation, or rather before (as by some authors it should seeme) even presentlie upon obtaining of the citie of London, he took his journey towards the Castel of Dover, to subdue that and the rest of Kent also, which when the archbishop Stigand and Egelfin the abbot of S. Augustines (being as it were the chiefe lords and governors of all Kent) did perceive, and considered that the whole realme was in an evil state; and that whereas in this realme of England, before the coming in of the aforesaid duke William, there were no bondman: now all as well the nobilitie as the commonaltie were without respect made subject to the intolerable bondage of the Normans, taking an occasion by the perill and danger that their neighbours were in, to provide for the safeguard of themselves and their countrie. They caused all the people of the countie of Kent to assemble at Canterbury, and declared to them the perils and dangers imminent, the miserie that their neighbours were come into, the pride and insolencie of the Normans, and the hardnesse and grief of bondage and servile estate, whereupon all the people rather choosing to end their unfortunate life than to submit themselves to an unaccustomed yoke of servitude and bondage, with a common consent determined to meet duke William, and to fight with him for the laws of their countrey.

Also, the aforesaid Stigand the archbishop and the abbot Egelfin choosing rather to die in battell, than to see their nation in so evil an estate, being encouraged by the examples of the holy Maccabees, became captains of the army. And at a day appointed all the people met at Swannescombe, and being hidden in the woods laie privily in wait for the coming of the aforesaid duke William. Now because it cannot hurt to take great heed and be very varie in such cases, they agreed before hand, that when the duke was come and the passages on every side stopped to the end he should be no way able to escape, every one of them as well horseman as footmen should bear

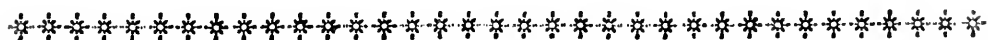
boughs

boughs in their hands. The next day after when the duke was come into the fields and territories near unto Swanefcombe, and saw all the countrie fet and placed about him, as it had been a stirring and moving wood, and that with a mean pace they approached and drew near unto him, with great discomfort of mind he wondred at that sight. And assoone as the captains of the Kentish men saw that duke William was inclosed in the midst of their army, they caused their trumpets to be sounded, their banners to be displayed, and threw down their boughs, and with their bows bent, their swords drawne, and their spears and other kind of weapons stretched forth, they shewed themselves ready to fight. Duke William and they that were with him stood (as no marvel it was) forely astonished and amazed: so that he which thought he had already all England fast in his fist, did now despaire of his own life. Therefore on behalfe of the Kentishmen, were sent unto duke William, the archbishop Stigand, and Egelfin abbot of S. Augustin, who told him their message in this sort. My lord duke, behold the people of Kent come forth to meet you, and to receive you as their liege lord, requiring at your hands the things which pertain to peace, and that under this condition; that all the people of Kent enjoy for ever their ancient liberties, and may for evermore use the lawes and customes of their countrie: otherwise they are ready presently to bid battel to you, and them that be with you, and are minded rather to die here altogether than to depart from the laws and customes of their countrie, and to submit themselves to bondage whereof as yet they never had experience.

The duke seeing himself to be driven to such an exigent and narrow pinch, consulted a while with them that came with him, prudentlie considering, that if he should take any repulse or displeasure at the hands of these people, which be the Key of England, all that he had done before should be disannulled and made of none effect, and all his hope and safety should stand in danger and jeopardy: not so willingly as wisely he granted the people of Kent their request. Now when the covenant was established, and pledges given on both sides, the Kentish men being joyful, conducted the Normans (who also were glad) unto Rochester, and yeelded up to the duke the earldome of Kent, and the noble castel of Dover. Thus the ancient liberties of England, and the lawes and customes of the countrie, which before the coming of duke William out of Normandie were equallie kept throughout all England, doo (through this industrie and earnest travell of the archbishop Stigand, and Egelfin abbot of S. Augustines) remain inviolable observed untill this day within that countie of Kent.

CLUER WALL, or CLEAR WELL;

THE Seat of Charles Windham, Esq; takes its name from the village wherein it stands, which is about two miles south of Newland.—It was built by the father of the present proprietor, about forty years ago. It is founded on a solid lime stone rock, and stands chiefly on arches.—Its walls nearly equal in thickness those of the ancient Gothic Castles.—It contains many convenient and spacious apartments, has a noble hall and library. Its offices are well contrived, and though the stile of Architecture gives it a sort of gloomy solemnity, it is on the whole a very desirable Mansion. The park and grounds about it are beautifully situated, they are also kept in very good order, and well laid out.



*A Collection of Indulgences, as they were printed in the Hours after the Use of Sarum.**

TO all them that be in a state of grace, that daily say devoutly this prayer [folio 38.] before this blessed Lady of Pity, she will shew them her blessed visage, and warn them the day and the hour of death; and in their last end, the angels of God shall yield their souls to heaven; and he shall obtain 500 years, and so many *lents* of pardon, granted by five holy fathers, Popes of Rome.

Our holy father Sixtus the 4th, Pope, hath granted to all them that devoutly say this prayer [folio 42.] before the image of our Lady, the sum of 11000 years of pardon.

Our holy father the Pope, Sixtus, hath granted, at the instance of the high-moſt and excellent princeſs Elizabeth, late queen of England, and wife to our ſovereign liege lord king Henry the 7th, (God have mercy on

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* The Prayers are in Latin, and the Folios refer to them as in Edition of *Henr. B. Marie Virg. ad Uſ. Sarum*, printed at Paris 1526.

her sweet soul, and all Christian souls) that every day in the morning, after three tollings of the Ave-bell, say three times the whole salutation of our Lady, *Ave Maria Gratia*; that is to say, at six of the clock in the morning three *Ave Marias*; at twelve of the clock at noon three *Ave Marias*; and at six of the clock at even; for every time so doing, is granted of the spiritual treasure of holy church, 300 days of pardon, *toties quoties*. And also our holy father, the archbishop of Canterbury and York, with other nine bishops of this realm, have granted, three times in the day, forty days of pardon to all them that be in the state of grace, able to receive pardon; the which began the 26th day of March, *anno* 1492. *Anno Henrici* 7. and the sum of the indulgence and pardon for every *Ave Maria*, 860 days, *toties quoties*. This prayer [folio 44.] shall be said at the tolling of the Ave-bell.

Our holy father the Pope Boniface, hath granted to all them that devoutly say this lamentable contemplation of our blessed Lady, standing under the cross weeping, and having compassion with her sweet son Jesus, seven years of pardon, and forty Lents. And also Pope John the 22d hath granted 300 days of pardon. [folio 47.]

These be the fifteen *Do's*, the which the holy virgin S. Bridget was wont to say daily before the holy rood in S. Paul's church at Rome; whoso says this [folio 50.] a whole year, shall deliver fifteen souls out of purgatory of his next kindred, and convert other fifteen sinners to good life; and other fifteen righteous men of his kind shall persevere in good life; and what ye desire of God ye shall have it, if it be to the salvation of your souls.

To all them that before this image of pity devoutly say five *Pater Nosters*, and five *Ave Marias*, and a *Credo*, piteously beholding those arms of Christ's passion, are granted 32755 years of pardon; and Sixtus the 4th Pope of Rome, hath made the fourth and the fifth prayer, and hath doubled his foresaid pardon. [folio 54.]

This epistle of our Saviour, tendeth our holy father Pope Leo, to the emperor *Carolo Magno*; of the which we find written, Who that beareth this blessing upon him, and saith it once a day, shall obtain forty years of pardon, and eighty Lentings, and he shall not perish with sudden death. [folio 56.]

This prayer [folio 57.] made by S. Austin, affirming who that says it daily kneeling, shall not die in sin; and after this life shall go to the everlasting joy and bliss.

Our

Our holy father the Pope, John 22d, hath granted to all them that devoutly say this prayer [folio 58.] after the elevation of our Lord Jesus Christ, 3000 days of pardon for deadly sins.

Our holy father the Pope, Bonifacius the Sixth, hath granted to all them that devoutly say this prayer [*Ibid.*] following, between the elevation of our Lord, and the three *Agnus Dei*, 10000 years of pardon.

Our holy father Sixtus the 4th, hath granted to all them that be in the state of grace, saying this prayer [folio 61.] following immediately after the elevation of the body of our Lord, clean remission of all their sins perpetually enduring. And also John the Third, Pope of Rome, at the request of the queen of England, hath granted to all them that devoutly say this prayer before the image of our Lord crucified, as many days of pardon, as there were wounds in the body of our Lord in the time of his bitter passion, the which were 5465.

These five petitions and prayers made S. Gregory, and hath granted unto all them that devoutly say these five prayers [folio 65.] with five *Pater Nosters*, five *Ave Marias*, and a *Credo*, 500 years of pardon.

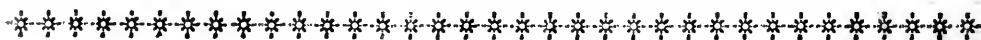
These three prayers [folio 66.] be written in the chapel of the Holy Cross in Rome, otherwise called, *Sacellum Sanctæ Crucis septem Romanorum*, who that devoutly say them, they shall obtain ten hundred thousand years of pardon for deadly sins, granted of our holy father John, 22d Pope of Rome.

Who that devoutly beholdeth these arms of our Lord Jesus Christ, shall obtain 6000 years of pardon of our holy father S. Peter, the first Pope of Rome, and of thirty other Popes of the church of Rome, successors after him. And our holy father, Pope John the 22d, hath granted unto all them very contrite and truly confessed, that say these devout prayers [folio 68.] following, in the commemoration of the bitter passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, 3000 years of pardon for deadly sins, and other 3000 for venial sins, and say first a *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria*.

Our holy father, Pope Innocentius the Second, hath granted to all them that say this prayer [folio 71.] devoutly, in the worship of the wound that our Lord had in his blessed side, when he was dead, hanging in the cross, 4000 days of pardon.

This most devout prayer, [folio 72.] said the holy father S. Bernard, daily kneeling in the worship of the most holy name Jesus. And it is well to believe, that through the invocation of the most excellent name of Jesu, S. Bernard

Bernard obtained a singular ward of perpetual consolation of our Lord Jesu Christ. And these prayers written in a table that hanged at Rome in S. Peter's church, nigh to the high altar there, as our holy father the Pope evenly is wont to say the office of the mass; and who that devoutly, with a contrite heart, daily say this orison, if he be that day in the state of eternal damnation, then his eternal pain shall be changed him in temporal pain of purgatory; then if he hath deserved the pain of purgatory, it shall be forgotten and forgiven through the infinite mercy of God.



EXPLANATION of the MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

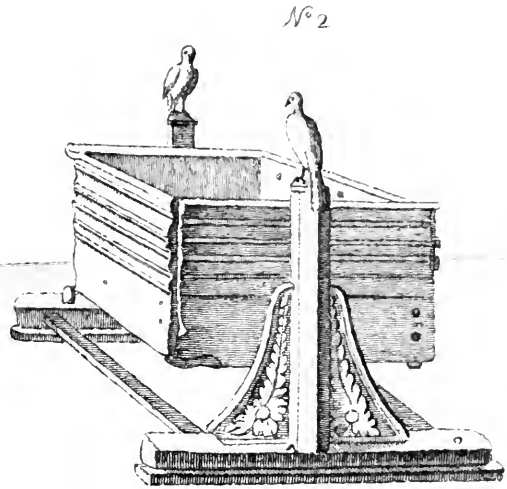
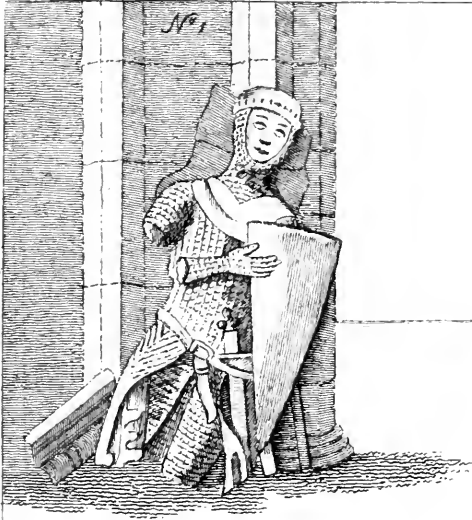
NO. I. A Fragment of the Monument of Strongbowe, Earl of Pembroke, preserved in Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire.

No. II. The Cradle in which Edward the III. was nursed at Monmouth Castle.

No. III. The Buck Stone, near Newland, Gloucestershire. This Stone has some appearance of a piece of Druidical Remains, though at the same time it must be confessed its extraordinary position may have been caused by some great shower of rain, or rather by the repeated efforts of many showers, which by washing away the earth from about the rock, left it then standing on its point.

It stands on the western side of a steep woody hill, about two miles west of Newland; a large piece of naked rock, of which there are many sticking out of the sides of the hill, serves for a kind of pedestal. The figure of which is an irregular square, whose dimensions are as follows: south-east side twelve feet, north side fourteen feet nine inches, west side twenty-one feet five inches. South side 14 feet.

The Stone itself appears entirely separated from the rock on which it stands, and is of that sort of which mill-stones are made, being gritt interspersed with small pebbles. It is nearly in figure an irregular square pyramid, poised on its point, which where it touches the pedestal is not above two feet square, and is said to be moveable. Its height is about ten feet, its south-east



south-east side measures nineteen feet five inches, north side seventeen feet, south-west eight feet, and south-side twelve feet. A small distance east of it is a rock, scooped into a kind of basin, with a channel seemingly intended to let out the water after it is filled to a certain height. Whether this is the work of Art or Nature seems doubtful.



The Form of bidding Prayer before the Reformation.

[*Out of the Festival printed Anno 1509.*]

The Bedes on the Sunday.

YE shall kneel down on your knees, and lift up your hearts, making your prayers to Almighty God, for the good state and peace of all-holy church, that God maintain, save, and keep it. For our holy father the Pope, with all his true college of cardinals, that God for his mercy them maintain and keep in the right belief, and it hold and increase, and all mis-belief and heresy be less and destroyed. Also ye shall pray for the holy land, and for the holy cross, that Jesus Christ died on for the redemption of mens souls, that it may come into the power of Christian men the more to be honoured for our prayers. Also ye shall pray for all archbishops and bishops; and especially for the archbishop of Canterbury our Metropolitane, and for the bishop of N. our Diocesan, that God of his mercy give to them grace so to govern and rule holy church, that it may be to the honour and worship of him, and salvation of our souls. Also ye shall pray for abbots, priors, monks, canons, friers, and for all men and women of religion, in what order, estate, or degree that they stand in, from the highest estate unto the lowest degree. Also ye shall pray for all them that have charge and cure of Christian mens souls, as curats and parsons, vicars, priests and clarks; and in especial for the parson and curat of this church, and for all the priests and ministers that serve therein, or have served therein; and for all them that have taken any order, that Almighty God give them grace of continuance well for to keep and observe it to the honour and health of their souls. Also ye shall pray for the unity and peace of all Christian realms,

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and

and in especial for the good estate, peace and tranquillity, of this realm of England, for our liege lord the King, that God for his great mercy send him grace so to govern and rule this realm, that God be pleased and worshipped, and to the profit and salvation of this land. Also ye shall pray for our liege lady the Queen, my Lord Prince, and all the noble progeny of them; for all dukes, earls, barons, knights, and esquires, and other lords of the King's council, which have any rule and governance in this land, that God give them grace so to council, rule, and govern, that God be pleased, the land defended, and to the profit and salvation of all the realm. Also ye shall pray for the peace, both on land and on the water; that God grant love and charity among all Christian people. Also ye shall pray for all our parishes, where that they be, on land or on water, that God save them from all manner of perils; and for all the good men of this parish, for their wives, children, and men, that God them maintain, save and keep. Also ye shall pray for all true tithers, that God multiply their goods and encrease; for all true tillers that labour for our sustenance, that till the earth; and also for the grains and fruits that be sown, set, or done on the earth, or shall be done, that God send such weather that they may grow, encrease, and multiply, to the help and profit of all mankind. Also ye shall pray for all true shipmen and merchants, wheresoever that they be, on land or on water, that God keep them from all perils, and bring them home in safety, with their goods, ships, and merchandises, to the help, comfort, and profit of this realm. Also ye shall pray for them that find any light in this church, or give any behests, book, bell, chalice, or vestment, surplice, water-cloath, or towel, lands, rents, lamp or light, or any other adornments, whereby God's service is the better served, sustained and maintained in reading and singing, and for all them that thereto have counselled, that God reward and yield it them at their most need. Also ye shall pray for all true pilgrims and palmers, that have taken their way to Rome, to Jerusalem, to St. Katherines, or St. James, or to any other place, that God of his grace give them time and space, well for to go and to come, to the profit of their lives and souls. Also ye shall pray for all them that be sick or diseased of this parish, that God send to them health, the rather for our prayers; for all the women which be in our lady's bands, and with child, in this parish, or in any other, that God send to them fair deliverance, to their children right shape, name, and Christendom, and to the mothers, purification; and for all them that would be here, and may not, for sickness or travail, or any other lawful occupation, that they

they may have part of all the good deeds that shall be done here in this place, or in any other. And ye shall pray for all them that be in good life, that good them hold long therein; and for them that be in debt, or deadly sin, that Jesus Christ bring them out thereof, the rather for our prayers. Also ye shall pray for him or her that this day gave the holy bread, and for him that first began, and longest holdeth on, that God reward it him at the day of doom; and for all them that do well, or say you good, that God yield it them at their need, and for them that otherwise would that Jesus Christ amend them: For all those, and for all Christian men and women, ye shall say a *Pater Noster*; *Ave Maria*; *Deus misereatur nostri*; *Gloria Patri*; *Kyrie Eleison*; *Christe Eleison*; *Kyrie Eleison*; *Pater Noster*; *Et ne nos*; *Sed libera*; *Versus*; *Ostende nobis*; *Sacerdotes*; *Domine saluum fac Regem*; *Saluum fac Populum*; *Domine fiat Pax*; *Domine exaudi*; *Dominus vobiscum*; *Oremus*; *Ecclesie tue quæsumus*; *Deus in cujus manu*; *Deus a quo sancta*, &c. Furthermore, ye shall pray for all Christian souls, for archbishops and bishops souls; and in especial, for all that have been bishops of this diocese; and for all curats, parsons and vicar's souls, and in especial, for them that have been curats of this church, and for the souls that have served in this church. Also ye shall pray for the souls of all Christian Kings and Queens, and in especial for the souls of them that have been Kings of this realm of England; and for all those souls that to this church have given book, bell, chalice, or vestment, or any other thing, by the which the service of God is better done, and holy church worshipped. Ye shall also pray for your father's soul, for your mother's soul; for your godfathers souls, for your godmothers souls; for your brethren and sisters souls, and for your kindreds souls, and for your friends souls, and for all the souls we be bound to pray for; and for all the souls that be in the pains of purgatory, there abiding the mercy of Almighty God; and in especial for them that have most need and least help, that God of his endless mercy lessen and minish their pains by the means of our prayers, and bring them to his everlasting bliss in heaven. And also of the soul *N.* or of them that upon such a day this week we shall have the anniversary; and for all Christian souls ye shall devoutly say a *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria*; *Psalmus de profundis*, &c. with this Collect, *Oremus*; *Absolve quæsumus Domine animas famulorum tuorum Pontificum, Regum, Sacerdotum, Parentum, Parochianorum, Amicorum, Benefactorum Nostrorum, & omnium fidelum defunctorum, ab omni vinculo delinctorum; ut in Resurrectionis Gloria inter sanitos & electos tuos resuscitati respirent, per Iesum Christum Dominum nostrum.* Amen.

*Description of the Trial by Combate, as in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.**Anno 1571.*

THE 18 of June, in Trinity Tearme, there was a combate appointed to have beene fought for a certaine Manour and demaine lands belonging thereunto, in the Isle of Harty, adioyning to the Isle of Sheppey in Kent: Simon Low and John Kyme were Plaintifes, and had brought a writ of right against T. Paramore, who offered to defend his right by Battell, whereunto the Plaintifes aforesaid, accepted to answere his Challenge, offering likewise to defend their right to the same Manour and lands, and to prove by Battell that Paramore had no right, nor no good title to have the same.

Hereupon the said Tho. Paramore brought before the Judges of the common place at Westminster, one George Thorne, a bigge, broad, strong set fellow: and the Plaintifes, brought Hen. Nailor, Master of Defence, and seruant to the right honourable the Earle of Leicester, a proper slender man, and not so tall as the other: Thorne cast down a Gauntlet, which Nailor tooke up. Upon the Sonday before the battell should be tried, on the next morrow, the matter was stayed, and the parties agreed, that Paramore being in possession should have the land, and was bound in 500. pound to consider the plaintiffs, as upon hearing the matter the Judges should award. The Q. Maiesty was the taker up of the matter, in this wise. It was thought good, that for Paramores assurance, the order should be kept touching the combat, and that the plaintiffs Low and Kyme should make default of appearance, but that yet such as were sureties of Nailor, their champions appearance, should bring him in, and likewise those that were sureties for Thorne, should bring in the same Thorne in discharge of their band, and that the court should sit in Tuthill fields, where was prepared one plot of ground one and twenty yardes square, double railed for the combate, without the West square, a stage being set up for the Judges, representing the Court of the common pleas. All the compasse without the lists, was set with scaffolds one above another, for people to stand and behold. There were behinde the square where the Judges sate, two Tents, the one for Nailor, the other for Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning timely. Nailor about seuen of the clocke came through London, appparelled in a doublet and galey-gascoigne breeches, all of crimson sattin cut and raced,
a Hat

a Hat of black velvet, with a red feather and band, before him Drums and Fifes playing: the Gauntlet that was cast downe by George Thorne, was borne before the said Nailor upon a sword's point, and his Baston (a staffe of an ell long, made Taper-wise, tipt with horne) with his shield of hard leather, was borne after him, by Askam a yeoman of the Queenes gard: he came into the Pallace of Westminster, and staying not long before the Hall doore, came backe into the kings streete, and so along through the Sanctuary, and Tuthill streete, into the field, where he stayed till past nine of the clocke, and then Sir Jerome Bowes brought him to his tent. Thorne being in the tent with Sir Henry Cheiney long before. About ten of the clocke, the Court of common pleas removed, and came to the place prepared: when the Lord chiefe Justice with two other his associates were set, then Low was called solemnly to come in, or else hee to lose his writ of right. Then after a certaine time the sureties of Henry Nailor were called to bring in the said Nailor, Champion for Simon Low, and shortly thereupon Sir Jerome Bowes leading Nailor by the hand, entreth with him the Lifts, bringing him downe that square by which hee entred, being on the left hand of the Judges, and so about till hee came to the next square just against the Judges, and there making curtesie, first with one leg, and then with the other, passed forth till he came to the middle of the place, and then made the like obeysance, and so passing till they came to the barre, there hee made the like curtesie, and his shield was held up aloft ouer his head: Nailor put off his neather stockes, and so bare-feete and bare-legged, save his stauilions to the ancles, and his doublet sleeves tyed up above the elbow, and bare headed, came in as is aforesaid. Then were the sureties of George Thorne called to bring the same Thorne, and immediately Sir Henry Cheiney entring at the upper end on the right hand of the Judges, used the like order in coming about by his side, as Nailor had before on that other side, and so coming to the barre with like obeysance, held up his shield, proclamation was made in forme as followeth: The Justices commaund in the Queenes Maiesties name, that no person of what estate, degree, or condition that he be, being present, to be so hardy to give any token or signe, by countenance, speech, or language, either to the prouer or to the defender, whereby the one of them may take advantage of the other: and no person remove, but still keepe his place; and that every person and persons keep their staves and their weapons to themselves: and suffer neither the said prouer nor defender to take any of their weapons, or any other thing, that may stand either to the said proover or defender any

avails, upon paine of forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, chattels, and imprisonment of their bodies, and making fine and ranfome at the Queenes pleasure.

Then was the proover to be sworne in forme as followeth: This heare, you Justices, that I have this day neither eate, drunke, nor have upon me either bone, stone, nor glasse, or any inchantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, where, through the power of the word of God might be inleasf or diminished, and the devils power encreasf: and that my appeale is true, so helpe me GOD and his Saints, and by this booke.

After this solemne order was finished, the Lord chiefe Justice rehearsing the manner of bringing the writ of right by Simon Low, of the answere made thereunto by Paramore, of the proceeding therein, and how Paramore had chalenged to defend his right to the land by battell, by his champion George Thorne, and of the accepting the triall that was by Lowe, with his champion Henry Nailor, and then for default in appearance in Lowe, he adiudged the land to Paramore, and dismissed the champions, acquitting the sureties of their bands. He also willed Henry Nailor to render againe to George Thorne his gauntlet, whereunto the said Nailor answered, that his Lordship might command him any thing, but willingly he would not render the said gauntlet to Thorne except he would win it: and further, he chalenged the said Thorne to play with him halfe a score blowes, to shew some pastime to the Lord chiefe Justice, and the other there assembled: but Thorne answered, that hee came to fight, and would not play. Then the Lord chiefe Justice commending Nailor for his valiant courage, commanded them both quietly to depart the field, &c.



FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The Form of an old Deed of gifte.

I Kyng Athelstane gyves to Paullane, Odhiam and Rodhiam, als guid and als sayre, als ever yay mine wayre, and yarto witnesse Malde my wife.

The

*The Form of the Surrender of the Warden and Freers of the House of Saynt Francis in Coventrie of their Lands, &c. to King Henry 8th.**

FOR as moche as We the Warden and Freers of the House of Saynt Francis in Coventrie, in the county of Warwick, commonly callyd the Grey Freers in Coventre, doo profoundly consider, that the perfection of Christian livinge dothe not consist in dume ceremonies, werynge of a grey coot, disgeasing our selfe aftur straunge fassions, dokyng, noddynge, and beckynge, in gurdyng our selves wythe a gurdle fulle of knotts, and other like Papistical ceremonies, wherein we hade ben mooste principally practysed and myslyd in times paste; but the very tru waye to plesse God, and to live a tru Christian mon, witheout all ypocrisie, and fayned diseymulation, is sincerely declared unto us by our Maister Christe, his Evangelistes, and Aposteles: Being myndyd hereaftur to followe the same, conformynge our selfe unto the will and plesure of our supreme Hedde, under Gode on erthe, the Kynges Majestie, and not to followe henseforth the superstitious traditions of ony Forinsecall Potentate, or Peere; with mutual assent and consent, doo surrendre and yelde up into the hondes of the same, all our seide house of Saynt Francis, in the city of Coventre, commonly callyd the Grey Freers in Coventre, wythe all the londes, tenements, gardens, meadowes, waters, pondiards, fedynges, pastures, commens, rents, reversions, and alle other our interest, ryghts, or titles, appertaining unto the same. Mooste humbly beseechinge his most noble Grace to dispose of us, and of the same, as beste shall stonde wythe his mooste gracious plesure: And further frely to graunte unto every one of us, his license, under wrytyng and seale, to chaunge our habitts into secular fassion, and to receive suche maner of livinges as other secular priests commonly be preferred unto. And We alle faithfully shall pray unto Almighty Gode long to preserve his mooste noble Grace wythe increse of moche felicitie and honor. And, in witness of alle and singular the premises, We the seide Warden and Convent of the Grey Freers in Coventre, to thes presences have putte our Covent Secale, the

* The same Form (*mutatis mutandis*) was subscribed by the Carmelites and others on the same occasion.

the fivithe day of October, in the thirtythe yeare of the raynge of our mooste
foveraynge Lord King Henry the Eyghte: or *Anno* 1539.

John Stafford, Gardian.

Thomas Maller.

Thomas Sanderfon.

John Abell.

John Woode.

Roger Lilly.

Thomas Aucock.

Mathew Walker.

Robart Walker.

Thomas Bangsit.

William Gofnelle.

Description of two Men of extraordinary Stature.

[*From Stow's Chronicle.*]

IN the yeare 1581 were to be seene in London, two Dutchmen of strange
statures, the one in height seven foot and seven inches, in breadth be-
twixt the shoulders three quarters of a yard, and an inch, the compasse of
his breast one yard and halfe, and two inches: and about the waist one yard,
quarter, and one inch, the length of his arme to the hand, a full yard: a
comely man of person but lame of his legges (for he had broken them with
lifting of a barrel of beere.) The other was in height but three foote, had
neuer a good foote, nor any knee at all, and yet could hee daunce a Galliard,
hee had no arme, but a stumpe to the elbow, or little more on the right side,
on the which finging, hee would daunce a cup, and after tosse it about three
or foure times, and euery time receiue the same on the said stumpe: he
would shoote an arrow neere to the marke, flourish with a rapire, throw a
bowle, beat with a hammer, hew with an axe, sound a trumpet, and drink
euery day ten quarts of the best beere if he could get it. I my selfe on the
17 of July, saw the taller man sitting on a bench bareheaded, and the lesser
standing on the same bench, and hauing on his head a hat with a feather,
was yet the lower. Also the taller man standing on his feet, the lesser (with
his hat and feather on his head) went vpright between his legs, and touched
him not.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE public are here presented with an Engraving from an original and very capital Drawing of Sir Peter Lely, the property of Paul Sandby, Esq. In the fore ground is represented King Charles the Second going to take the diversion of shooting, attended by his proper officers and servants, with led horses. The King is sufficiently pointed out by being the only person in the groupe who is covered.

In the back ground is a view of Windsor Castle, which is so well known, that a description of it would be unnecessary; a few words therefore respecting its builders will suffice.

A Castle was built here by William the Conqueror soon after his accession to the Crown, and afterwards greatly enlarged by Henry the First, who surrounded it with a strong wall. King Edward the Third caused the ancient buildings to be taken down, and rebuilt the whole, employing for Architect William of Wickham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, who thereby so far gained his Master's favour, that he caused in memory thereof this sentence to be cut on one of the towers: THIS MADE WICKHAM; which some busy tell-tale reporting to the King, as if Wickham meant

thereby to assume the honour of building that Tower at his own expence, that Monarch was at first angry, but was both appeased and pleased by the Bishop's explanation, which was this: That building the Castle, **HAD MADE HIM**, by procuring him the Royal favour, to which he owed his present greatness.

Great additions were in succeeding times made to this Castle by several of our Kings, particularly Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and Charles the Second. By the last it was entirely repaired, having been much injured during the troubles in his father's and his time, and suffered to run to ruin. As he usually kept his court here during the summer season, he spared no expence in rendering it convenient and magnificent. Some farther additions and decorations were done in the two succeeding reigns of James the Second and William the Third. The whole of this edifice, which consists of two wards, stands on near twelve acres of ground.

Windfor Castle is considered by foreigners as one of the most beautiful spots in England, and the air is remarkably clear and wholesome. For these reasons, as well as for its strength, natural as well as artificial, it has been the residence of many of our Kings and Queens:

Here are preserved many valuable Paintings of most of the Italian and Flemish masters, as likewise the Portraits of most of the celebrated Beauties who adorned the court of Charles the Second.

Here likewise is a Portrait of the Countess of Desmond, who is said to have lived to within a few days of 150 years. It is related of her that she danced at Court with Richard the Third, whom she declared to have been as goodly a man as ever her eyes beheld, not crooked, but very properly shaped.

St. George's Chapel, where the ceremony of installing the Knights of the Garter is performed, stands within the precincts of this Castle. It was built by King Edward the Third, and greatly enlarged by Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh. Sir Reginald Bray contributed towards completing the roof and ornamenting the Chapel. The whole of this Building is esteemed an elegant specimen of Gothic Architecture.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

Portsmouth, Sept. 20th, 1775.

THE era of an invention so useful as the Mariner's Compass, would, one might imagine, be as positively ascertained as any fact in history; and its inventor handed down as an universal benefactor to mankind; but such is the absurdity in our distributions of honour, that whilst his name is forgotten who enabled us to direct our way over the face of the pathless ocean, with precision and safety, the most trifling actions of those scourges of humanity, an Alexander or Louis the Fourteenth, are recording with a minute exactness.

Diverse countries, it is true, claim the honour of this invention, as several cities of Greece contend for being the birth place of Homer. But had either this discovery been considered as important, when first made, or Homer regarded whilst living, no such dispute could have arisen.

The loadstone, and its power of attracting iron, was well known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Plato, who calls it the Herculean stone; also by Plutarch, Lucretius, and diverse others; but they seem to have been totally ignorant of its polarity or constant inclination towards the North. It has indeed been said by Albertus Magnus, that this property is mentioned by Aristotle, in a book treating of stones; but the authenticity of this part is doubted by most of the criticks. Two passages in Plautus are likewise pointed out, one in the Merchant, Act 5th, Scene 2d; the other in the Three Pieces of Money, Act 4th, Scene 3d; where the Compass is (as it is pretended) meant by the name of "Vorforiam;" but it is generally agreed the Vorforia or Verforia, though now sometimes used for the Compass, and even Rudder, originally meant only a Cord fastened to the sail, serving to turn it to the windward side, and in that sense the words "Cape Vorforiam" may be translated, Put about.

Some attribute this invention to the Chinese, who it is said, pretend the Emperor Chiningus, a celebrated Astrologer, had the knowledge of it 1120 years before Christ. The Chinese only divide their Compass into 24 points; at first they used to float it in a vessel of water by means of a piece of cork. Du Halde, in his History of that people, says, it is still a very clumsy machine; that they constantly burn perfumed pastils before it, and likewise offer

offer up burnt sacrifices to it, but are so ignorant of its properties that their magazine for nails is near it in the binnacle, which shews that if they were the discoverers, it must have been by some accident, and not by any series of experiments. Their Needle has a Fleur de Lis at one end, and a trident at the other.

Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, is said to have brought it from China in the year 1260, when it was at first used in Europe, in the manner of the Chinese, swimming in a vessel of water.

Flavio de Amalfi, or Flavio Gioia, a Neopolitan, is likewise named as the inventor of this useful machine; and it is pretended that the arms of the territory of Principato, in that kingdom, which is a Compass, was assumed in memory of that invention.

The French too put in their claim to the honour of having the Compass many years before either of these last named periods. Fauchet, in support of it, quotes the following verses written by Guyot de Provence, who lived in France about the year 1200, which, if genuine, incontestibly prove the assertion. It is there called the Marinette.

Icelle estoile ne se muet
Un art font qui mentir ne puet
Par vertu de la Marinette
Une pierre laide & Noirette
Ou li fer volontiers se joint.

The sense of which is,—This star is immoveable; a rule is formed which cannot deceive, by virtue of the Compass, an ugly black stone, to which iron voluntarily joins itself.

From these verses it appears, the Stone itself was first used instead of a Steel Needle touched with it.

The French endeavour farther to strengthen their title by observing, that the Fleur de Lis, the arms of France, is used by every nation to distinguish the North point.

Doctor Wallis feebly puts in for the honour in behalf of the English, for which he brings no better reason, than that the word Compass, the name whereby it is universally called in every language, is of English origin, and in many parts of England signifies a circle.

Ludi Vertomanus, who was in the East-Indies about the year 1500, says, he saw a Compass like those commonly used. And Mr. Barlow, in his Navigator's

gator's Supply, anno 1597, says, that in a personal conference with two East Indians they affirmed, that instead of our Compass they used a Magnetical Needle of six inches and longer, upon a pin in a dish of white China earth filled with water, in the bottom whereof they had two cross lines for the principal winds, the rest of their divisions being left to the skill of their pilots.

I have here thrown together every thing material I have met with in the course of my reading respecting this subject. If any of your correspondents can give a more satisfactory account, I wish they would favour the world with it through the channel of your Repertory.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A S A I L O R.



The LYFE of SAYNT WENEFREDE:

From the Golden Legend, published by Wynkyn de Worde, 1512.

AFTER that holy man Beuno hadde do make many chyrches, and had ordeyned the Servyce of God devoutly to be sayd in them, he came to a place of a worshypfull man named Jenythe: the whiche was the son of a noble senatour called Elynde. And desyred y^t he wolde gyve hym as moche grounde as he myght buylde a Chirche on in the honour of God. Than he granted hym his askynge with good wyll, and than dyde do buylde thereon a fayr chyrche to the whiche this worshypfull man, his wyfe, and his doughter Wenefryde reforted dayely for to here therin divine servicc. And than Wenefryde was sette to scole to this holy man Beuno, and he taught her full dilygently and enformed her parfyghtly in the fayth of Jhesu Cryst. And this holy mayde Wenefryde gave credence to his wordes and was so enflambed with his holy doctryne, y^t she purposed to forsake all worldly pleasures and to serve almyghty God in mekenes & in chastyte. And than it

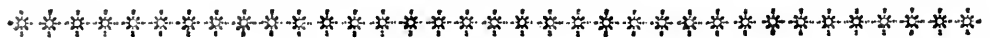
fortun'd upon a Sondaie she was diseased and she abode at home & kept her
 faders hous whyle they were at Chyrche. To who there came a younge man
 for to defoule her, who was named Cradoche the son of a kynge named
 Alane, whiche yonge man brend in the concupyscence of her, by the en-
 tyfyng of the fende whiche had envye at this holy virgyn Wenefryde. And
 she demanded the cause of his coming, and when she understood his corrupte
 entente she excused her and put him of all that she myght. And he alwaye
 abydyng in his foule purpose wolde in no wise be answered. Than she
 confyderyng his foule desyre, & feryng lest he wolde oppresse her, fayned
 her as she wolde have consented and sayd she wolde goo into the chambre
 for to araye herself for to please hym the better. And when he had agreed
 to her, she closed faste the chamber dore, & fledde pryvely by another dore
 towards the chyrche. And whan this yonge man had espyed her he folowed
 her w^t his swerde drawen lyke a wood man: & whan he had overtaken her,
 he sayd to her these wordes. Sometime I loved the and desyred the to have
 the unto my wyfe. But one thyng tell now to me shortly, eyther consente
 to me to accomplyshe my pleasure, or else I shall flee the w^t this swerde.
 Than this blessed Virgin Wenefryde thought formerly y^t she wolde not for-
 sake y^e sone of y^e everlastyng kynge, for to please the sone of a temporall
 kynge, and sayd to him in this maner. I will in no wyse consente to thy
 foule and corrupte desyre, for I am joyned to my spouse Jhesu Cryste,
 whiche preserveth & keepeth my virgynyte. And trust thou verely that I
 wyll not forsake him for all thy menaces and thretynge. And whan she
 had sayd thus this cursed tyraunt full of malyce smote of her heed. And
 in the same place where as the heed fell to the ground, there sprang up a
 fayre well gyvyng out haboūdantly fayre clere water, where our Lord God
 yet dayly sheweth many myracles. And many feke people havynge dyverse
 dyscaies have there ben cured and heled wyth the merytes of this blessed
 virgyne saynt Wenefryde, and in the said well appeareth yet stones besprynct
 and spercl'd as it were w^t blood, which cannot be had away by no meane.
 And the mosse y^t groweth on the stones is of a mervyllous swete odour &
 that endureth unto this daye. And when the fader and moder knew of their
 doughter they made grete lamentacyon for her deth, bycause they had no
 mo chyltern, but her onely. And when this holy man Beuno understode
 the dethe of Wenefryde and saw the hevynes of her fader and moder, he
 comforted them goodly and brought them to the place where as she laye
 deed. And there he made a sermon to the people declaryng her virgynyte.

And

And howe she hadde avowed to be a relygyous woman. And after toke up the heed in his hondes, and sette it into the place where it was cutte of, and desyred to all tha people that there were presente to knele downe, and pray devoutly unto Almighty God, that it might please hym to reyse her agayne unto lyfe, and not only for the comfort of fader and moder, but for to accomplyshe the vowe of relygyon. And when they arose from prayer, thys holy vyrgyne arose with them alsoo made by myracle alive agayn by the power of Almighty God: wherefore all the people gave lawde and prasyng to hys holy name for this grete myracle. And ever as long as she lived after there appeyered about her necke a rednes round about lyke to a reed threde of sylke in sygne and token of her martyrdome. And whan this yonge man that had thus slayne her, hadde wyped his swerde on the grasse, and stode styll there besyde, and had noo power to remove away, ne to repente hym of that cursed deed. And than this holy man Beuno reproved him, not only of the homycyde, but also because he revered not the Sondaye, and dredde not the grete power of God there shewed upon this holy vyrgyne and sayd to him, Why hast thou not contricyon for thy myddede, but syth thou repenteth not, I beseeche Almighty God to reward the after thy deservynge. And than he fell downe deed to the grounde, and his body was all blacke, and sodeynly borne away with fendes. Than after this holy made Wenefryde was veyled and consecrate into relygyon by the hondes of this holy man Beuno, and he commanded her the habyte in the same churche, that he had do make there, by the space of seven yere. And there to assemble to her vyrgynes of honest and holy conversacyon whom he sholde enforme in the lawes of God. And after the seven yere to go to some holy place of relygyon, and there to abyde the residue of her lyfe. And whan this holy man sholde departe from her and go into Irlonde, she folowed hym tyll she came to the foresayd well, where they stode talkyng alonge whyle of heavenly thynges and whane they sholde departe this holy man sayd. It is the wyll of our Lorde that they send to me every yere, some token whiche thou shalt put into the streame of the welle and fro thens it shall by the streame be brought into the see, and so by the purveyance of God it shall be brought over the see the space of fyfty myle to the place where I shall dwelle, and after they were departed, she with her vyrgynes made a chesfyle of sylke werke, and the nexte yere folowyng, she wrapped it in a whyte mantell, and layd it upon the streame of the sayd welle, and frō thens it was brought unto this holy man Beuno through the waves of the see, by the purveaūce of our Loide Jhesu Cryste.

After

After this the blessed virgine Wenefryde encreased fro daye to daye in grete vertue and goodnes, and specyally in holy contemplacyons with her systers moeuyng them in grete devocion and love of Almyghty God. And whan she had abyden there vii. yere she departed thence and went to the monasterye, called Wytherachus, in whiche were bothe men and women of vertuous and holy conversation, and whan she had confessed, and tolde her lyfe unto the holy Abbot Eleryus, he receyved her honourably and brought her to his moder Theodonye a blessed woman, whiche had the rule and charge of all the systers of that place, and whan Theodonye was deceased out of this worlde, this holy Abbot Eleryus delyvered to this holy virgine Wenefryde the charge of the sisters, but she refused it, as long as she might. But by constreynthe she toke the charge and lyved afterwarde a vertuous life and more straye and harder than she dyd before, in gyvyng good example to all systers, and whan she had contynued there in the servyce of God eyght yere she yelded up her spiryte to her Maker. To whom let us praye to be a speciall intercessour for us. Amen.



The Charter of King William the First, granted unto the Citie of London, at the Special Sute of William then Bishop of the same Citie, Anno 1067.

(From Hollingshed's Chronicle.)

WILLIEM Kyng grets Williem Bisceop and Godfred Porterefan, & ealle ya Burghwarn binnen Lōdon Frencisce, & Englisce frendlice, & Ic kiden coy, yeet Ic wille yeet git ben ealra weera lagayweord, ye get weeran on Eadwerds daege kings, and Ic will yeet aelc child by his fader yrfname, aester his faders daege. And Ic nelle ge wolian, yeet aenigman eoy aenis wrang beode. God eoy heald.

Wilhelmus rex salutatur Wilhelmum Episcopum, & Goffridū Portegresū & omnē Burghware infra London Franci. & Angli. amicabiliter. Et vobis notū facio, quōd ego volo, quōd vos sitis omni lege illa digni qua fuistis Edwardi diebus regis. Et volo quōd omnis puer sit patris sui hāeres post diem patris sui. Et ego nolo pati quod aliquis homo aliquam infuriam vobis inferat: Deus vos saluet.

TINTERN

TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

WHETHER considered as a pleasing object, or a venerable piece of Antiquity, is well deserving the observation of the curious. Indeed such is its reputation, as always to make a visit to it part of the excursion from Bath, to Chepstow, Pearcefield, and its environs.

It stands on the banks of the Wye, about five miles from Chepstow; nothing can exceed the beauty of its situation, which seems by nature formed for monastic retirement. To the South, East, and West, it is environed by woody hills, which rising in different directions, hang over it, and seem to form a barrier excluding the rest of the world. On the North it is bounded by the Wye, and fenced from the cold blasts by a high mountain, which as if for that purpose towers up almost perpendicularly on the Gloucestershire side of the River.

As a work of Art it exhibits a most elegant specimen of Gothic Architecture, and its carvings shew that at the time of its erection the Arts were not at that low ebb, it is usually imagined. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, to whom it belongs, merits the public thanks for the care with which he causes it to be kept, as well as several other Monuments of Antiquity, which are his property, and which may be considered as national ornaments. This Abbey is moreover still applied to a sort of religious use, the keeping of it being intrusted to a poor widow, who by shewing it, gains a comfortable livelihood.

Tintern Abbey was founded anno 1131, by Walter de Clare, brother to Gilbert Strongbowe, Earl of Pembroke. Several of the Strongbowe's are said to be buried here. A broken figure of a Knight in a coat of mail, is shewn as part of one of their Monuments. At the dissolution the estates of this Abbey were valued at 192l. 1s. 4d. as Dugdale has it. Speed says, 256l. 11s. 6d. The site was granted the 28th of Henry the Eighth to Henry Earl of Worcester. About that time here was only thirteen Monks.

The Plate here annexed shews the inside of the building, as viewed from a station a little to the northward of the entrance. In a future Number shall be given a Drawing shewing the fine West Window.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following extract is taken from the Northumberland-House Book, being one of the Explanatory Notes written by the ingenious Doctor Percy. As this book was printed at the expence of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and only a few copies taken off to give away, it is extremely rare, and therefore worthy a place in your Repertory.

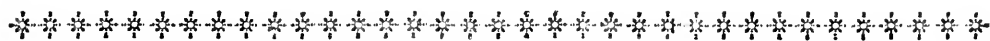
The use of forks at table, did not prevail in England till the reign of James the First, as we learn from a remarkable passage in Coryat, the insertion of which may be pardoned among the petty collections here raked together. The reader will laugh at the solemn manner in which this important discovery or innovation is related.

“ HERE I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before
 “ in discourse of the first Italian towne. I observed a custom in all those
 “ Italian Cities and Townes through the which I passed, that is not used in
 “ any other country that I saw in my Travels, neither do I thinke that
 “ any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The
 “ Italian and also most strangers that are commonant in Italy, doe always at
 “ their meals use a Little Forke when they eat their meate; for while with
 “ their Knife which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the
 “ dish, they fasten the Fork which they hold in the other Hand, upon the
 “ same dish, so that whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any
 “ others at Meale should unadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers
 “ from which all the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the
 “ Company as having transgressed the lawes of good manners, in so much
 “ that for his Error he shall be at least brow-beaten, if not reprehended in
 “ wordes. This form of feeding I understand is generally used in all places
 “ of Italy, their Forks being for the most part made of yronn, Steele, and
 “ some of silver, but those are used only by Gentlemen. The Reason of
 “ this their Curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means indure to
 “ have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all mens fingers are not alike
 “ cleane. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian Fashion
 “ by this forked cutting of meate, not only while I was in Italy, but also
 “ in

“ in Germany, and often times in England since I came home: being once
 “ quipped for that frequently using my Forke, by a certain learned Gen-
 “ tleman a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Whitaker; who in his
 “ merry humour doubted not to call me at table *Furcifer*, only for using a
 “ Forke at feeding, but for no other cause.”

Coryat's Crudities, p. 90, 91. 40 London 1611.

Even when Heylin published his *Cosmography* (1652) Forks were still a novelty, see his 3d book, where having spoke of the Ivory Sticks used by the Chinese, he adds, “ The use of Silver Forks with us by some of our
 “ spruce Gallants taken up of late came from hence into Italy, and from
 “ thence into England.”



From the Popish Courant, a periodical Work first published Anno 1678, and continued to 1681.

*Vive, vale bone BOS, tibi & altera & altera supplex
 Si qua cupit, nec quit; Matris cognoscere Nomen
 Frondentes Ramos & amenas porriget Herbas.*

IN the foregoing historical part, having had occasion to relate a desperate squabble between the *Monks* and *Towns-folk* of St. Edmund's Bury, it puts me in mind of a pleasant custom formerly promoted and practised by the religious Fathers of that Monastery, and having had the fortune to obtain copies of the authentic evidences thereof, lest the memory of so notable a Pope's ceremony should be swallowed by oblivion, we think fit to recommend the same to the public and posterity.

The Monks of Bury had heretofore, to bring grist to their mill, spread an opinion, that if any married woman were barren, and had no children, if she would but come with a white bull to the bier of St. Edmund, (whence that town derives its name) and make her offerings and vows, she should presently
 after

after conceive with child; the manner whereof was thus: A white bull was provided, curiously adorned with garlands of flowers between his horns, ribbons, &c. who being led by one of the Monks, the lady or woman followed him, often stroaking him, and the rest of the religious crew attending her, as in a procession. They commonly set forth from the south gate, and so (to be more publicly seen) passed through Church-street, Guildhall-street, and Cook-row, down to the great gate of the Abbey, whence the woman proceeded to St. Edmund's shrine, said her prayers, made her offerings, and returned with full assurance of a speedy conception.

This ridiculous wheedle of the crafty Abbey-lubbers had got such credit, that not only diverse eminent women of England frequented it, but even from beyond the seas ladies caused it to be done; and that a white bull for this sacred use might not be wanting, the tenants of the Abbey lands were obliged to find one always in readiness, as appears by several of their leases, as follow.

Hec Indentura testatur, &c. In English thus: This Indenture witnesseth, that Mr. John Swaffham, Sacrist of the Monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, with the assent and will of the Prior; and convent of that place, has granted and to farm let to Simons Lolepeke of Bury aforesaid yeoman, the mannor called Habyrdon in Bury aforesaid, &c. to hold, &c. for the term of seven years, &c. Yielding therefore yearly, &c. And the said Simon, his executors and assigns, shall find or cause to be found one white bull every year of his said term, as oft as it shall happen that any gentlewoman or any other woman out of devotion or vow by them made, shall come to the bier of the glorious King and Martyr St. Edmund, to make their oblations of the white bull. In witness whereof, &c. Dated 4 June in the 2 year of K. Henry 7th.

2^d. This Indenture made the 12th of Sep^r. in the 11th year of King Henry the 8th. between John Eye, Sacrist of the Monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, and Richard Skinner, of Bury aforesaid, husbandman, witnesseth that the said John by the assent, &c. hath granted and to farm letten to the said Richard the mannor of Habyrdon, &c. for the term of 10 years, &c. and the said Richard shall find one white bull as often as it happen, &c. as in the former deed.

3^d. This Indenture witnesseth, that John, by divine permission, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, by the assent, &c. hath letten to

Robert

Robert Right, glazier, and John Anable, pewterer, of Bury aforesaid, our manor of Habyrdon, with the appurtenances for 20 years, yielding, &c. And that the said Robert and John shall find yearly one white bull as often (as above.) In witness, &c. Dated 28 April in the 25 year of Henry the 8th Anno Dom. 1533.

4. To all faithful Christian people that shall inspect these presents, John Swaffham, Sacrist of the Monastery of St. Edmund of Bury, an exempt jurisdiction appertaining immediately to the apostolick see, and Arch Deacon of the same place, Health, on the Author of Health: We made known to you all by these presents that Father Peter Minnebode Licentiate in Holy Theology and Father Peter Brune, together with Father Cornelius a lay brother of the order of Carmelites, of the city of Gaunt, on the second day of the month of June in the year of our Lord 1474, did in the presence of many credible persons offer at the bier of the Glorious King, Virgin and Martyr St. Edmund at Bury aforesaid, one White Bull, according to the antient custom, to the honour of God, and the said Glorious Martyr, in relief of the desire of a certain *Noble Lady*. Sealed with the seal of our office. Dated the day place and year aforesaid.

The first and last of these deeds were within these fifty years extant, and the originals to be seen in the hands of one Mr. James Copin, a Publick Notary and Proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court; the second in the hands of Mr. John Malosse, an Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas; the third in the custody of Mr. John Hill, an Attorney of the King's Bench, all three persons of repute and unquestionable credit, and at the same time of St. Edmund's Bury; and no doubt those originals are yet remaining in the possession of some of the heirs or succedents of those respective gentlemen. However we are assured a transcript of the third of them under seal remains on record in the Augmentation Office.

We publish this to shew how grossly the Monks heretofore bubbled our ancestors, and withal cannot but remark that this conceit seems stolen (like many other Popish ceremonies) from the Heathen; who had festivals called *Lupercalia*, at which time goats being killed, of their skins were made whips, wherewith boys (almost naked) ran through the streets, and therewith scourged the women they met, who offered themselves to those lashes, as fancying the same would promote conception. See Ovid's *Fastorum* in February, and Plutarch, both in Romulus and Caius Cæsar.

The scope of this cheat is apparent, for as at first some offerings must be made, so if any woman (by strength of imagination, and the assistance of a kind friend, not excluding a lusty young Monk upon occasion) happened shortly after to prove with child, the superstitious reverence to St. Edmund was not only advanced, but new presents in grateful acknowledgement must be brought to his shrine.



MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

THIS Plate shews some of the Roman Utensils found at Lidney Park in Gloucestershire, the seat of Thomas Bathurst, Esq; a spot as remarkable for its beauty as respectable for the many Roman Antiquities with which it abounds, and which would afford an ample harvest to the researches of an able Antiquarian. The above Utensils, with many curious coins found there, are in the possession of Mrs. Bathurst.

No. 1. and 2. Roman Soldiers, chased on pieces of thin iron plate; by some pitchy matter at the back they seem to have been stuck upon some other surface; they are nearly of the size here represented.

No. 3. An ornament of the Necklace or Bracelet kind; several of them seem intended to be strung together, the holes seen at the top running quite through them. The front and back side are here shewn; it is made of a dark brownish wood, and is of the same size as here delineated.

No. 4. A Brass Ornament, probably a kind of brooch.

No. 5. A Fibula of Brass.

No. 6. An Animal in Brass, supposed to be a Wolf.

No. 7. A small Lamp. N. B. No. 4. 5. 6. and 7. are all of the same size as here depicted, as are all the following, No. 8. excepted.

No. 8. A Roman Vessel of baked earth, used in sacrifices. Its diameter is three inches, and depth two.

No. 9. An Iron Spoon.

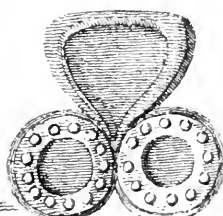
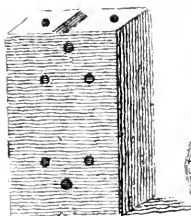
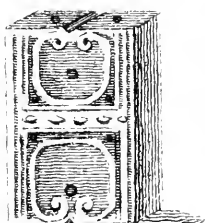
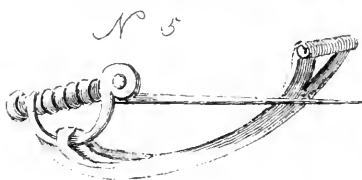
No. 10. An Ivory Pin.

No. 11. A Piece of ornamented Brass, supposed to have been a handle to some utensil.

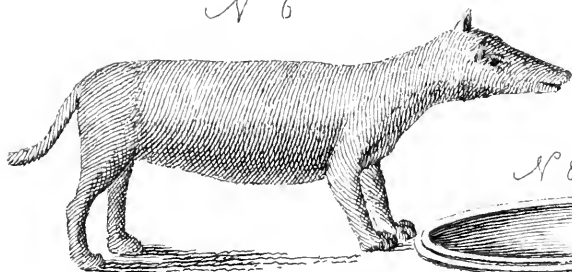


N^o 3

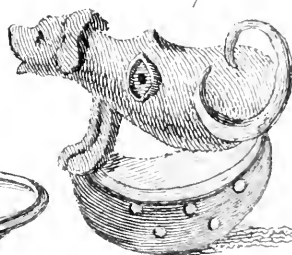
N^o 4



N^o 6



N^o 7



N^o 8



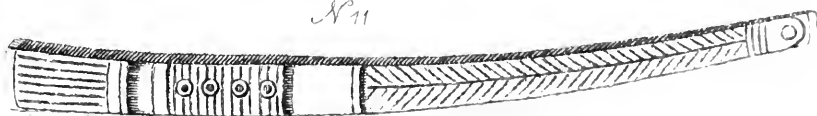
N^o 9



N^o 10



N^o 11



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

AMONG the many superstitious opinions of our forefathers, none have been more deservedly ridiculed, than their great credulity in the articles of witchcraft and walking spirits. The belief of which was not only inculcated by the writings of many divines and graduated members of both universities, but even defended by King James himself. Many of their histories in support of these notions are truly laughable.

Foremost in this rank, stands the following story, told in Doctor Henry More's collection of philosophical writings, which is a striking instance how far credulity may be extended. Dr. More took it from the relation of Martinus Weinrichius, a Silesian physician.

Johannes Cuntius, a citizen of Pertsch in Silesia, near sixty years of age, and one of the aldermen of the town, very fair in his carriage, and unblameable, to men's thinking, in the whole course of his life, having been sent for to the mayor's house, (as being a very understanding man, and dexterous at the dispatch of businesses) to end some controversies concerning certain wagoners, and a merchant of Pannonia, having made an end of those affairs, is invited by the mayor to supper: he gets leave first to go home to order some businesses, leaving this sentence behind him, *It's good to be merry while we may, for mischiefs grow up fast enough daily.*

This Cuntius kept five lusty geldings in his stable, one whereof he commanded to be brought out, and his shoe being loose, had him tied to the next post: his master, with a servant, busied themselves to take up his leg to look on his hoof; the horse being mad and mettlesome, struck them both down; but Cuntius received the greatest share of the blow: one that stood next by helped them both up again. Cuntius no sooner was up and come to himself, but cried out, *Woe is me, how do I burn and am all on a fire!* which he often repeated. But the parts he complained of most, the women being put out of the room, when they were searched, no appearance of any stroke or hurt was found upon them. To be short, he fell downright sick, and grievously afflicted in mind, loudly complaining, that his sins were such that they were utterly unpardonable, and that the least part of them were bigger than all the sins of the world besides; but would have no divine come to him, nor did particularly

ticularly confess them to any. Several rumours, indeed there were that once he sold one of his sons, but when and to whom it was uncertain, and that he had made a contract with the devil, and the like. But it was observed, and known for certain, that he had grown beyond all expectation rich, and that four days before this mischance, he being witness to a child, said, that that was the last he should be ever witness to.

The night he died, his eldest son watched with him; he gave up the ghost about the third hour of the night, at what time a black cat opening the casement with her nails, (for it was shut) ran to his bed, and did so violently scratch his face and the bolster, as if she endeavoured, by force, to remove him out of the place where he lay. But the cat afterwards suddenly was gone; and she was no sooner gone, but he breathed his last. A fair tale was made to the pastor of the parish, and the magistracy of the town allowed it; he was buried on the right side of the altar, his friends paying well for it. No sooner Cuntius was dead, but a great tempest arose, which raged most at his very funeral, there being such impetuous storms of wind, with snow, that it made men's bodies quake, and their teeth chatter in their heads; but as soon as he was interred, of a sudden all was calm.

He had not been dead a day or two, but several rumours were spread in the town, of a Spiritus Incubus or Ephialtes, in the shape of Cuntius, that would have forced a woman. This hapened before he was buried; after his burial the same spectre awakened one that was sleeping in his dining-room, saying, "I can scarce withhold myself from beating thee to death." The voice was the voice of Cuntius. The watchmen of the town, also affirmed, that they heard, every night, great stirrs in Cuntius's house; the falling and throwing of things about; and that they did see the gates stand wide open betimes in the morning, though they were never so diligently shut o're night; that his horses were very unquiet in the stable, as if they kicked and bit one another; besides unusual barking and howlings of dogs, all over the town: but these were but preludious suspicions to further evidence, which I will run over as briefly as I may.

A maid servant of one of the citizens of Pertsch (while these tragedies and stirrs were so frequent in the town) heard, together with some others lying in their beds, the noise and tramlings of one riding about the house, who at last ran against the walls with that violence, that the whole house shook again, as if it would fall, and the windows were all filled with flashings of light. The master of the house being informed of it, went out of doors in the morning to see

see what the matter was, and he beheld, in the snow, the impressions of strange feet, such as were like neither horses, nor cows, nor hogs, nor any creature that he knew.

Another time, about eleven of the clock in the night, Cuntius appears to one of his friends, that was a witness to a child of his, he speaks unto him and bids him be of good courage, for he came only to communicate to him a matter of great importance. *I have left behind me*, said he, *my youngest son James*, to whom you are god-father. *Now there is at my eldest son Steven's, a citizen of Iegerdorf, a certain chest wherein I have put four hundred florins: This I tell you, that your god-son may not be defrauded of any of them, and it is your duty to look after it, which, if you neglect, woe be to you.* Having said this, the spectre departed, and went up into the upper rooms of the house, where he walked so stoutly, that all rattled again, and the roof swagged with his heavy stampings. This Cuntius, his friend, told to the parson of the parish, a day or two after for a certain truth.

But there are also other several notorious passages of this Cuntius. As his often speaking to the maid that lay with her mistress, his widow, to give him place, for it was his right; and if she would not give it him, he would writhe her neck behind her.

His galloping up and down, like a wanton horse, in the court of his house. His being divers times seen to ride, not only in the streets, but along the valleys of the field, and on the mountains, with so strong a trot, that he made the very ground flash with fire under him.

His bruising of the body of a child of a certain smith's, and making his very bones so soft, that you might wrap the corps on heaps like a glove.

His miserably tugging all night with a Jew that had taken up his inn in the towne, and tossing him up and down in the lodging where he lay.

His dreadful accosting of a wagoner, an old acquaintance of his, while he was busie in the stable, vomiting out fire against him to terrifie him, and biting of him so cruelly by the foot, that he made him lame. What follows, as I above intimated, concerns the relator himself, who was the parson of the parish, whom this fury so squeezed and pressed when he was asleep, that wakening he found himself utterly spent, and his strength quite gone, but could not imagine the reason. But while he lay musing with himself what the matter might be, this spectre returns again to him, and holding him all over so fast, that he could not wag a finger, rowled him in his bed backwards and forwards a good many times together. The same hapned also to his

wife another time, whom Cuntius coming through the casement in the shape of a little dwarf, and running to her bedside, so wrang and pulled as if he would have torn her throat out had not her daughters come in to help her.

He pressed the lips together of one of this theologer's sons so, that they could scarce get them asunder.

His house was so generally disturbed with this unruly ghost, that the servants were fain to keep together anights in one room, lying upon straw, and watching the approaches of this troublesome fiend. But a maid of the house, being more courageous than the rest, would needs, one night, goe to bed, and forsake her company; whereupon Cuntius finding her alone, presently assaults her, pulls away the bedding, and would have carried her away with him; but she hardly escaping, fled to the rest of the family, where she espied him standing by the candle, and straightway after vanishing.

Another time, he came into her master's chamber, making a noise like a hog that eat grains, smacking and grunting very sonorously. They could not chase him away by speaking to him, but ever as they lighted a candle he would vanish.

One other time, about evening, when this theologer was sitting with his wife and children about him, exercising himself in musick, according to his usual manner, a most grievous stink arose suddenly, which, by degrees, spread itself to every corner of the room, hereupon he commends himself and his family to God by prayer. The smell, nevertheless, increased, and became, above all measure, pestilently noisome, insomuch that he was forced to go up to his chamber. He and his wife had not been in bed a quarter of an hour, but they find the same stink in the bed-chamber; of which, while they are complaining one to another, out steps the spectre from the wall, and, creeping to his bed-side, breathes upon him an exceeding cold breath, of so intolerable stinking and malignant a sent, as is beyond all imagination and expression. Hereupon the *theologer*, good soul, grew very ill, and was fain to keep his bed, his face, belly and guts swelling, as if he had been poisoned; whence he was also troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and with a putrid inflammation of his eyes, so that he could not well use them of a long time after.

But taking leave of the sick divine, if we should goe back and recount what we have omitted, it would exceed the number of what we have already recounted. As for example, the trembling and sweating of Cuntius's gelding, from which he was not free night nor day. The burning blue of the candles at the approach of Cuntius's ghost. His drinking up the milk in the milk bowls,

bowls, his flinging dung into them, or turning the milk into blood : his pulling up posts deep set in the ground, and so heavy that two lusty porters could not deal with them. His discoursing with several men he met concerning the affairs of the wagoners : His strangling of old men : His holding fast the cradles of children, or taking them out of them : His frequent endeavouring to force women : His defiling the water in the font, and fouling the cloth on the altar on that side that did hang towards his grave, with dirty bloody spots : His catching up dogs in the streets, and knocking out their brains against the ground : His sucking dry the cows, and tying their tails like the tail of a horse : His devouring of poultry, and his flinging of goats bound into the racks : His tying of an horse to an empty oat-tub in the stable to clatter up and down with it, and the hind foot of an other to his own headstall : His looking out of the window of a low tower, and then suddenly changing himself into the form of a long staff : His chiding of a matron for suffering her servant to wash dishes on a Thursday, at what time he laid his hands upon her, and she said it felt more cold than ice : His pelting one of the women that washed his corps, so forcibly, that the prints of the clods he flung were to be seen upon the wall : His attempting to ravish another, who excusing herself and saying, *My Cuntius, thou seest how old, wrinckled and deformed I am, and how unfit for those kinds of sports*, he suddenly set up a loud laughter and vanished.

But we must not insist upon these things, only we will add one passage more that is not a little remarkable. His grave-stone was turned of one side, shelving, and there were several holes in the earth, about the bigness of mouse-holes, that went down to his very coffin, which however they were filled up with earth, and all made plain over night, yet they would be sure to be laid open the next morning.

It would be a tedious business to recite all these things at large, and prosecute the story in all its particular circumstances. To conclude, therefore, their calamity was such, from the frequent occasions of this restless fury, that there was none but either pitied them or despised them ; none would lodge in their town, trading was decayed, and the citizens impoverished by the continual stirs and tumults of this unquiet ghost.

And though the *Atheist* may perhaps laugh at them as men undone by their own melancholy and vain imaginations, or by the waggery of some ill neighbours : yet if he seriously consider what has been already related, there.

there are many passages that are by no means to be resolved into any such principles : but what I shall now declare, will make it altogether unlikely that any of them are.

To be short therefore, finding no rest, nor being able to excogitate any better remedy, they dig up Cuntius his body, with several others buried both before and after him ; but those both after and before were so putrefied and rotten, their skulls broken, and the futures of them gaping, that they were not to be known by their shape at all, having become in a manner but a rude mass of earth and dirt, but it was quite otherwise in Cuntius : his skin was tender and florid, his joints not at all stiff, but limber and moveable, and a staff being put into his hand, he grasped it with his fingers very fast ; his eyes also of themselves would be at one time open, and another time shut ; they opened a vein in his leg, and the blood sprang out as fresh as in the living ; his nose was entire and full, not sharp, as in those that are ghastly sick or quite dead : and yet Cuntius his body had lain in the grave from February 8th, to July 20th, which is almost half a year.

It was easily discernible where the fault lay ; however nothing was done rashly, but judges being constituted, sentence was pronounced upon Cuntius his carcase, which (being animated thereto from success in the like case some few years before in this very province of Silesia, I suppose he means at Breslaw, where the shoe-maker's body was burnt) they adjudged to the fire.

Wherefore there were masons provided to make a hole in the wall near the altar to get the body through, which being pulled at with a rope, it was so exceeding heavy that the rope brake, and they could scarce stir him. But when they had pulled him through and gotten him on a cart without, which Cuntius his horse that struck him (which was a lusty-bodied jade) was to draw ; yet it put him to it so, that he was ready to fall down ever and anon, and was quite out of breath with striving to draw so intollerable a load, who notwithstanding could run away with two men in the same cart presently after, their weight was so inconsiderable to his strength.

His body when it was brought to the fire, proved as unwilling to be burnt as before to be drawn, so that the executioner was fain with hooks to pull him out, and cut him in pieces to make him burn, which while he did, the blood was found so pure and spiritous, that it spurted into his face as he cut him ; but at last, not without the expence of two hundred and sixteen great billets,

billets, all was turned into ashes, which they carefully sweeping up together, as in the foregoing story, and casting them into the river, the *spectre* never more appeared.

I must confess I am so slow witted myself that I cannot so much as imagine what the Atheist will excogitate for a subterfuge or hiding place from so plain and evident convictions.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

IT is an observation no less common than true, that no character is completely consistent, the best not being entirely free from vice, and the worst not totally destitute of virtue.

A striking instance of this occurs in an anecdote related of Judge Jefferys, which I believe never before appeared in print. That Judge, though in general so inimical to every effort in support of the liberty of the subject, yet once, at least, not only approved of, but rewarded in the noblest manner, the spirited behaviour of one acting in its defence, an exertion wherein he himself was the sufferer.

At a contested election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the Town of Arundel, in Suffex, Government strenuously interfered, and that so openly as to send down Jefferys, then Lord Chancellor, with instructions to use every method to procure the return of the Court Candidate.

On the day of election, in order to intimidate the Electors, he placed himself on the hustings close by the Returning Officer, the Mayor, who had been an Attorney, but was retired from business, with an ample fortune and fair character; he well knew the Chancellor, but for prudential reasons acted as if he was a stranger both to his person and rank.

In the course of the poll, that Magistrate, who scrutinized every man before he admitted him to vote, rejected one of the Court party, at which Jefferys rising in a heat, after several indecent reflections declared the man should poll, adding, "I am the Lord Chancellor of this realm." The Mayor, regarding him with a look of the highest contempt, replied in these

words, "Your ungentlemanlike behaviour convinces me, it is impossible you should be the person you pretend; was you the Chancellor, you would know that you have nothing to do here, where I alone preside;" then turning to the Crier, "Officer," said he, "turn that fellow out of court;" his commands were obeyed without hesitation, and the Chancellor retired to his inn, in great confusion, and the election terminated in favour of the popular candidate.

In the evening the Mayor, to his great surprise, received a message from Jefferys, desiring the favour of his company at the inn, which he declining, the Chancellor came to his house, and being introduced to him made the following compliment: "Sir, notwithstanding we are in different interests, I cannot help revering one who so well knows, and dares so nobly execute the law; and though I myself was somewhat degraded thereby, you did but your duty. You, as I have learned, are independent, but you may have some relation who is not so well provided for; if you have, let me have the pleasure of presenting him with a considerable place in my gift, just now vacant." Such an offer, and so handsomely made, could not fail of drawing the acknowledgements of the party to whom it was made, he having a nephew in no very affluent circumstances, named him to the Chancellor, who immediately signed the necessary instrument for his appointment to a very lucrative and honourable employment.



Order for the Apprehension of the Templers, in the Reign of Edward the Second.

(From *Hollingshed's Chronicle*.)

ON Wednesday after the Epiphany, the Knightes Templers in England were apprehended all in one day by the King's commandment, upon suspicion of haynous crimes and great enormities by them practised, contrary to the articles of the Christian fayth. The order of their apprehension was on this wise, the King directed hys writtes vnto al and euery the Sherifes of counties within y^e realm, y^t they shuld giue summonance to a certain number of substanciall persons Knightes or other men of good accompt, to be afore them at certayne places within their gouernementes, named in the same writtes, on the Sunday the morrowe after the Epiphanie then nexte ensuing, and that the sayde Sherifes fayle not to be there the same daye in their owne persons, to execute that whiche in other writtes to them directed, and after

to

to be sent, should be conteyned. The date of this writte was the fiftenth of December.

The second writ was sent by certaine chaplaynes, in which the sherifs were commaunded upon the opening of the same, forthwith to receyue an othe in presence of the sayde chaplaynes, to put in execution all that was therein contayned; and not to disclose the contents to any man, till they had executed the same with all expedition, and therewith to take the like othe of those persons, whome by vertue of the first writte, they had summoned to appeare afore them. An other writte there was also framed and sente by the same chaplaines, by the which, the said sheriffs wer cōmanded to attach by their bodies, al the templers within the precinct of their gouernemēts, and to seise al their lands and goodes into the kings hāds, together with their writings, charters, dedes and miniments,, and to make thereof a true inuentorie and indenture, in presence of the warden of the place, whether he were brother of that order, or any other, in presence of honest men being neyghbors, of which indēture, one part to remain in the custody of the sayd warden, and the other with the sherife, under seale, that should so make seisure of the sayd goodes: and further, that the sayde goodes and chatels should be put in safe custody, and that the quicke goodes and cattaille, should be kept and found of the premisses as should seeme most expediente, and that their lands and possēsiōs should be manured and tilled to the most cōmoditie.

Further, that the persons of the sayde templers being attached in manner as before is sayde, shoulde bee safely kepte in some competent place out of theyr owne houses, but not in straighte prison, but in such order, as the sherifs might bee sure of them to bring them forth when he should be cōmanded, to be found in the meane time according to their estate of their owne goodes so seised, and hereof to make a true certificate unto the treasurer and barōs of the eschequer, what they had done cōcerning the premisses, declaring how many of the said tēplers they had attached with their names, and what lands and goodes they had seised by vertue of this precept: the date of these two last writtes was from Bisset the xx. of December, and the returne thereof to be made unto the exchequer, was the morrow after the purification. There were writtes also directed into Ireland, as we haue there made mētion, and likewise unto John de Brytaine Earle of Richmonde, Lorde Warden of Scotlanne, and to Eustace de Cotesbache, Chamberlane of Scotlande, to Walter de Peberton Justice of West Wales, and to Pugh Aldighle, *alias* Audley, Justice of North Wales, to Robert Hollande, Justice of Chester, under like fourme and maner as in Irelande wee haue expressed.

A Description of a Fish, like to a Man, that was taken by Fishers, at Oreford in Suffolk, in the Sixth Year of King John's Reigu.

From Hollingshed's Chronicle.)

IN this sixt yeare of King John's raigne, at Oreford in Suffolk, as Fabian hath (although I think I thinke he be deceiued in the time) a fish was taken by fishers in their nettes as they were at sea, resembling in shape a wilde or sauage man, who they presented unto Sir Batholmew de Glanville, knight, that had then the keeping of the castell of Oreford in Suffolke. Naked he was, and in all his limmes and members resembling the right proportion of a man. He had heares also in the vsual parts of his body, albeit that on the crown of his head he was balde: his beard was side and rugged, and his breast verie hearie. The knight caused him to be kept certaine dayes and nightes from the sea. Meate set afore him he greedily deuoured, and eate fish both raw and sodde. Those that were rawe he pressed in his hande tyll he had thrust out all the moysture, and so then he did eate them. Hee would not, or could not utter any speeche, although to trye him they hung him uppe by the heeles, and myserably tormented him. He woulde get him to his couche at the setting of the sunne, and ryse agayne when it rose.

One day they brought him to the hauen, and suffered him to go into the sea, but to be sure hee should not escape from them, they set three ranks of mightie strong nettes before him, so to catche him againe at their pleasure (as they ymagined) but he streyght wayes dyying down to the bottome of the water, gotte past all the nettes, and comming uppe shewed himselfe to them againe, that stood wayting for him, and dowking dyuerse tymes under water and coming up agayne, hee behelde them on the shore that stood still looking at him, who seemed as it were to mocke them, for that he had deceived them, and gotte past theyr nettes. At length, after hee had thus played him a great while in the water, and that there was no more hope of hys returne, he came to them againe of his owne accorde, swimming through the water, and remayned wyth them two monethes after. But finally, when he was negligently looked to, and nowe seemed not to be regarded, hee fledde secretelye to the sea, and was neuer after seene nor heard of.

Erratum in the last Number.

The Reader is desired to correct a Mistake made by the Printer in the Article of the Cradle.—Henry the Fifth, instead of Edward the Second, was the Prince to whom it belonged.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The GREAT GATE of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury.

THIS Gate is universally esteemed one of the most elegant specimens of Gothic Architecture now remaining in England; the View here given shews the inside of it, together with part of the dwelling house and other offices of the Monastery, as they appear when viewed from the South East.

This Monastery was first founded by St. Augustine, about the year 605, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; to these Archbishop Dunstan, anno 987, associated St. Augustine, and it has ever since been best known by the name of St. Augustine's Monastery. It was a mitred Abbey, and enjoyed every privilege and immunity which the superstition of those times commonly allowed to Religious Houses, among which was a permission to coin money.

The buildings of this House were constructed at very different periods, some are said to have been extant before Christianity was established in that part of England, whilst others are as late as the days of Henry the Seventh. At what time this Gate was built is not known.

At the Dissolution, 31st of July, in the 30th of Henry the Eighth, its annual revenues were estimated at 1412l. 4s. 7d. The deed of resignation was signed by John Effex, the Lord Abbot, and thirty of the Monks, being one half of the establishment of that House.

It is now the property of Sir Edward Hales, Baronet.



The Massacre at Stonehenge, by Hengist, and his Souldiers; and some Account of Merlin.

From the Ancient History of Great-Britain.

HENGIST (a subtle and malicious man) upon return of this embassy, under color of peace, devised the subversion of al the nobility of Britain, and chose out, to com to this assembly, his faithfullest and hardiest men, commaunding every one of them to hide, under his garment, a long knif (or, as the British history is, in their britches) as long as their thies; with which, when he should give the watchword, nymyd ywr sexys, he commaunded that every one should kil the Briton next him. Both sides met upon the day appointed, and treating earnestly upon the matter, Hengist suddenly gave the watchword, and suddenly caught Vortiger by the coler; and the Saxons, with their long knives, violently mured the innocent and unarmed Britons, none of them having on him so much as a knif. At what tyme ther were thus treacherously mured, of earles and noblemen of the Britons, 460. and nevertheles ther were many Saxons then slain by the Britons, with stones ther taken up; wher Aldol, earle of Gloucester, or Caergloin, got into his hand a stake, and slew therwith 70 Saxons, and then escaped home to his own city. Herupon Hengist detained Vortiger in prison, in irons, until, for his ransom, he delivered four of his chieft cities, and chieft forts, (*viz.*) London, York, Lincoln and Winchester. Wherupon they miserably wasted the provinces belonging to thos cities. And Hengist, from thensfurth, made Kent the seat of his kingdom. And Vortiger (as Sigebert saith) departed into Wales, *A. D.* 439. And Eugethusius deriveth the name of Saxons, of knives, saicing,

Quippe

*Quippe brevis gladius apud illos saxa vocatur,
Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.*

And Jodocus Badius noteth, that the Britons, in the Tyme of Peace, wear no weapons. Vortiger, who alone was the cause of al thes evels which happened to him and his people, wherof it greatly repented him, being no way able to remedy it, like a man in despair, retired himself into Cymbri (afterwards cauled Wales); wher he was altogether directed by the counsel of his magicians and southsaiers, demaunding of them, What was best to be don? who answered him, That it was best for him to build a strong castle or fort, in som defensible place; for which purpos a place was thought fittest in the mountains of Yriri in Caernarfonshyre, in Northwales, wher, it semeth, that Vortiger was born; for Taliesin cauleth him Gwrtheirn Gwyned, cursing him for bringing in the Britons into bondag, saieing, Pell bwynt hychmyn y wrtheyrn Gwyned, efgyrawt Allmyn y alltuted. Vortiger laieing a fundation for to build a strong castle, the same would not stand, for default in the fundation; and Vortiger demaunding of his magiciens the caus therof, they could not tel it: yet, to excuse their ignorance, wheras ther was one Merdyn, cauled in Laten Ambrosius Merlinus, a yong man, yet greatly lerned, specially in the mathematicks, and having the spirit of prophesy; thes magicians greatly maligned this Merdyn, for his lerning and knowledge, and thought it now a fit tyme to work his distruction; that wheras he was the son of a nun, the daughter of the king of Northwales, and his father was not knowen, but the same went, that he was the son of an Incubus (yet som say that he answered the king, That his father was *unus de Consulibus Romanæ gentis*) thes magiciens, knowing that, tould the king, that the fundation of his castle would not stand, til the mortar therof were mingled with the blood of a man that had no father, hoping therby to move the king to kyl Merdin: wherupon Merdin was sent for, and brought before the king; to whom the king demaunded, How he was called? he answered Ambreis guletic, i. e. I am cauled Ambros (which is not al one with Emreis Wledic). Merdin behaved himself so wisly before the king, manifesting to the king the defect, why the fundation stood not, by a pole of water that was under the fundation, that he grew so greatly in the king's favour, that the king gave him (as Ninus affirmeth) a castle, with the kingdom of Westwales, being the inheritaunce of his grandfather; and demaunding of him some questions, touching his estate,

Merdin

Merdin byd him avoid the fire of the sons of Constantine, who (he saied) would be his distruction. And of his propheties I will speke no further, nor of his byrth, *ex Incubo*, though I had writen (out of many lerned fathers, and other lerned men, Christians and pagans) a special treatise of the Incubi and Fairies, and of children begotten by them, and of their qualities comon with spirites, as great alacrity of fence, velocity of motion, penetrability, and invisibility; for which caus, lerned men have cauled them spirites, and Saxo Grammaticus mortal spirites. And of their qualities, comon with men, to have bodies of flesh, bloud, and bone; to live by meat, drink, and sleap; to be subject to diseases, as agues, impostumations, and the like, for which they are forced to seke physick; and in the end differing from spirites, and men, they dy as a beast, for that they have no soules, nor are spirites. And of the difference betwixt them and spirites and specters; which treatise I thought to have suppressed for three causes; the first, lest I should offend God, in searching further into his secrets, then may stand with his holy wil: the second, in dedicating my boke to the king's majestie, lest he might note me of great presumption, to offer to his highness any thing that might smel of strang doctrine. The third, lest the reader should judg me humourous or singular in my own conceit, and to offend in surquidry, in seeming to know that precisely, wherof no man (but Theophrastus Paracelsus) who have writen therof, have treated but doubtingly; yet I am overruled to let it pas.

Vortiger, giving over his building in Yriri, cam into the south part of Wales, into a country cauled Gunnessi; and ther, as Ninius saieith, he built a city (or castle) which of his name he cauled *Caer Guororthigin* (or *Caer-gworthigyrn*).

Extract from Blount's Antient Tenures.

T U T B U R Y.

HENRICUS Sextus dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ & Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes Literæ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus Literas patentes Johannis nuper Regis Castellæ & Legionis ducis Lancastriæ proavi nostri factos in hæc verba.—*Johan par le grace de dieu Roy de Castille & de Leon Duke de Lancastre a tous ceux qui cestes nos Letres verront ou orront Saluz. Sachez nous avoir ordinez constitut. & assignez nostre bien ame —le Roy de Minstraulx deins nostre Honor de Tutbury quore est, ou qui par le temps serra, par prendre & arrester tous les Minstraulx deins mesmes nostre Honeur & Franchise, queux refuront de faire lour services & Ministralcie as eux appartenants a fair de ancien temps a Tuttebury suisdit annuellement les jours del Assumption de nostre dame, Donants & grantants audit Roy de Minstralx pur le temps esteant plein poyer & mandement des les fair reasonnement justifier et constrener de fair lour services & Ministralcies en manere come appeint & come il lonques ad este use & de ancien temps accustome. Et en festimoigniance de quel chose nous avons fait faire cestes noz Letres patent, don souz nostre privie Seale a nostre Chastel de Tuttebury le xxij jour de August le an de regne nostre tres dulce le Roy Richard, quart.*

Nos autem Literas prædictas ad requisitionem dilecti nobis in Christo Thomas Gedney, Priori de Tuttebury, duximus examplicandos per presentes, in cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum sub Sigillo nostri ducatus *Lancast.* apud Palatium nostrum de Westm. 22 die Febr. anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Item est ibidem quædam consuetudo quod Hiltriones venientes ad Matutinas in festo Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ habebunt unam taurum de Priore de Tuttebury si ipsum capere possunt citra aquam Dove, propinquiorem Tuttebury, vel Prior dabit eis xl d pro qua quidem Consuetudine dabuntur domino ad dictum Festum annuatim xxd.

IN ENGLISH.

Henry the Sixth by the Grace of God, King of England & France & Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these Letters shall come greeting. We have perused the Letters patent of our Ancestor John late King of Castile &

Leon and Duke of Lancaster, expressed in these words. John by the Grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, to all who shall see or hear these our Letters greeting. Know ye that we have ordained, constituted, and assigned our well-beloved ——— the King of the Minstrels in our Honour of Tutbury, who is or for the time shall be, to seize and arrest all Minstrels in that our Honor and Franchise who shall refuse to perform their Services and Minstrelcy, which from ancient time they were bound annually to do on the days of the Assumption of our Lady. Giving and granting to the said King of the Minstrels for the time being full power and authority to make them reasonably justify themselves, and to constrain them to perform their Services and Minstrelcy in the manner appointed, and as has been usual, and of ancient times the custom. And in testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, given under our Privy Seal the 22d day of August, and in the fourth year of the reign of our very dear Lord King Richard.

Now We at the request of our dearly beloved in Christ Thomas Gedney, Prior of Tutbury, have thought proper to exemplify the said Letters by these presents, in testimony of which we have caused these our Letters to be made patent. Given under our Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster at our Palace of Westminster 22 day of February in the 21st year of our reign.

There is also at the same place a certain custom that the Minstrels coming to Matins at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, shall have a Bull from the Prior of Tutbury if they are able to seize him on the side of the River Dove next Tutbury, or in lieu thereof the Prior shall give them xl^d. for which custom 20^d. shall be given annually at the said feast by the Lord of the Manor.

Out of the Coucker-Booke of the Honour of Tutburye, Cap. de Libertatibus.

THE Prior* of Tutburye shall have yerely, one oure Ladye day the Assumption, a Bukke delivered him of Seyffone by the Wood Master and Keepers of Nedewoode: and the Wood master and keepers of Needwoode shall every yere mete at a Lodgge in Nedewoode called Birkeley Lodgge by one of the cloke at afternone one Seynt Laurence dey, at which dey and place a woodmote shall be kept, and every keper making defalte shall loose
xii^d.

⌞ The Erle of Devonshire is now Prior, ab. H. 8.

xii^d. to the Kynge and there the Wood master and Kepers shall choise 2 of the Kepers yerey as itt cometh to their turne to be Stewards for to prepare the dyner at Tutburye Castell one our Ladye dey the Assumption for the Wood master & kepers and Officers within the Chafe, and there they shall appoint in lykewise where Bukke shall be kylled for the Prior ageynste the faide Ladye dey; and also where the Bukke shall be kylde for the Keepers dyner ageynst the same dey: and on the faide feaste of Assumption the Woodmaster or his Lyvetenant and the Kepers and their Deputies shall be at Tutburye, and every man one Horsebake and soo ryde in order two and two together from the Gate called the Lyde at goinge into the common felde unto the High Crosse in the Towne; and the Keper in whose office the Seynt Marye Bukke was kylled shall beire the Bukks Heade garnished aboute with a rye of pease & the Bukks Heede must be * cabaged with the hole face and yeeres beinge one the Sengill of the Bukke with two peces of fatte one either side of the Sengill must be fastened upon the broo anklers of the same heed, and every keeper must have a grene boghe in his hand: and every keper that is absent that dey being noder sikke nor in the King's service shall lose xii^d. and soo the kepers shall ridde two and two together tyll they come to the said Crosse in the Towne; and all the Minstrells shall goe afore them one foote two and two together; and the Woodmaster or in his absence his Lyvetenant shall ride hindermost after all the kepers; and at the said Crosse in the Towne, the formast keper shall blow a *Seeke*, and all the other kepers shall answer him in blowinge the same, and when they come to the cornell ageynst the nue hall the formost keper shall blowe a *Recheate* and all the other kepers shall answere hyme in blowinge of the same; and so they shall ride still tyll they come into the Church Yorde and then light and goo into the Church in lyke arrey, and all the Minstrells shall pley one their Instruments duringe the offeringe tyme, and the Woodmaster or in his absence his Livetenant shall offer up the Bukks head moyd in Silver, and every keper shall offer a peny, and as soone as the Bukks head is offered uppe all the Kepers shall blow a *Morte* three tymes: and then all the kepers goo into a Chappell and shall there have one of the Monks redye to sey them Masse: and when Masse is done, all the kepers goo in lyke arrey uppe to the Castell to dynner, and when dynner is done the Stewards goo to the Prior of Tutburye, and he shall give them yerey xxx^s. towards the charges of ther dynner:

* Cabossed Ears Single or Toyle Brow Antlers.

ner: and if the dynner come to more the keepers shall beire it amongst them: and one the morrow after the Assumption there is a court kept of the Minstrells, at which Court the Woodmaster or his Lyvetenant shall be: and shall oversee that every Minstrell dwelling within the Honor and makinge defaulte shall be amerced: whiche amercement the kynge of the Minstrells shall have: and after the Courte done the Pryor shall deliver the Minstrells a Bull or xviii^s. of Money: and shall turne hyme loose amongs them, and if he escape from them over the Dove river the Bull is the priours owne ageyne: and if the Minstrells can take the Bull ore he gett over Dove then the Bull is their owne.

The Modern Usage.

UPON the morrow after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, being the 26th of August, all the Musicians within the Honour are to repair to the Bailiff's House in Tutbury, where the Steward * of the Court (who is usually a Nobleman) and the Woodmaster or his Lieutenant are to meet them, from whence they go to the church in this order; first, two wind Musicians as trumpets or long pipes, then four string Musicians, two and two, all playing: then the Steward of the Court or his Deputy, and the Bailiff of the Manor, deputed by the Earl of Devon, the King of Musick going between them: after whom the four Stewards of Musick, each with a white wand in his hand, and the rest of the company follow in order.

At the church the Vicar of Tutbury for the time being reads the service of the day, for which every Musician pays him a penny; then all go from the Church to the Castle in manner as before, where the Steward takes his place upon the bench in Court, assisted with the Bailiff and Woodmaster, the King of Musick sitting between them, to see that every Minstrel within the Honor, being called and making default, be presented and amerced by the Jury, which amercements are collected by the Stewards of Musick, who accompt the one moiety to his Majesty's Auditor, the other they retain to themselves for their pains in collecting them.

When the King's Steward and the rest are so fate, the Steward commands an oyez to be made three times by one of the Musicians, as Crier of the Court, that all the Minstrels within the Honor, residing in the counties of
Stafford,

* The present Steward is the Duke of Ormond, and Mr. Edward Foden his Deputy. The Earl of Devon is Prior.

Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter or Warwick, do appear to do their ſuit and ſervice, on ſuch pain and peril as the Court ſhall inflict for their default. Effoynes nevertheleſs are allowed, in excuſe of defaulters, upon good reaſon ſhewed.

After which all the ſaid Minſtrels are called by a ſute roll, as ſuitors are in a Court Leet, and then two Juries are impanelled of the chief Minſtrels by the Stewards of Muſick, each Jury conſiſting of twelve, which are returned into the Court, where the Steward ſwears them; the form of their oath is the ſame which is given in a Court Leet, only in a Leet the Jury ſwear to keep the King's Counſel, their fellows and their own; in this to keep the King of Muſick's Counſel, their fellows and their own.

The better to inform the Jurors of their duty, the Steward gives them a charge, in commendation of the antient Science of Muſick, ſhewing what admirable effects it has produced, what Kings and noble perſons have been Profeſſors of it, what manner of perſons the Profeſſors ought to be, and to admoniſh them to chooſe ſkilful and good men to be Officers for the year enſuing.

The Officers choſen by the Juries are one King and three Stewards of Muſick. The fourth is choſen by the Steward of the Court; the King is choſen one year out of the Minſtrels of Staffordſhire, and the next year out of thoſe of Derbyſhire.

The Steward of the Court iſſues out warrants to the Stewards of Muſick in their ſeveral diſtricts, by virtue whereof they are to diſtrain and levy in any city, town corporate, or other place within the *Honor*, all ſuch fines and amerciaments as are impoſed by the Juries on any Minſtrel for offences committed againſt the dignity and honor of the profeſſion; the one moiety of which fines the Stewards account for at the next audit, the other they retain themſelves.

As ſoon as the charge is given an Oyez is made, with a Proclamation, that if any perſon can inform the Court of any offence committed by any Minſtrel within the ſaid *Honor*, ſince the laſt Court, which is againſt the honor of his profeſſion, let them come forth and they ſhall be heard. Then the Juries withdraw to conſider of the points of the charge; and the old Stewards of Muſick bring into the Court a treat of wine, ale, and cakes, and at the ſame time ſome Minſtrels are appointed to entertain the company in Court with ſome merry airs. After which the Juries preſent one to be

King for the year ensuing, who takes his oath to keep up all the dignities of that noble science, &c.

Then the old King ariseth from his place, resigning it and his white wand to the new King, to whom he also drinks a glass of wine, and bids him joy of his honour; and the old Stewards do the like to the new, which done, the Court adjourns to a certain hour after noon, and all return back in the same order they came to the Castle, to a place where the old King, at his own cost, prepares a dinner for the new King, Steward of the Court, Bailiff, Stewards of Musick, and Jurymen.

After dinner all the Minstrels repair to the Priory Gate in *Tutbury*; without any manner of weapons, attending the turning out of the Bull, which the Bailiff of the Manor is obliged to provide, and is there to have the tips of his horns sawed off, his ears and tail cut off, his body smeared all over with soap, and his nose blowed full of beaten pepper. Then the Steward causes Proclamation to be made, that all manner of persons, except Minstrels, shall give way to the Bull, and not come within forty foot of him at their own peril, nor hinder the Minstrels in their pursuit of him. After which Proclamation the Prior's Bailiff turns out the Bull among the Minstrels, and if any of them can cut off a piece of his skin before he runs into Derbyshire, then he is the King of Musick's Bull: But if the Bull get into Derbyshire sound and uncut, he is the Lord Prior's again.

If the Bull be taken, and a piece of him cut off, then he is brought to the Bailiff's house, and there collared and roped, and so brought to the bull-ring in the High-street in *Tutbury*, and there baited with dogs, the first course in honour of the King of Musick, the second in honour of the Prior, the third of the Town, and if more, for divertisement of the Spectators; and after he is baited, the King may dispose of him as he pleases.

This usage is of late perverted, the young men of *Stafford* and *Derbyshires* contend with cudgels about a yard long, the one party to drive the Bull into Derbyshire, the other to keep him in Staffordshire, in which contest many heads are often broken.

The King of Musick and the Bailiff have also of late compounded, the Bailiff giving the King five nobles in lieu of his right to the Bull, and then sends him to the Earl of *Devon's* Manor of *Hardwicke* to be fed and given to the poor at Christmas.

The SCOWLS, in the Woods of Thomas Bathurst, Esq; near his Seat at Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

THE Scowls are excavations of the earth, in some places to the depth of 25 or 30 feet, forming a kind of irregular trench, interspersed with solid rocks, some of which are standing, and other huge fragments thrown down, or disjointed in such a manner, as could only be effected by gunpowder, or some violent convulsion of nature. A kind of rude passage runs through the whole, which occupies near an acre of ground, though this is frequently interrupted by great pieces of fallen rock, over which passers must climb. The grotesque figure of the rock, covered with moss, and entwined with roots of shrubs and trees, the solemn gloominess of the whole, owing to the exclusion of light from a great quantity of wood with which it is surrounded and overshadowed, join in affording a most romantic scene.

Various are the conjectures relative to this place, some supposing it the effects of an earthquake, others deeming it a place of pagan worship; but the most probable opinion is, that it was an ancient mine, made in search of iron ore, of which there is great plenty hereabouts. If this is true, it must be many ages since it was worked, there not being the least tradition of it in the neighbourhood, besides the moss with which the rocks are overgrown; and the large old trees shooting out of many parts of the rock, give their testimony of its antiquity.

As in the adjoining Park of Lidney there was a Roman fort, as is evident from a bath now remaining, diverse Roman utensils, coins, tessellated pavements, and the foundations of many buildings, with several entrenchments, possibly this mine might have been opened by that people, and ever since neglected. For what reason it is called the Scowls does not appear, or from what the word is derived; that appellation is however given to another exhausted mine in Gloucestershire.

The neighbouring rustics have given names to diverse rocks from their appearances, such as the Pillar, the Chapel Window, &c. On the whole, whatever may be its antiquity, as a picturesque object it well deserves the observation of the curious, and may rank with Mother Ludlam's Cave in Surry, Poole's Hole, and the other Derbyshire Caverns.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE study of the Antiquities of this country has long been my favourite amusement, and I seldom pass a summer in the country without visiting every place of note in the neighbourhood, and particularly the Churches in search of Inscriptions, Ancient Monuments, and other curiosities.

In the course of these pursuits I have observed, that on most of the engraved brass plates laid over grave stones, where they represent a man and his wife, among the ancient ones the lady takes the right hand of her husband, but in those of more modern date, the husband lies on the right of his wife.

I have some doubt whether this is universally the case; if it is, it may be accounted for, from the high honours paid to the fair sex in the days of chivalry; but when those romantic notions began to go out of fashion, the husbands seized the opportunity to assert their superiority, and their wives were removed from the place of honour, which the male sex for many years maintained. All public addresses to a mixed assembly of both sexes till sixty years ago, commenced Gentlemen and Ladies, at present it is Ladies and Gentlemen.

As the field of my observations is extremely limited, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents whose knowledge on this head is more extensive, if they would in your Repertory favour me with answers to the following questions.

First, Whether they have observed any particular mode or position respecting the right or left hand in those grave plates representing a married couple which have fallen under their inspection?

Secondly, At what particular periods were they used?

And lastly, Whether there can any reason be given for thus placing them?

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES.

*The History of King Leyr, and his Three Daughters.**From the Ancient History of Great-Britain.*

LLYR, or Leyr, the son of Bladud, succeeded him, who reigned sixty years. He builded a cyty upon the ryver Soram, wherein he built a temple to Janus, and ther erected a flamin, and cauled the cyty of his name, Caerlyr (which is Leiceſter.) He had no ſon, but thre daughters, whos names were Goronilla, Ragan and Cordeila, whom the father much loved, and moſt of al he loved the yongeſt; and drawing into his ould age, he be-thought him how he ſhould leave his kingdom and wealth amongeſt his daughters, and therfore he thought to trie which of his daughters loved him moſt, to the end, to beſtow her in marriage with the beſt part of his kingdom. Wherupon he cauled to him Goronilla, his eldeſt daughter, and asked her, how wel ſhe loved him: ſhe ſware by heaven and earth that ſhe loved him better than her owne ſoule, which he believing, ſaid unto her; for as much as thou loveſt me ſo wel I will give thee to a husband in Britaine, as thou ſhalt choſe, with the third part of my kingdom; and that ſaid, he cauled to him his daughter Ragan, his ſecond daughter, and demaunded, of her how much ſhe loved him, ſhe ſware by the power of God, that ſhe could not declare with her tong, how much ſhe loved him; which he believing lykwiſe willed her to choſe whom ſhe would for her husband, and ſhe ſhould have the third part of this kingdom. And therupon he cauled to him his yongeſt daughter Cordeila, and demanded of her how much ſhe loved him, to whom ſhe answered him, that ſhe ever loved him, as becometh her daughter to love her father, and yet doth, adding, Thou ſhalt be beloved as thou art worth or worthi; upon which answer he grew colar, and ſaid unto her; for as much as thou haſt ſo much deſpiſed me, and loveſt me not ſo much as thy other ſiſters, thou ſhalt never have part with them of my kingdom: and torning his love of her into hate, he ſaught not to beſtow her in marriage: but his two eldeſt daughters he beſtowed in marriage: Goronilla to Maglawn duke of Scotland, and Ragan to Honwin duke of Cornwall, with half his kingdom betwixt them, in poſſeſſion, and the whole after his daies. And Aganippus king of France (or as Zirixeus ſaieth of the third part of Gaule Belgick) hearing of the fame, and great beuty of Cordeila, ſent to her father

to demaund her in marriage. To whos messengers king Lyr answered that king Aganippus should willingly have her to wyf, but without doury of his kingdom; for that he had assured the same to his other two daughters, and their husbands: which when Aganippus understood, and of the beuty of Cordeila, he said that he had wealth enough, and that he sought but a virtuous and beutiful wyf, to have children of her to inherit his kingdom. And therupon he toke Cordeila to wyf. And afterwards king Lyr living long, in his ould age his two sones in law thought it long to stay for the absolute kingdom of Britain til after his death, thei made war upon the ould king, who had honorably governed his kingdom, and wan it from him, and divided it betwixt them: and therupon Maglawn duke of Albany toke Lyr to him, with allowance of forty knights to attend him: and after that Lyr had been a certen tyme with Maglawn, his daughter Goronilla did grudge that her father had such great attendance on him, and spake to her husband to abridge the nombre, who accordingly abridged the nombre to thirty two, which King Lyr taking in evil part departed thens to his other son in law, Henwyn duke of Cornwall, wher at first he was honorably entertained, but within a year ther fel som strife between the men of Leir and his son in law, by color wherof Ragan frowned upon her father, and willed him to put away al his knights but one to serve him, which Leir toke very heavily, and was very sad, and departed thens with his knights back again, to his daughter Goronilla, hoping ther to be entertained again: and when he cam thether, his daughter Goronilla sware in wrath by heaven and earth, that if he staid ther, he should have but one knight to attend upon him, which was yenough for an ould man of his age, and not finding better relief at his daughter's hands he put away al his knights but one, and having so remained a while, and thinking upon his honorable and prosperous estate, and reputation in tymes past, he remembred his daughter Cordeila in Gaule, and being weary and ashamed of the reproachful estate he lived in, it cam to his thought to seke relief at her hands, notwithstanding the great unkindness and unnatural cours he had shewed her: and therupon he toke his journey towards Gaule, and going on shipboard, seing his poor attendance, of two servants only, he brake out into thes speaches. O destiny, how doest thou go over the accustomed boundes! How hast thou throwen me down from my long felicity! It is more plain to remember prosperity lost than never to have had it. I now resceave more sorrow and pain in remembring my wealth, honor and reputation lost; and the unkindnes of my daughters and sones-in-law, then

al the adversities which have happened unto me: The multitude of enemies with whom in my prosperity I have had to deal withal troubled me, not so much as the ingratitude of thes men. “ O goddes of heaven, and earth, “ wil the tyme com wherin I may be reveng’d of thes men! O Cordeila, “ my wel beloved daughter, how true were the woordes thou spakest unto “ me! That I should be beloved as much as I was worth: For so long as I “ was in wealth and prosperity, and able to live, al men loved me; but in “ truth thei loved not me, but my wealth, and as it passed from me, so did “ their love. And therefore, O daughter Cordeila, how can I for shame “ request aid at thy hands, whom I so wrongfully rejected for thy great “ wisdom, and so unfatherly put thee from me in mariag, rather with dis- “ dain then advancement, and like a lost child, never hoping of comfort, “ or joy, by thy match, and yet thou now far surmounteth thy sisters in “ honor, reputation, vertue and wisdom”. And thus lamenting and wailing, he approched the cyty wher his daughter remained, and sent a messenger unto her, signifieing unto her of his adversity, and overthrowen estate, his want of money, apparel, and other necessities, desiring her to have commiseration upon him; which when she heard she wept, and demanded how many knights attended him: To whom it was aunswered, but one or two servants. Whereupon she sent him plenty of gould and silver, and willed him to go into another towne, and take on him to be sick, til he had provided him apparel, and forty knights to attend him wel-furnished, with hors, armor and apparel; which done, he should send messengers to king Aganippus and her, to certify them of his coming, which he did accordingly; and sent messengers to his daughter, and king Aganippus signifying his coming, and how he was driven out of Britain by his sones-in-law, and that he was com to seke their aid, to be restored to his kingdom. Which when Aganippus understood, he and his quene, and al their household cam very honorably to mete with king Leir, according to the worthines of the king of Britain, and resceaved him with joy, and during his abode in Gaule, Aganippus gave Leir the whole rule of his kingdom, to the end he might the easier levy power ther to recover his kingdom of Britain. Whereupon Aganippus mustred his subjects, and selected an army of his worthiest souldiers in aid of king Leir to recover his kingdom. And having al things in a readines, king Leir and his daughter Cordeila, with that army cam into Britain, and fighting with his sones-in-law, gote the victory, and recovered his kingdom again, and al his subjects yielding unto him, he raigned in peace
three

three yeares afterwarde, and then died, and was buried in a vault or tomb, which he had made under the ryver Saram: And wheras he had builded a temple to Janus in Caerlyr, as is aforefaid, when the day of the folemn feaft of that temple cam, al the artificers and workmen of the cyty and countrey therabouts repaired to that temple, wher they began al things, which they had to do the year folowing. And fhortly after Aganippus died alfo.

Cordeila fuccceeded her father in the kingdom of Britain, who have raigned five yeares in peace, her two nephewes, her filter's fones, Margan fon of Maglaw, duke of Albany, and Chuneda fon of Henwyn, duke of Cornwal, levied warr againft her, and obtained the victory, and toke her prifoner, and imprifoned her, wher throw forrow for the los of her kingdom, her father, and her hufband, ſhe killed her ſelf, and was buried at Leiceſter. Wher-upon Margan and Chuneda devided the kingdom betwixt them, by which deviſion Margan had al the north beyond Humber, and Chuneda had the reſt. But within two yeares after Margan repented him of this partition, for that Chuneda had the better, who was fon of the youngeſt filter; and therefore to undo this partition, Margan levied war againſt Chuneda, and entred his countrey with fyre and ſword, with whom Chuneda with a great army encountred, and forced him to flie into Wales, wher they fought a bloodie battel, in which Margan was ſlaine, and of him the countrey toke the name, and ſpecially the abby of Margan. And touching the conqueſt of Morganwc by Robert Fitzhamon, I refer you to Powel, whos opinion was that the countrey toke the name of Morgan Mwynfawr, great grandfather to Jeſtin ap Gyrgan, who brought Robert Fitzhamon into that country. Wherof I allow not. For it bare that name in the tyme of Merchiawn Gul. king thereof, above one thouſand yeares paſt, as it appeareth by a charter by him made to St. Eltutus, touching the priviledg of his ſcole in that country. By our antiquities it appeareth that eighteen battels were fought in the quarrel of the tytles of Leyr's three daughters.

*Account of the Sweating-Sickness, in the Year 1486.**From Hollingshead's Chronicle.*

IN the yeare 1486 a newe kynde of sicknesse invaded sodeynly the people of this lande, passing thorough the same from the one end to the other. It began about the. xxi. of September, and continued till the latter end of October, beyng so sharpe and deadly, that the lyke was never hearde of to any mannes remembrance before that tyme. For sodeynely a deadely burnyng sweate so assayled theyr bodies, and distempered their bloud wyth a moste ardent heat, that scarce one amongst an hundred that sickned did escape with life: for all in maner as soone as the sweat tooke them, or within a short tyme after yelded up the ghost: besyde the great number which deceased within the cite of London two Mayres successively died within viii. days and vi. Aldermē. At length by the diligent observatiō of those that escaped (which marking what thinges had done thē good, and holpen to their deliverance, vsed the lyke agayne: when they fell into the same disease, the second or thirde tyme, as to dyuers it chaunced, a remedie was founde for that mortall maladie, which was this: if a man on the day tyme were taken with the sweate, then should he streight lye downe with al his cloathes and garments, and continue in hys sweat. xxiiii. houres, after so moderate a sort as might bee. If in the nyghte hee chaunced to be taken, then shoulde he not ryse out of his bedde for the space of. xxiiii. hours, so castyng the cloathes that he myght in no wyse prouoke the sweate, but so lye temperately, that the water mighte distyll out softly of the owne accord, and to absteyn from all meat if he might so long suffer hunger, and to take no more drinke neyther hot nor colde, thā wold moderately quench and assuage his thirstie appetite. And thus with lukewarme drinke, temperate heate, and measurable clothes manye escaped: fewe whiche vsed this order after it was founde out dyed of that sweat. Mary one point diligētly above all other in this cure is to be observed, that he neuer put out his hande or feete out of the bed, to refreshe or coole him, which to do is no lesse ieopardie than short and present death.

Thus this disease comming in the first yeare of king Henries reigne, was iudged (of some) to be a token and signe of a troublous reigne of the same king, as the prose partly afterwards shewed it selfe.

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

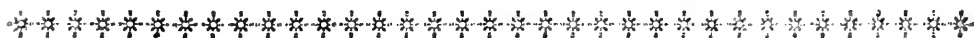
THIS Plate contains a View, Ground Plan and Section, of a Roman Bath in Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

It is situated on the westernmost edge of an almost perpendicular precipice, amidst the remains of tessellated pavements, and other vestiges of a Roman fortress.

Although its shape and dimensions are sufficiently explained by the Plan and Section, to save the reader the trouble of measuring them they are here given in words.

The whole length of the Bath measures six yards, one yard and a half of which, at the south end, is taken off for a kind of dressing place, and is elevated a foot and a half above the bottom of the Bath, which gradually sloping towards the north, terminates at the depth of about four feet. Its breadth is three yards.

The whole is lined with a stone wall, which appears to have been plaistered over with a strong cement, seemingly made with brick rubbish; at the ends it still remains pretty perfect, but towards the sides has been peeled off. About a yard from the south end, and in the bottom of the easternmost side, is a hole about three inches square, formed for the passage of water, either into, or from the Bath.

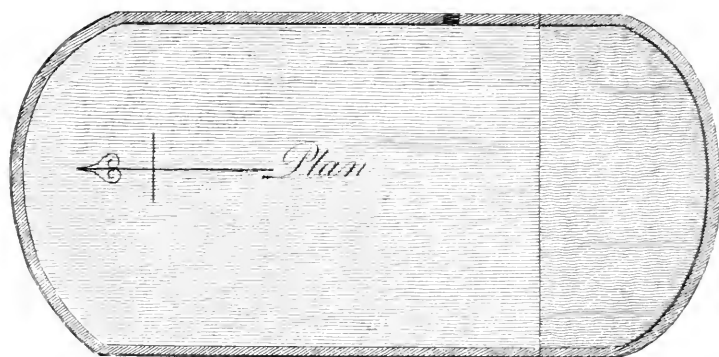
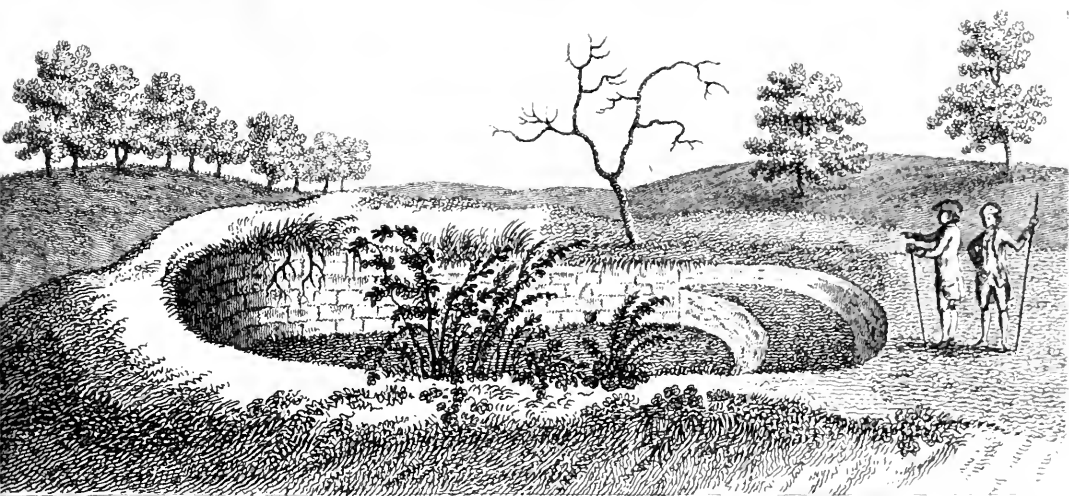


A Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury.

From the Works of John Taylor, the Water Poet.

AS our accounts in Almanacks agree
 The yeere cal'd sixteen hundred twenty-three
 That Julyes twenty-eight, two houres past dinner
 We with our wherry and five men within her
 Along the cristal Thames did cut and curry
 Betwixt the counties Middlesex and Surry.

Whilst



A View, Plan & Section, of the
ROMAN BATH,
at Sidney Park Gloucestershire.

Pub^d as the Act directs Nov: 22^d 1784 by J. B. Kelly & Co. Printers.

R. G. G. G. G. G.

Whilst thouſāds gaz'd we paſt the bridge with wōder
 Where fooles and wiſe men goe aboue and vnder;
 We thus our Voyage brauely did begin
 Downe by S. Katherines, where the Prielt fell in,
 By Wapping, where as hang'd drown'd Pirates dye,
 (Or elſe ſuch * Rats, I think as would eat Pye)
 And paſſing further, I at firſt obſeru'd,
 That † Cuckold's Hauen was but badly ſeru'd;
 For there Old Time had ſuch confuſion wrought,
 That of that antient place remained nought;
 No monumentall memorable Horne
 Or Tree or Poſt, which hath thoſe Trophies borne
 Was left, whereby Poſterity may know
 Where their forefathers Creſts did grow, or ſhow.
 Which put into a maze my mizing Muſe
 Both at the World's neglect, and times abuſe,
 That that ſtout Pillar, to Obliuion's pit
 Should fall, whereon *Plus ultra* might be writ,
 That ſuch a marke of Reuerend note ſhould lye
 Forgot, and hid, in blacke obſcurity,
 Eſpecially when men of euery ſort
 Of countries, cities, warlike campes or court
 Vnto that Tree are plaintiffs or defendants,
 Whoſe ‡ loues, or fears, are fellows or attendants
 Of all eſtates, this Hauen hath ſome partakers
 By Lot ſome Cuckolds, and ſome Cuckold-makers,
 And can they all ſo much forgetfull be
 Vnto that ancient, and renowned Tree,
 That hath ſo many ages ſtood erected,
 And by ſuch ſtore of Patrons beene protected
 And now ingloriouſly to lye unſeene
 As if it were not, or had never beene?
 Is lechery wax'd ſcarce, is bawdry ſcant,
 Is there of Whores, or Cuckolds any want?

Are

* Any Rat that eats Pye is a Pyrat. † When I paſt downe the River, there was not any Poſt or Horne there, but ſince it is moſt worthily repaired.

‡ All eſtates or degrees do either loue or fear this Hauen.

Are Whoremasters decaid, are Bawds all dead,
 Are Panders, Pimps, and Apple Squires all fled?
 No surely, for the Surgeons can declare
 That Venus warres, more hot than Marfes are.
 Why then, for shame this worthy Post maintain,
 Let's haue our Tree, and Hornes set vp again,
 That passengers may shew obedience to it
 In putting off their hats, and homage doe it;
 Let not the Cornucopiæ of our land
 Vnsightly and vnseene neglected stand;
 I knowe it were in vaine for me to call
 That you should rayse some famous Hospitall,
 Some Free schoole, or some Almshouse for the pore,
 That might increafe good deeds, & ope heau'ns dore..
 'Tis no taxation great, or no collection
 Which I doe speake of for this great erection,
 For if it were, men's goodnesse, I know
 Would proue exceeding barren, dull, and slow;
 A Post and Hornes, will build it firme and stable,
 Which charge to beare, there's many a beggar able.
 The place is ancient, of respect most famous,
 The want of due regard to it doth shame us:
 For Cuckold's Hauens, my request is still,
 And so I leaue the Reader to his will.
 But holla Muse, no longer be offended,
 'Tis worthily repaired, and brauely mended,
 For which great meritorious worke, my pen
 Shall give the glory unto Greenwich men,
 It was their onely cost, they were the actors,
 Without the helpe of other benefactors;
 For which my pen their prayses here adorne,
 As they have beautifi'd the Hau'n with Hornes.
 From thence to Debtford we amaine were driuen,
 Whereas an anker unto me was given:
 With parting pintes, and quarts for our farewell,
 We tooke our leaues, and so to Greenwich fell,

There

There shaking hands, adieus, and drinkings store,
 We tooke our ship againe, and left the shore;
 The downe to Erith, 'gainst the tide we went
 Next London, greatest Maior towne in Kent
 Or Christendome, and I approue it can,
 That there the Maior was a Waterman,
 Who gouernes, rules, and reignes sufficiently,
 And was the image of authority.
 With him we had cheap reck'nings and good cheere,
 And nothing but his friendship we thought deere.
 But thence we rows'd our selves and cast off sleepe,
 Before the day-light did begin to peepe;
 The tyde to by Gravesend swiftly did us bring
 Before the mounting lark began to sing;
 And e'r we came to Lee with speedy pace
 The Sun 'gan rise with most suspicious face
 Of foule foreboding weather, purple, red,
 His radiant tincture, East, North-east o'erspread,
 And as our oares thus downe the Riuer pull'd,
 Oft with a fowling-peece the gulls we gull'd,
 For why, * the Master Gunner of our ship
 Let no occasion of aduantage slip,
 But charg'd, and discharg'd, shot and shot againe,
 And scarce in twenty times shot once in vaine;
 Foule was the weather, yet thus much I'll say,
 Ift had beene faire, fowle was our food that day.
 Thus downe alongst the spacious Coast of Kent,
 By Grane and Sheppies Islands downe we went,
 We past the Nowre-head, and the sandy shore,
 Vntill we came to th' East end of the Nowre.
 At last Ramsgates Peere we stiffly rowed,
 The winde and tyde against vs blow'd and flow'd,
 Till neere vnto the Hauen where Sandwich stands
 We were enclosed with most dangerous sands;

* His name is Arthur Bray, a Waterman of Lambeth, and a good Marksman.

There we were fow's'd & flabber'd, wash'd & dash'd,
 And gravell'd, that it made vs * halfe abash'd,
 We look'd and pry'd, and stared round about
 From our apparent perils to get out,
 For with a staffe, as we the depth did found,
 Foure miles from land, we almost were on ground.
 At last (unlook'd for) on our larboord side
 A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide,
 Like to Meareman; wading as he did
 All in the sea his neather parts were hid,
 Whose brawney limbs and rough neglected beard,
 And grim aspect, made half of us afeard,
 And as he unto us his course did make
 I courage tooke, and thus to him I spake:
 Man, monster, fiend or fish, what-e'er thou be
 That trauest here in Neptune's monarchy,
 I charge thee by his dreadfull, three-tin'd mace
 Thou hurt not me or mine, in any case;
 And if thou bee'st produc'd of mortall kinde,
 Shew us some course, how we the way may finde
 To deeper water, from these sands so shallow,
 In which thou seest our ship thus wash and wallow.
 With that (he shrugging up his shoulders strong)
 Spake (like a Christian) in the Kentish tongue;
 Quoth he, kinde sir, I am a fisherman,
 Who many yeeres my liuing thus haue wan,
 By wading in these sandy troublous waters
 For shrimps, wilks, cockles, and such vsfull matters;
 And I will lead you (with a course I'll keepe)
 From out these dangerous shallows to the deepe;
 Then (by the nose) along he led our boate
 Till (past the Flats) our barke did brauely floate.
 Our sea-horse, that had drawne vs thus at large,
 I gave two groats vnto, and did discharge.

Then

We were five men, and two of us were afraid, two were not afraid, and I was half afraid.

Then in an houre and halfe, or little more,
We through the Downs at Deale went safe on shore;
There did our hostesse dresse the fowle we kill'd,
With which our hungry stomacks well we filled.
The morrow being Wednesday (breake of day)
We towards Douer tooke our weary way;
The churlish windes awak'd the Seas high fury,
Which made us glad to land there, I assure yee;
Blind Fortune did so happily contriue
That we (as found as bells) did safe ariue
At Douer, where a man did ready stand
To giue me entertainment by the hand,
A man of mettle, marke and note, long since
He graced was to lodge a gracious Prince,
And now his speeches sum, and scope and pith
Is Jack and Tom, each one his cousin Smith,
That if with pleasant talke you please to warme ye,
He is an host much better then an army,
A goodly man, well fed, and corpulent,
Fill'd like a bag-pudding with good content,
A right good fellow, free of cap and legge,
Of compliment, as full as any egge;
To speake of him, I know it is of folly,
He is a mortall foe to melancholy;
Mirth is his life and trade, and I thinke very
That he was got when all the world was merry:
Health vpon health, he doubled and redoubled,
Till his, and mine, and all our braines were troubled;
Vnto our absent betters there we dranke,
Whom we are bound to loue, they not to thanke.
By vs mine host could no great profit reape,
Our meat and lodging was so good and cheape;
That to his praise thus much I'll truly tell,
He vs'd us kindly euery way and well;
And though my lines before are merry writ,
Where'er I meet him, I'll acknowledge it.

To see the Castle there I did desire,
 And up the hill I softly did aspire
 Whereas it stands, impregnable in strength,
 Large in circumference, height, breadth, and length,
 Built on a fertile plat of ground, that they
 Haue yeerely growing twenty loads of hay,
 Great ordinance store, pasture for kine and horses,
 Rampires and walls, t' withstand inuasive forces;
 That it be well with truth and courage man'd,
 Munition, victuall'd, then it can withstand
 The powers of twenty Tamberlaine's (the Great)
 Till in the end with shame they would retreat.
 'Tis govern'd by a graue and prudent * Lord,
 Whose justice doth to each their right afford;
 Whose worth (within the Castle, and without)
 The Sinc Ports, and the country all about,
 The people with much loue doe still recite,
 Because he makes the wrongers render right.
 The kindnesse I received there was such
 That my remembrance cannot be too much:
 I saw a gun thrice eight foot length of brasse,
 And in a wheele I saw a comely asse
 (Dance like a dog) that's turning of a spit,
 And draw it as it were from the infernall pit,
 Whose deepe abisse is perpendicular,
 One hundred fathome (or well neere as farre)
 So christaline, so cleere, and coole a water,
 That will in summer make a man's teeth chatter;
 And when to see it vp, I there had stood
 I dranke thereof, and found it sweet and good.
 So farewell Castle, Douer, Douer Peere
 Farewell, Oast Bradshaw, thanks for my good cheer.

(To be continued.)

* The Right Honourable Lord Zouch, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

THE Public are here presented with a curious Portrait of Edward the Black Prince, engraved from a Picture in the Possession of the Right Hon. George Onslow. On the Back of which, in the hand of his father the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, is the following inscription. This original picture of the Black Prince I had from Betchworth Castle in Surrey, where it had long been. A^r. Onslow.

The Hon. Horace Walpole, whose judgement in these matters is universally known and acknowledged, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, likewise supposes this picture to be an original: his words are

“ Mr. Onslow, the late Speaker, had a head of the Black Prince, which there is great reason to believe was painted at the time. It is not very ill done, it represents him in black armour, embossed with gold, and with a golden lion on his breast. He has a hat on, with a white feather, and a large ruby still in the crown. He appears lean and pale, as he was towards the end of his life. This very curious picture come out of Betchworth Castle in Surrey.”

The history of this prince, and his glorious victory of Poitiers, wherein with an army of twelve thousand men only, he defeated and took prisoner the King of France at the head of sixty thousand, are too well known to need mentioning here. Nor was he less famous for his humanity and moderation towards his captives, which, if possible, did him more honour than the victory. He died 8th June, 1375, aged only 46, and was buried at Canterbury, when, according to common tradition, the real armour he usually wore in battle is suspended over his tomb, instead of those fictitious trophies commonly made use of on those occasions.

Mr. Gostling, in his Walk through Canterbury, seems to countenance this opinion.—As his description of the monument of this prince is extremely full and entertaining, and besides contains some particulars not generally known, it is here transcribed at length, and to it is added the epitaph as given in Rapin.

“ When we come up hither from the south isle, the first monument we see
 “ is that of Edward the Black Prince, son of King Edward III. d. very entire
 “ and very beautiful; his figure, in gilt brass, lies in it compleatly armed,
 “ except the head, on which is a scull-cap with a coronet round it, once set
 “ with stones, of which only the collets now remain, and from thence hangs
 “ a hood of mail down to his breast and shoulders. The head of the figure
 “ rests on a casque or helmet, pointed to the cap, which supports his crest
 “ (the lion) formed after the trophies above the monument, where are his
 “ gauntlets curiously finished and gilt, his coat of arms quilted with fine cot-
 “ ton, and at least as rich as any of those worn by the officers of arms on
 “ public occasions (but much disfigured by time and dust) and the scabbard
 “ of his sword, which could be but a small one; the sword itself is said to have
 “ been taken away by Oliver Cromwell. His shield hangs on a pillar near the
 “ head of his tomb, and has had handles to it.” This makes it probable it was
 a real shield, as had it been made only for the funeral, no handles would have
 been put on. Mr. Gostling continues----“ One cannot observe how warriors
 “ were armed in those days, without wondering how it was possible for them
 “ to stir under such a load of incumbrances, and particularly how a com-
 “ mander could look about him, and see what passed, when his head was in-
 “ closed in a case of iron resting on his shoulders, with only narrow slits at his
 “ eyes, and a few holes something lower to admit air for breathing; with all
 “ these helps, his casque is rather stifling to those who have tried it on, though
 “ not in action, or in a croud.”

“ No less unfit does it seem for giving or receiving orders and intelligence,
 “ in the noise and confusion of a field of battle ; but that this was then the
 “ fashion is plain, not only from this particular instance, but from the broad
 “ seals of several of our Kings and Princes, for many years before and after
 “ his time.*”

“ As the choir and eastern part of our church are built over vaults, the
 “ bodies which rest in these parts could not be interred in graves, but are in-
 “ closed in altar or table monuments raised above the pavement.

“ This of the Black Prince has a long inscription in old French prose and
 “ verse, on brass plates and fillets round the borders of the stone, on which
 “ his figure is laid. The sides and ends of it are adorned with escutcheons,
 “ alternately placed, one bearing the arms of France and England quarterly,
 “ with the file of three points for his distinction, and a label above it, on
 “ which is written *houmout* ; the other his own arms, viz. three ostrich fea-
 “ thers, the quill end of each in a socket, with a label crossing there, on
 “ which is his motto, *Ich dien* ; a larger label above the escutcheon, having
 “ the same words on that too. These words, perhaps, were designed to ex-
 “ press the excellent character he bore, *houmout*, in the German language,
 “ signifying a *haughty spirit*, might represent him as an intrepid warrior, and
 “ *Ich dien*, *I serve* as a dutiful son

“ There seems to have been an altar opposite to the tomb, where masses
 “ might be said for his soul, a stone step very much worn, being under a
 “ window there, and within memory his plumes, and the arms of France and
 “ England, as on the monument, were in the painted glass here ; the escut-
 “ cheon with the feather has long been broken and lost, the other was a few
 “ years ago taken away to mend a window at another place.”

The

* Mr. Sandford, in his *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, has given Prints of many of these Great Seals, which show that from the time of King John, all the head-pieces were made so close as not to show the face ; that particularly of this Prince resembles this over his monument, except that it has more and larger air-holes. This fashion continued till the time of King Edward IVth. on whose seal we find part of his face open to be seen, as are those of his successors to King Henry VIII. the first that discovers the whole face by means of a visor to lift up, which seems to be the design on his seal.

This invention seems therefore of no earlier date than his days, and if so there is very little reason to believe that the suit of armour shown in the Tower of London for that of the Black Prince, was ever worn by him, or made till above two hundred years after his death.

The inscription, or epitaph, above alluded to, is circumscribed on a fillet of brass, beginning at the head---

Cy gist le noble Prince Monsieur Edward aînes filz du tres noble Roy Edward tiers, jadis Prince D'Aquitain & de Gales, Duc de Cornwaille & Comte de Cestire, qi morult en la feste de la Trinite; qestoit le viii jour de Juyn, l'an de grace mil trois cenx septante fisine, L'alme de qi Dieu eit mercy Amen.—

On the South Side of the Tomb.

Tu qi passez oue bouche close
Par la ou ce corps repose,
Entent ce qe ce dirai,
Sy come te dire le fay.
Tiel come tu es au tiel fu,
Tu feras tiel come ie fu.

De la morte ne pensai je mye,
Tant come javoi la vie:
En tre avoi grand richesse;
Dont je y fis grand noblesse.
Terre, Mesons, grand trefor,
Draps, chivaux, argent & or.

At the Foot of the Tomb.

Mes ore su jeo pources & chetiffs
Perfond en la tre gris.
Ma grand beaute est tout alee
Ma char est tout gastee.

On the North Side of the Tomb.

Moult est estroit ma meson;
En moy na li verite non.
Et si ore me veillez
Je ne quide pas qi vous deïssiez,
Qa je eusse onques home este
Si fu je ore de tant changee.

Pour dieu priez au celestien Roy,
Qe mercy ait de l'ame de Moy.
Tous ceulx qi pur moy prieront
Ou a dieu macorderont.
Dieu les mette en son Paradis
Ou nul ne poet estre chetiffs.

To a person skilled in Painting, this Portrait will seem both much out of Drawing, and extremely flat; these faults the Engraver could easily have corrected, but in Pictures of this kind, the exactness of the copy even in defects constitute the greatest value of the Piece. Ancient Portraits serve not only to hand down some resemblance of the person represented, but also the state of the Arts at the time of their execution. Amendments would undoubtedly frustrate information in both these articles.

M. S. Dodsworth in Bibliotheca Bodleiana Oxon, Vol. 147, Fol 79.

Communicated by T. ASTLE, Esq.

Noverint presentes et futuri.

WETES all that be heere
Or that shall be lief and deer
That I *Jesus* of *Nazareth*
For mankind have suffer'd death
Upon the Crofs with Woundes five
Whilst that I was man alive—

Dedi et Concessi.

I have given and do grant
To all that aske in Faith repentant,
Heavens Blisse without ending
So long as I am their King.

Reddendo et Solvendo.

Keep I no more for all my smarte
But the true love of thy Hearte
And that thou be in Charitee
And love thy Neighbour, as I love thee.

Warrantizo.

If any man dare say
That I did not his Debts pay
Rather than Man shall be forlorn
Yet would I est be all to Torn.

His Testibus.

Witness the Day that turn'd to night
 And the clear Sun that lost his Light
 Witness the Earth that then did quake
 And Stonis great that in sunder brake
 Witness the Veil that then did rend
 And Gravis which ther Tenants forth did fend
 Witness my Moder and Saint John
 And By-Standers many a one.

In cujus Rei Testimonium.

For further Witness who list to appeal
 To my here under hanged Seel
 For the more stable surenesse
 Thy Wound in my Hearte the Seale is.

Datum.

Yeoven at Mount Calvarie
 The fyrst Daye of y^e great Mercie.

N.B. The 5. points in the
 Heart or Seal are to represent
 the 5. Wounds.

C.H.S



I.H.S.

Seal'd and deliv'd in the prefence of,
 Mary Moder of God, Mary Cleo-
 phiæ, Mary Jacobi, John the Dis-
 ciple, Longinus y^e Centurion.

*Ita fidem faciunt**Matthewe**Marke**Luke**John*

Notarii
 Publici.

In Greek above the Seal, the Text of 2d Tim. Chap. 2. v. 19.—Under
 the Seal, upon a Label,

Cor Chartæ appensum Rosei vice cernè Sigillum—Spreta morte tui solus
 id egit amor.

Fram

From the Customball of the Cinque Ports, corrected and amended in the Reigns of Henry the 7th & 8th.

DOVER. **A**ND when any shall flee into the Church or Churchyard for Felony, claiming thereof the priviledge for any Aſſion of his Life, the head Officer of the ſame Liberty where the ſaid Church or Church-yard is, with his Fellow Jurats or Coroners of the ſame Liberty, ſhall come to him and ſhall aſk him the cauſe of being there, and if he will not confeſs Felony, he ſhall be had out of the ſaid Sanctuary; and if he will confeſs Felony immediately, it ſhall be entered in Record, and his Goods and Chattles ſhall be forfeited, and he ſhall tarry there 40 days, or before if he will he ſhall make his Abjuration in Form following before the head Officer, who ſhall aſſign to him the Port of his Paſſage; and after his Abjuration there ſhall be delivered unto him by the head Officer or his Aſſignees, a Croſs, and Proclamation ſhall be made, that while he be going by the Highway towards the Port to him aſſigned, He ſhall go in the King's Peace, and that no Man ſhall grieve him in ſo doing, on pain to forfeit his Goods and Chattles. And the ſaid Felon ſhall lay his right hand on the Book & ſwear this. You hear Mr. Coroner

“ That I A. B. a Thief, have ſtolen ſuch a Thing, or have killed ſuch a Woman or Man, or a Child, and am the Kings Felon, and for that I have done many Evil Deeds and Felonys in this ſame his Land, I do Abjure and Forſwear the Lands of the Kings of England, and that I ſhall haſte myſelf to the Port of DO, which you have given or aſſigned me; and that I ſhall not go out of the Highway, and if I do I will that I ſhall be taken as a Thief and the King's Felon, and at the ſame place I ſhall tarry but one Ebb and Flood, if I may have paſſage, and if I cannot have paſſage in the ſame place, I ſhall go every Day into the Sea to my knees and above, crying Paſſage for the Love of God and King N his ſake, and if I may not within 40 days together I ſhall get me again into the Church as the Kings Felon.

“ So God me help and by this Book according to your Judgement.”

And if a Clerk flying to the Church for Felony, affirming himſelf to be a Clerk, He ſhall not Abjure the Realm, but yeilding himſelf to the Laws of the Realm, ſhall enjoy the Libertys of the Church, and ſhall be delivered to the Ordinary, to be ſafe kept to the Convict Priſon according to the Laudable Cuſtom of the Realm of England.

Extracts

Extracts from an old Churchwardens Book belonging to the Parish of Basingborne in Cambridgeshire.

MEMORANDUM. Received at the Play held on St. Margarets-day A. D. MDXI in Basingborn of the holy Martyr St. George.

Received of the Township of Royston xii^s Tharfield vi^s, viii^d Melton v^s, iii^d, Lillington x^s. vi^d Whaddon iv^s, iii^d Steeplemenden iii^s Barly iv. i. Ashwell iii^s, Abingdon iii^s, iv^d. Orwell iii^s, Wendy ii^s ix^d. Wimpole ii^s. vii^d Meldreth ii^s. iv^d Arrington ii^s, iv^d Shepreth ii^s, iv^d. Kelfey ii^s, v^d Willington i^s x^d Fulmer i^s, viii^d Gilden Morden i^s Tadlow i^s Croydon i^s i^d Hattey x^d Wratlingworth ix^d Haflingfield ix^d Barkney viii^d Foxten iv^d Kneefworth vi^d.

Item received of the Town of Basingborn on the Monday and Friday after the play together with other comers on the Monday xiv^s, v^d

Item received on the Wednesday after the play with a pot of ale at Kneefworth all costs deducted i^s vii^d

Expences of the said play

First paid to the Garnement Man for Garnements and Propyrts and play-books xx^s

To a Mynstrel and three Waits of Cambridge for the Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Two of them the first day and Three the other days vs xid

Item in expences on the Players, when the Play was shewed, in bread and ale and for other Vittails at Royston for those Players iii^s iid

Item in expences on the playday for the bodies of vi Sheep xxii d each ix s iid

Item for three Calves and half a Lamb viii s iid

Item paid five days board of one Pyke Propyrte making for himself and his Servant one day and for his horses pasture vi days i s iv d

Item paid to Turners of Spits and for Salt ix d

Item for iv Chickens for the Gentlemen iv d

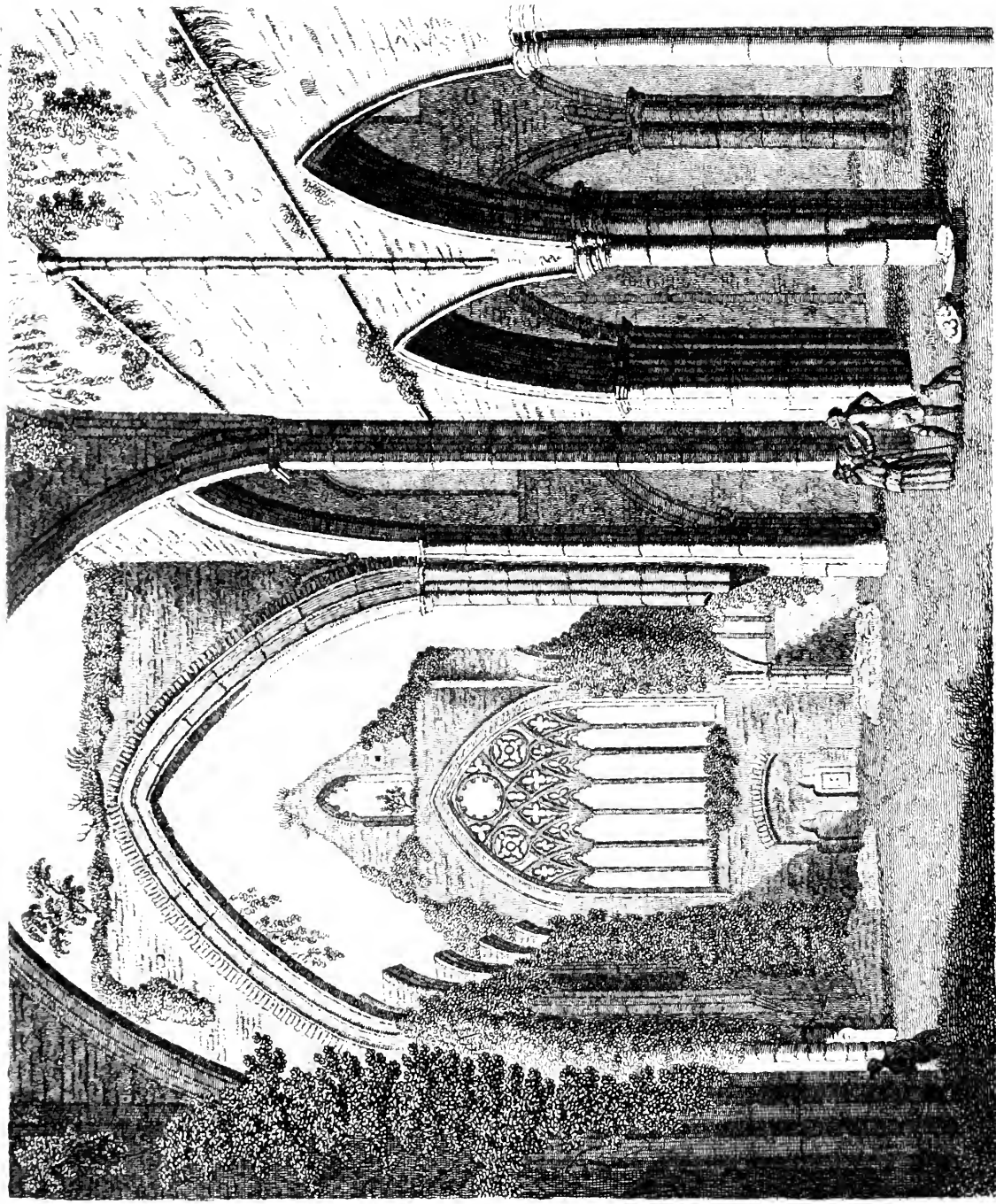
Item for fish and bread and setting up the Stages iv d

Item to John Becher for painting of three Fanchoms and four Tormentors

Item to Giles Ashwell for easement of his Croft to play in i s

Item to John Hobarde Brotherhood Priest for the playbook ii s viii d

From



St. George's, near St. George's

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

To the Writers on Antiquities.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the Words PERHAPS and PROBABLY.

Shewing,

THAT your petitioners have for a long time been most unmercifully made use of on every occasion, by writers on subjects of Antiquity, to support diverse contradictory systems and opinions, inasmuch that they have been more used and employed, than any other words in the English language, oftentimes to their great discredit and impeachment, both as to veracity and consistency.

Your petitioners therefore most respectfully solicit, that like veteran soldiers, who have performed their duty, they may be suffered at length to enjoy that repose to which their many labours so amply entitle them. And this their prayer may be easily complied with, if the Students in Antiquity will please to deal more in matter of fact, and less in conjecture, a measure which will greatly tend to encrease their own honour and credibility, as well as the repose of your petitioners.

Your petitioners are well aware that by withdrawing themselves, the Antiquarian will be deprived of two of his most essential servants; but they beg leave in their stead to suggest the ancient words, *It seemeth*, and *Per adventure*; words, which have enjoyed a rest of many years, and may therefore now, in their turn, well supply the place of your petitioners.

But if this indulgence cannot be obtained, your petitioners beg that when ever they are used, they may appear in capitals, whereby their great importance and indispensable utility may be rendered conspicuous.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE Grand West Window of the Church is here delineated, as it appears from a station almost diametrically opposite to that from whence the former View of this Building was drawn.

Y y

Nothing

Nothing could have been more magnificent than this Window, when entire and filled with painted glass; the design of its tracery is elegant, and well conceived, but its proportions, according to some criticks in Architecture, are defective, it being, as they say, too broad for its height. That objection, however, if just, lies against the Window only, the remainder of the Building affording as elegant a specimen of Gothic proportions as is to be found in any edifice of that stile; and when it was covered over with a roof, and the glare of light mitigated by passing through the coloured glass, it might not perhaps be deficient in solemnity, the want of which has been objected to it.

In a word, with all its faults about it, Tintern Abbey is an object well worthy the observation of all curious travellers, who are either fond of Antiquities or delight in seeing picturesque and romantic Prospects; these venerable Ruins yielding an ample treat of the one, and the river Wye, and the adjacent country, an almost inexhaustible variety of the other.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

ALTHOUGH your Work bears the title of the Antiquarian Repertory, I observe you sometimes admit Descriptions of Modern Curiosities; this has induced me to offer you some absurd Epitaphs, which I have transcribed from tombstones in different church-yards. I hope their very extraordinary stile and composition will compensate for their want of Antiquity, and that they will divert your readers as much as they did

Your humble servant,

E. L.

In

In Wimbleton Church-yard, Surry.

Sweet Saviour Jesus, give me wings
 Of Peace and perfect Love
 As I may move from Earthly Things
 To rest with thee above.
 For Sins and Sorrows overflow
 All Earthly things so High.
 That I can't find no rest below
 Till up to thee I Fly.

In East-Grinstead Church-yard, Suffex.

I was as Grasse that did grow up
 And wither'd before it grew
 As Snails do waste within their Shells
 So the number of my days were few.

In West-Grinstead Church-yard, Suffex.

Vast Strong was I, but yet did dye
 And in my Grave a sleep I Lye
 My Grave is Steaned all round about
 Yet I hope the Lord will find me out.

In Chidingstone Church-yard, Kent.

Here Lyeth the Body of Honest Hanah Knight wife of
 James Knight who stay'd at home
 and lived very near, by her Childrens side she
 Doth lie, because she loved her Husband & her
 Children Dear. who died Decem. ye 6th. 1759
 Aged 55 years.

In Minster Church-yard in the Isle of Shepey.

Here Interr'd George Anderson doth Lye
 By fallen on an Anchor he did Dye
 In Sherenef's Yard on good Friday
 y^e 6th of April I Do say
 All you that Read my Allegy. be alwaies
 Ready to Dye——Aged 42 Years.

On the Ballast Hills, Newcastle, Northumberland.

Here lies James of tender affection
 Here lies Isabell of sweet complexion
 Here lies Katheren a pleasant Child
 Here lies Mary of all most Mild
 Here lies Alexander a babe most Sweet
 Here lyes Jannet as the Lord saw meet

On the other Side of the same Stone.

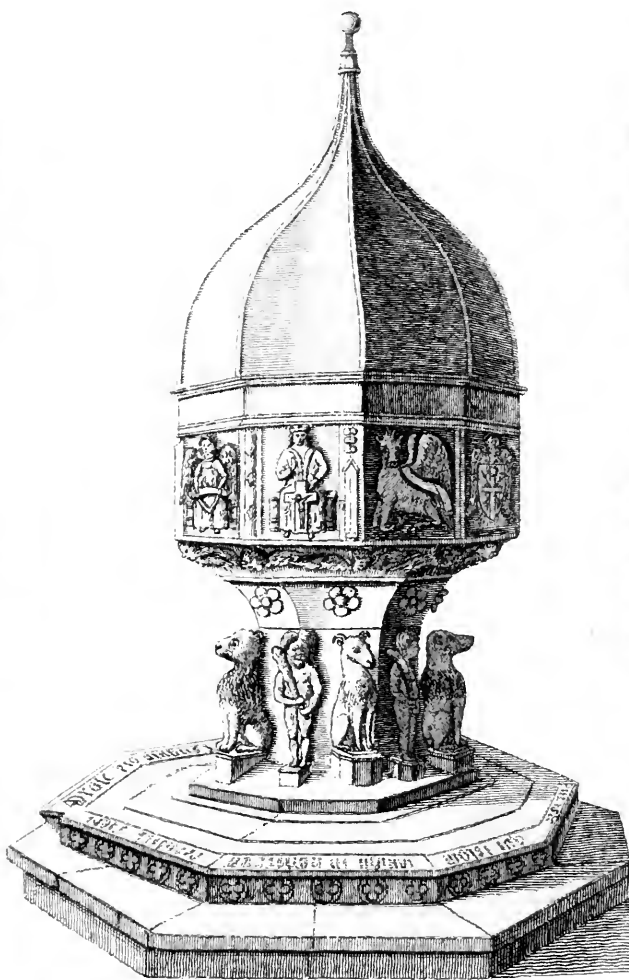
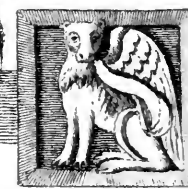
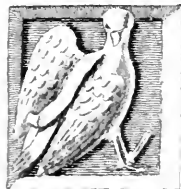
The Burying place of Alex. Leith Margaret his Spouse & their Children.

When I enjoy'd The Mortal Life
 This Stone I ordered from Scotland Fife
 To Ornament the Burial Place
 Of me & and all my Human Race.

In the same Burial Ground.

Here lies the Body of Eleanor Donnison who
 died in 1769 aged 83.
 She was Saxon of this
 place upwards of 50 Years.

But

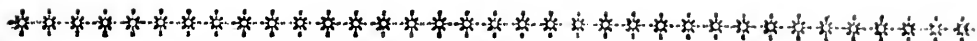


Orate pro animabus Johis Sokerel et Katarine uxoris eius qui istam
fontem in honore dei fecerunt fieri

*The FONT in Orford Chapel Suffolk
Engraved from an Original Drawing*

Published Dec^r 1775 by F. Blyth N^o 87 Cornhill

But now she's Gone, her Glafs is out
 And left the Living to find out
 their Burial Places if that
 they muſt them Learn
 Poor Elean is not here to tell
 She is lying in the Grave.



MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

The FONT in the Chapel of Orford, Suffolk.

THIS beautiful Font ſtands in the Chapel at Orford; it is of ſtone, but according to the preſent barbarous cuſtom ſmeared over with paint, by which the delicate touches of the chisel are either hid, or extremely blunted.

Its figure is an octagon, having on each face, within a kind of ſquare frame or border, an hieroglyphical figure, repreſenting one of the four Evangelists, or one alluding to the paſſion of our bleſſed Saviour. Of the firſt kind is an Angel in a chair, holding a ſcroll, ſignifying St. Mathew—— a winged Lion for St. Mark; the Ox of St. Luke, and Eagle for St. John, all likewiſe holding ſcrolls.

The four other figures are, 1ſt, The Virgin ſitting on a throne, holding the dead body of Chriſt in her lap. The head of Chriſt has by ſome accident been broken off.

2. The figure of an Angel, holding an eſcutcheon in his hands, charged with a repreſentation of the Trinity.

3. The figure of a King ſeated on a throne, holding between his knees a large crucifix.

4. An Angel holding an eſcutcheon, charged with the croſs, ſpear, crown of thorns, nails, ſcourges, and trumpet.

As ſeveral of theſe are not ſhewn in the View of the Font, they are all placed round the margin of the Plate.

Beneath these, at every angle, are the projecting heads of Angels, who, spreading and intermixing their wings, form an agreeable ornament to the bottom of the Font.

This is supported by a foot, diminishing towards the bottom, which is likewise octagonal; round it are four figures of sitting animals, somewhat resembling Rams, and placed alternately with those of four Wild Men, bearing clubs, all on small pedestals.

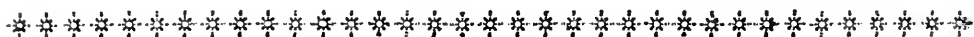
The whole stands on an octagonal base of three steps; the edge of the second step is ornamented with flowers. Round its upper surface, near the verge, is cut the following inscription in old English characters.

**Orate pro Animabus Johannis Cokerel et Katherine
uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in honore dei fecerunt
fieri.**

IN ENGLISH,

Pray for the Souls of John Cokerel and Katherine his wife, who for the honour of God caused this Font to be made.

No date is added to inform us when it was constructed, though from the stile of its workmanship it seems very ancient. Its cover, which is a dome or cupalo, crowned with a ball, makes an elegant termination, and conspires with its other parts in giving a picturesque and elegant form to the whole.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

AMONG the many jocular customs mentioned by Blount in his treatise on those subjects, he has omitted one observed on making new Freemen at Alnwick in the county of Northumberland, which affords to the full as much matter for mirth as any he has there recorded, and is besides at this
time

time in full force, having within a very few years been complied with. The history and form of it is as follows :

In the reign of King John, that monarch attempting to ride cross Alnwick Moor, then called the forest of Aidon, he fell with his horse into a bog or morass, where he stuck so fast that he was with great difficulty pulled out by some of his attendants.

The King, incensed against the inhabitants of that town, for not keeping their roads over their moor in better repair, or at least for not placing some post or mark pointing out the particular spots which were impassable, inserted in their charter, both by way of memento and punishment, that for the future all new created Freemen should on St. Marks day pass on foot through that morass, called the Freemens well.

In obedience to this clause of their charter, when any new Freemen are to be made, a small rill of water which passes through the morass is kept dammed up for a day or two, previous to that on which this ceremonial is to be exhibited, by which means the bog becomes so thoroughly liquified, that a middle sized man is chin deep in mud and water in passing over it, besides which unlucky wags frequently dig holes and trenches; in these filled up and rendered invisible by the fluid mud several Freemen have fallen down, and been in great danger of suffocation. In short, in proportion as the new made Freemen are more or less popular, the passage is rendered more or less difficult; at the best, however, it is scarcely preferable to the punishment of the horse-pond inflicted by the mob on a detected pick-pocket.

The day being come, the candidates, for they are literally so, being dressed all in white, preceded by a cavalcade, consisting of the Castle Bailiff, the four Chamberlains, the Freemen of the town, and a band of music, repair to the scene of action. And on the word, or a signal being given, they pass through the bog, each being at liberty to use the method and pace, which to him shall seem best, some running, some going slow, and some attempting to jump over suspected places, but all in their turns, tumbling and wallowing like porpoises at sea, or hogs in the mire, to the great amusement of the populace, who usually assemble in vast numbers on this occasion. This scene being over, the parties return to the town and endeavour to prevent by good cheer the ill effects of their mornings exercise.

A Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury.

From the Works of John Taylor, the Water Poet.

Continued from Page 168.

MY bonny Barke to Sea was bound againe ;
 On Thurday morne, we lanch'd into the Maine,
 By Follstone, and by Sangates antient Castle,
 Against the rugged waues, we tugge and wrastle
 By Hyde, by Rumney, and by Rumney Marsh,
 The Tyde against vs, and the winde blew harsh,
 'Twixt Eolus and Neptune was such strife,
 That I ne'er felt worse weather in my life :
 Toft and retoft, retoft and toft againe ;
 With rumbling, tumbling, on the rowling Maine,
 The boystrous breaking Billowes curled locks
 Impetuously did beate against the Rockes,
 The winde much like a Horse whose wind is broke,
 Blew thicke and short, that we were like to choake :
 As it outrageously the billowes shaues,
 The Gusts (like dust) blown from the bryny waues,
 And thus the winds and seas robustious gods
 Fell by the eares starke mad at furious ods.
 Our slender ship, turmoyle 'twixt shores and Seas,
 Aloft or low, as stormes and flaws did please :
 Sometimes vpon a foaming Mountaines top,
 Whose height did seeme the heau'ns to vnderprop,
 When straight to such profundity she fell,
 As if she diu'd into the deepest Hell.
 The Clouds like ripe Apostumes burst and showr'd,
 Their mattery watery substance headlong powr'd ;
 Yet though all things were mutable and fickle
 They all agreed to fouse vs in a Pickle,

Of

Of Waters fresh and falt, from Seas and Skye,
 Which with our sweat ioin'd in triplicity,
 That looking each on other, there we saw,
 We neither were halfe stew'd, nor yet halfe raw,
 But neither hot or cold, good flesh or fishes
 For Caniballs, we had beene ex'lent dishes.
 Bright Phœbus hid his golden head with feare,
 Not daring to behold the dangers there,
 Whilst in that straight or Exigent we stand,
 We see and wish to land, yet durst not land,
 Like rowling hills the billowes beate and roare
 Against the melancholly Beachie shore,
 That if we landed, neither strength or wit
 Could save our Boate from beinge funke or split.
 To keepe the Sea, sterne puffing Eols breath
 Did threaten still to blow vs all to death
 The waues amaine (vnbid) oft boorded us,
 Whilst we almost three hours beleaguerd thus,
 On euery side with danger and distresse,
 Resolv'd to run on shore at Dengie Nesse.
 These stand some thirteene Cottages together,
 To shelter Fishermen from winde and weather,
 And there some people were as I suppos'd,
 Although the dores and windowes all were clos'd:
 I neere the land, into the Sea soone leapt
 To see what people those same houses kept,
 I knock'd and cal'd, at each, from house to house,
 But found no forme of mankinde, Man or * Mouse
 This newes all sad, and comfortlesse and cold,
 Vnto my company I straightwayes told,
 Assuring them the best way I did thinke,
 Was to hale vp the Boate, although she sinke.
 Resolued thus, we all together please
 To put her head to shore, her sterne to Seas,
 They leaping ouerboard amidst the Billowes,
 We pluck'd her up (vnfunke) like stout tail fellows.

A a a

Thus

* No dwelling within neere three miles of those Cottages.

Thus being wet, from top to toe we strip'd,
 (Except our shirts) and vp and downe we skip'd,
 Till winde and Sunne our wants did well supply,
 And made our outfides, and our infides dry.
 Two miles frō thence, a ragged * town there stood,
 To which I went to buy some drinke and food:
 Where kindly ouer-reckon'd, well misus'd
 Was, and with much courtesie abus'd.
 Mine Oastesse did account it for no trouble,
 For single fare to make the payment double:
 Yet did her mind and mine agree together,
 That (I once gone) would neuer more come thither:
 The Cabbins where our Boate lay safe and well
 Belong'd to men which in this towne did dwell:
 And one of them (I thanke him) lent vs then
 The Key to ope his hospitable Den,
 A brazen Kettle, and a pewter dish,
 To serue our needs, and dresse our flesh and fish:
 Then from the Butchers we bought Lamb and sheep,
 Beere from the Alehouse, and a Broome to sweepe
 Our Cottage, that for want of vse was musty,
 And most extremely rusty—fusty—dusty.
 There, two days space, we Roast, and boile, and broile,
 And toyle, and moyle, and keepe a noble coyle
 For onely we kept open house alone,
 And he that wanted Beefe, might have a *Stone*.
 Our Grandam Earth (with beds) did al befriend vs,
 And bountifully all our lengths did lend us,
 That laughing, or else lying † downe did make
 Our Backes and sides sore, and our ribs to ake.
 On Saturday the windes did seeme to cease
 And brawling Seas began to hold their peace,
 When we (like Tenants) beggerly and poore,
 Decreed to leaue the Key beneath the doore,

But

* The townes name is Lydd, two miles from Rumney in Kent.

† Our beds were Cables and Ropes, every feather at the least 10 fathom long.

But that our Land-lord did that shift preuent,
 Who came in pudding time, and tooke his Rent,
 And as the Sunne, was from the Ocean peeping,
 We lanch'd to Sea againe, and left house-keeping.
 When presently we saw the drifling skies
 'Gan powt and lowre, and Winde and Seas 'gan rise,
 Who each on other plaid their parts so wilde,
 As if they meant not to be reconcilde,
 The whilst we leape vpon those liquid hills,
 Where Porposes did show their fins and Gills,
 Whilst we like various Fortunes Tennis ball,
 At every stroake, were in the Hazzard all.
 And thus by Rye, and * Winchelsey we past
 By Fairlegh, and those Rockie cliffs at last.
 Some two miles short of Hastings, we perceiu'd
 The Lee shore dangerous, and the Billowes heau'd.
 Which made us land (to scape the Seas distresse)
 Within a harbour, almost harbourlesse,
 (We give God thanks) amongst the Rocks we hit,
 Yet were we neither wash'd or sunke, or split.
 Within a Cottage nigh, there dwells a Weauer
 Who entertain'd vs as the like was neuer,
 No meate, no drinke, no lodging (but the floore)
 No stoole to sit, no Locke unto the doore,
 No Straw to make vs litter in the night
 Nor any Candlesticke to hold the light,
 To which the Owner bid vs welcome still,
 Good entertainment, though thē cheare was ill.
 The morrow when the Sun with flushed face
 In hie diurnall course began to trace,
 The wind exceeding stiffe and strong and tough,
 The Seas outrageous, and extremely rough,
 Our Boate laid safe vpon the Beachy sand,
 Whilst we to Hastings went or walk'd by land.

Much

* I walk'd to Winchelsey, where I thanke my Couzin Mr. Collins, the Maior there, hee made me kindly welcome.

Much (to that Towne) my thankfulnesse is bound,
 Such vnderferued kindnesse there I found.
 Three nights we lay there, and three daies we spent,
 Most freely welcom'd, with much merriment;
 Kinde Mr. * Maior his loue about the rest:
 Me and my crue, he did both feed and feast,
 He sent vs Gold, and came himselfe to vs;
 My thanks are these, because his loue was thus.
 Mine Host and Hostesse Clayton thus I thanke,
 And all good fellowes there, I found so franke,
 That what they had, or what could there be got,
 They neither thought too heavy or too hot.
 The windes and Seas continued still their course,
 Inueterate seem'd their rage, vntam'd their force,
 Yet were we loth and linger and delay:
 But once againe to venture and away.
 Thus desperately resolu'd, 'twixt hope and doubt,
 Halfe funke with launching, madly we went out,
 At twelue a clocke at noone, and by Sun-set
 To Miching, or New Haven we did get.
 There almost funke (to saue our Boat at last)
 Our selues into the shallow Seas we cast:
 And pluck'd her into safety to remaine
 Till Friday that we put to Sea againe.
 Then 'mongst our old Companions (storms and flaws)
 At euery stroake neere deaths devouring iawes:
 The weary day we past through many feares,
 And land at last quite funke o'r head and eares.
 All dropping dry, like fiew poore Rats halfe drown'd;
 From succour farre, we halde the Boat on gronnd,
 Cast out our water, whilst we brauely drop'd,
 And vp and downe to dry ourselues we hop'd.
 Thus we our weary Pilgrimage did weare,
 Expecting for the weather calme and cleare:

But

* The Maiors name was Mr. Richard Boyse, a Gentleman, whose laudable life, and honest gouernment is much beloued and approued.

But stormes, flawes, windes, seas, tooke no minutes rest
 Continuall fiercely blowing, West South-West,
 A Town called Goreing, stood neere two miles wide,
 To which we went, and had our wants supplide:
 There we relieu'd ourselues (with good compassiō)
 With meat and lodging of the homely fashion.
 To bed we went in hope of rest and ease,
 But all beleaguerd with an host of Fleas:
 Who in their fury nip'd and skip'd so hotly,
 That all our skins were almost turn'd to motly.
 The bloody fight endur'd at least sixe houres,
 When we (opprest with their encreasing pow'rs)
 Were glad to yeeld the honour of the day
 Vnto our foes, and rise and runne away;
 The night before, a Constable there came,
 Who ask'd my trade, my dwelling, and my name:
 My businesse, and a troop of questions more,
 And wherefore we did land vpon that shore?
 To whom I fram'd my answers true and fit,
 (According to his plenteous want of wit)
 But were my words all true, or if I li'd,
 With neither I could get him satisfi'd.
 He ask'd if we were Pyrats? We said no,
 (As if we had, we would haue told him so,)
 He said that Lords sometimes would enterprise
 T'escape and leaue the Kingdome, in disguise:
 But I assur'd him on my honest word,
 That I was no disguised Knight or Lord.
 He told me then that I must goe fixe miles
 T'a Iustice there, Sir John, or else Sir Giles;
 I told him I was loth to goe so farre,
 And he told me he would my iourney barre.
 Thus what with Fleas, and with the feuerall prates
 Of th'officer, and his Ass-fociats,
 We arose to goe, but Fortune bade us stay:
 The Constable had stolne our oares away,

And borne them thence a quarter of a mile,
 Quite through a Lane, beyond a gate and stile,
 And hid them there, to hinder my depart,
 For which I wish'd him hang'd with all my heart.
 A Plowman (for us, found our Oares againe
 Within a field, well fill'd with Barly Graine.
 Then madly, gladly out to Sea we thrust,
 'Gainst windes and stormes, and many a churlish Gust:
 By Kingston Chappell and by Rushington,
 By little Hampton, and by Middleton,
 To Bognors fearefull Rockes, which hidden lie
 Two miles into the Sea, some wet, some dry:
 There we suppos'd our danger most of all,
 If we on those remorselesse Rocks should fall:
 But by th' Almightyes mercy and his might,
 We Row'd to Selfey, where we staid all night.
 There our necessity could have no Law,
 For want of beds, we made good vse of Straw,
 Till Sol, that old continuall Traueller
 From Thetis lap, 'gan mount his flaming Car.
 The weather kept it's course, and blow'd and rag'd,
 Without appearance it would e'r be swag'd,
 Whilst we did passe those hills, & dales, & Downs,
 That had deuour'd great ships, and swallow'd towns;
 Thus after six or five houres toyle at least
 We past along by Wittering, West and East,
 Vpon the Lee shore still, the winde full South,
 We came neere Chichester's faire Hauens mouth,
 And being then halfe sunck, and all through wet
 More fear'd then hurt, we did the Hauen get;
 Thus in that harbour we our course did frame
 To Portsmouth, where on Munday morne we came;
 Then to the Royall Fleet we row'd aboard,
 Where much good welcome they did vs affoord.
 To the Lord Generall first my thanks shall be,
 His bounty did appeare in gold to me,

And

And every one aboard the Prince I found
 Instead of want, to make their loves abound,
 Captaine Pendudduck there amongst the rest,
 His love and bounty was to vs exprest,
 Whiche to requite, my thankfulnesse I'll show,
 And that I'll ever pay, and ever owe.
 On Tuesday morning we with maine and might,
 From Portsmouth crost unto the Isle of Wight:
 By Cowes stout Castle, we to Yarmouth halted,
 And still the windes and seas fierce fury lasted.
 On Wedn'sday we to Hurst's strong Castle crost,
 Most dangerously fow'd, turmoyl'd and tost;
 Good harbour there we found, and nothing deere,
 I thanke kinde * M. Figge the porter there,
 He shew'd vs there a Castle of Defence
 Most vsful, of round circumference:
 Of such command, that none could passe those Seas
 Vnsunke, or spoyl'd, except the Castle please.
 On Thursday, we our Boat row'd, pull'd and hal'd
 Vnto a place, which is Key Hauen call'd.
 The winde still blowing, and the sea so high,
 As if the lofty waues would kisse the skye,
 That many times I wish'd with all my hart,
 Myself, my Boat, and Crue, all in a Cart;
 Or any where to keepe vs safe and dry,
 The weather raged so outragiously.
 For sure I thinke the memory of man
 (Since windes and seas to blow or flow began)
 Cannot remember so stormy weather
 In such continuance, held so long together,
 For ten long weekes e'r that, tis manifest,
 The wind had blown at South or West Southwest,
 And rais'd the Seas: to shew each others power,
 That all this space (calme weather) not one hower,

That

* Matthew Figge, a right good fellow.

That whether we did goe by Sunne or Moone,
 At any time, at midnight, or at noone:
 If we did launce, or if to land we set,
 We still were sure to be halfe funke, and wet.
 Thus toyling of our weary time away,
 That Thursday was our last long look'd for day;
 For hauing past, with perill and much paine,
 And plow'd, and furrow'd, o'r the dangerous maine,
 O'r depths, and flats, and many a ragged rocke,
 We came to Christ-Church Hau'n at fise a Clocke.
 Thus God in mercy, his iust iudgement sparing,
 (Gainst our presumption, ouer-bold, and daring)
 Who made vs see his wonders in the deepe^{2. p.}
 And that his power alone aloft did keepe
 Our weather-beaten Boate aboue the waues,
 Each moment gaping to be all our Graues.
 We sinking scap'd: then not to us, to Him
 Be all the glory, for he caus'd vs swim.
 And for his mercy, was so much extended
 On me (whose tempting had so farre offended)
 Let me be made the scorne and scoffe of men,
 If euer I attempt the like agen.
 My loue, my duty, and my thankfullnesse,
 To Sir George Hastings I must here expresse:
 His deedes to me, I must requite in words,
 No other payment, poore mens state affords.
 With fruitlesse words, I pay him for his cost,
 With thanks to Mr. Templeman mine host.
 So leauing Christ-Church, and the Hauen there,
 With such good friends as made vs welcome cheer:
 Some serious matter now I must compile,
 And thus from verse to prose I change my stile.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK.

THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK, so called from the place of his nativity, (the youngest son of King Edward III.) Duke of Gloucester. He was (as Mr. Camden describes him) an ambitious man, and of an unquiet spirit; he behaving himself arrogantly towards his nephew, fell under his displeasure, and being surprized in his way to London, was hurried away to Calais, where he was smothered between two feather-beds, A. D. 1397. A little before his death, he made a confession under his hand, (as appears from the parliament-rolls) that by virtue of a patent extorted from the King, he had exercised regal authority, appeared armed in the royal presence, contumeliously reviled the King, renounced his allegiance, and entertained a design to depose him, for which he was attainted of high-treason after his death; and his honour being forfeited, was bestowed by King Richard II. on Thomas Lord De Spenser, who was created Earl of Gloucester by that King.

This curious Portrait is in the Collection of the Right Honourable George Onslow. Considered as a piece of Art it is no mean performance, and must have been the work of one of the best Masters of the time wherein it was painted. To the Collectors of English Heads it will be a valuable acquisition, no Head of this Duke having before been engraved.

Epitaph in St. Nicholas Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HERE lyeth buried underneath this Stone
 Of John Bennet both body and Bone
 Late of these parts, Master of the Ordinance
 Which deceased by God's providence
 The 8th Day of this Month of July
 In perfect Faith, love & Charity;
 A thousand 5 hundred 60 & Eight
 Whose Soul Heaven be trusted went streight
 Thro God's Great Mercy, Bloodshed & Death
 Which only he trusted to during his breath
 So trust we his Wife & children that caused this,
 And Captain Carel a Friend of his.

In the Parish Register of Fordwich in Kent.

Directed thus
 from the P. Councill
 Dec^r 12th 1566
 K & Q^r apparel
 of Fordwich

For our loving Friend the Mayor and Jurats of
 Fordwich in Kent.

One Cloake guarded with Velvett
 A Jacket velvett embroyderd wth Silver lace
 2 Velvett Caps Laced
 A p^r of Breeches embroyderd Silver lace.
 A Kirtell embroyderd Silver Lace
 A Kirtell of Taffata embroy'd Silver Lace
 A Kirtell of Sattin Embroy^d D^o.
 A P^r of Crimson Sattan Sleeves
 A Vardingall, a velvet Jerkin a piece of Satten Embroyd.

Sold 1574. This Apparel with others Sold A^o---Eliz.

N. B. On what Account these Clothes were sent is not known.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF inserting the following Anecdote is consistent with your Plan, it is much at your Service ; the Authenticity of it may be depended on.

I am, Sir, yours,

Z. N.

ON the 20th of February, 1772, some labourers employed in breaking up a part of the old Abbey Church of St. Edmond's-Bury, Suffolk, discovered a leaden coffin which contained an embalmed body, as perfect and entire as at the time of its death ; the features and lineaments of the face were perfect, having been covered over with a kind of mask of embalming materials, which came off entire ; the very colour of the eyes were distinguishable, the hairs of the head a brown intermixed with some few grey ones, the nails fast upon the fingers and feet as when living. The body measured about six feet, and seemed genteelly formed. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, which they sold to a neighbouring plumber for about fifteen shillings, stript the body of its coffin, and threw it out among the rubbish. A surgeon in the town, hearing of the wonderful preservation in which this corpse was found, was induced to make some observations on it, in order to discover the method formerly used in embalming ; for which purpose he made several incisions into different parts of the body and limbs, all which he found amazingly perfect, considering the length of time it had been interred. The brain in particular was very little worsted, and contained in it proper membranes, not being extracted, as was the custom among the Egyptian embalmers. After these experiments, the remains were put into a strong oak coffin and buried eight feet deep, close to the north east pillar which formerly assisted to support the Abbey belfrey. The surgeon, it is said, kept one of the arms, which he preserved in spirits ; he has also the mask, before said to have covered the face, in which the form of the features are fairly imprinted. From the place where this body was found, and the expence and care evidently employed for its preservation, it was judged to be the remains of Thomas Beaufort, third son to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,

Lancaster, by his third Dutcheſs, Lady Catherine Swineford, relict of Sir Otho de Swineford of Lincolnſhire. He took the name of Beauford from the place of his birth, a caſtle in France ſo named, belonging to the Duke his father. He was half-brother to King Henry the Fourth, and was, Anno 1410, created Duke of Exeter and Knight of the Garter. In 1410, appointed Lord Chancellor, and in 1412, High Admiral of England, and Captain of Calais.

At the battle of Agincourt, fought the 25th of October, 1415, he commanded the rear guard of the army of his nephew Henry the Fifth; and on the death of that King was jointly with his brother Henry, the Cardinal and Biſhop of Wincheſter, appointed by the parliament to the government, care and education of the royal infant Henry the Sixth. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil, by whom he had iſſue only one ſon, who died young. He was a great benefactor to this Church, and died at Eaſt Greenwich, Anno 1427, whence he was removed hither in obedience to his laſt will, and buried near his Dutcheſs, cloſe to the wall at the entrance into the Chapel of our Lady.

It was reported that the body of the above mentioned Lady was alſo found about the ſame time, and if depoſited in lead, it was in all likelihood treated with as little, or rather leſs ceremony than that of her Lord, ſince it does not appear to have been re-interred.

Several other perſons of royal and noble blood are buried in this Church, whoſe remains are threatened with a like diſturbance, which though it may not in the leaſt affect the dead, yet as it gives great offence to many of the living, it is much to be wiſhed that any future invaſions on theſe ſmall and ſilent manſions, may be prevented by the proprietor of the ruins. Indeed a reverence for the ſepulchres of their forefathers, and a dread of violating them, ſeems almoſt innate, being univerſally prevalent among the generality of mankind, both civilized and barbarous.

A View of ST. JAMES'S from the Village of CHARING.

THIS Plate is engraved from an ancient view, supposed to have been drawn by Hollar. It appears to have been taken somewhere about what is now the East side of St. James's-street.

This Palace stands on the site of an Hospital founded by some well-disposed citizens of London, as Tanner says, "beyond the memory of man, and, (as some think) long before the conquest." It was dedicated to St. James, and endowed for the reception and maintenance of fourteen women afflicted with leprosy, and afterwards, by new benefactions, eight brethren were added, who were to perform divine service. This Hospital is mentioned as early as 1100, in a MS. in the Cotton Library.

It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. when it was under the government of a Master, though the Abbot of Westminster claimed a jurisdiction over it, till Henry VI. granted the perpetual custody of it to Eaton College, where it continued till the twenty-third of Henry VIII. It was by them surrendered to that King, being then valued at 100*l.* per ann. and exchanged for Chattisham, &c. in Suffolk. On the suppression, pensions for life were granted to the sisters.

Henry the Eighth having thus obtained the possession of this Hospital, pulled it down and built in its place the present Palace of St. James's: he also drained and planted the Park, which was then a wet, marshy field. This Palace has ever since the year 1697, when that at Whitehall was consumed by fire, been the residence of most of our Kings in the winter season, and has from time to time undergone several alterations and amendments; the Park in particular was considerably enlarged by Charles the Second, who added to it several fields, planted the limes, and laid out the mall.

IF the annexed Deed of Foundation and Statutes of the Free Grammar School in Morpeth come within your Plan, they are much at your Service; they have not before been printed; I send you with them a short Description of the Building, and am,

Sir, yours, &c.

I. B.

THE Chantry founded at Morpeth was situated on the north-east of the bridge, as you enter the town, very near the side of the river Wanbeck, in a beautiful vale of wood and water, as most of the religious houses in the north are. It was partly pulled down at the dissolution of the monasteries, and remained in that situation till in the sixth year of King Edward the Sixth, when a Grammar School was founded here, and endowed with the whole estates, as appears by the grant annexed—The middle area to the west is entire, except enlarging the windows, and breaking convenient doors, for the original entrance to the west, is built up with a window in the belfry. The north area is almost demolished, and many houses built out of the materials on the ground; in a yard behind these houses, the ground plan may be traced with the greatest ease, which has been cruciform. A very handsome modern built chapel, for the use of the town, was built some years ago on the south, and the Grammar School is kept in the west part, which is entire. I am well informed that some of the estates and revenues mentioned in the grant of Edward VI. have been alienated from the good Purposes of the Founder, are fallen at last into private property, and are so held to this day. It were to be wished that the bailiffs and burgessees would prosecute those invaders on the face of this deed, to recover what is due to the charity. This place, from its healthful situation, the conveniencies of life in great plenty and cheapness, the smallness of the town, added to the abilities of the masters, will, I hope, revive this once flourishing seminary of education; though I could wish, the more readily to effect it, that the masters would exert themselves in some things, and render themselves more publicly known.

*An Abstract of a Grant of Lands from Edward VI. to establish a Grammar School
to the Bailiffs and Burgeffes in Morpeth.*

EDWARD the Sixth, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and over the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head. TO all whom these our present Letters shall come, greeting, Know ye that we, as well upon the humble Petition of William Lord Dacre, Greystock and Gilsland, as of the Bailiffs and Burgeffes of the Town of Morpeth in our County of Northumberland, and many other of our subjects of the whole Country there adjoining, for founding and erecting a Grammar School there for the instruction and education of youth, do of our special favour, and of our certain knowledge, mere motion and will, grant and ordain, that from henceforth there shall be one Grammar School in the said Town of Morpeth, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, to be continued for ever. AND we do by these Presents declare, that the said School shall have one Master and Assistant. KNOW ye, that of our special favour we have granted of our free will and pleasure to the Bailiffs and Burgeffes of the said Town of Morpeth in the County of Northumberland, all those two late Chanterys in Morpeth in the said County, and all that late Chantry of St. Egidius founded in the Chapel of Witton in the Parish of Hartburne in the said County, with all their Rights, &c. &c. AND all and singular our messuages, lands, tenements, cottages, gardens, meadows, pastures, feedings, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments whatsoever, situate and being in Morpeth and Netherwotton and elsewhere, in the said County, to the said late Chanterys belonging, which had been formerly granted or appointed for the support of any of the Presbyters or Ministers formerly ministering in the said late Chanterys, or any of them. AND also all and singular our messuages, lands, &c. &c. situate and being in Morpeth aforesaid, and in Ponteland, Milburne, Dorris-Hall, High-Callerton, Berwick-Hill, Low-Callerton, and Denington, or elsewhere, in our said County, which have been granted for the support of any Presbyters or Ministers formerly ministering in Morpeth, for the support of the School of Morpeth, or for the support of the Presbyter or Minister in Ponteland in the said County, and the

rever-

reversions of all and singular the said premises, in as ample manner to hold as any of the Ministers of the late Chanterys, or any Master of the School in Morpeth, or any Person whatever, formerly had occupied or enjoyed the same, as all and singular the said premises have or ought to have come to our hands, by reason of any act passed in our parliament held at Westminster in the first year of our reign, amongst other things made and provided concerning the dissolution and determination of diverse Chanterys, Colleges, Free Chapels, Gilds and Fraternities, or ought to remain in our hands, which messuages, lands, &c. &c. are only computed at the clear yearly value of 20l. 10s. 8d. TO HOLD the said messuages, lands, &c. &c. to the said Bailiffs and Burgeffes of Morpeth for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of Estegrenewicke in our County of Kent, by fealty only of free soccage. YIELDING and paying to us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year, the sum of 10s. 8d. of lawful money of Great-Britain, to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for all rents and services and demands whatever. AND we also give to the said Bailiffs and Burgeffes, the profits growing out of the same, from the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary last past to the date hereof, without fine or gift to us or our heirs and successors for the same. AND further we grant to our said Bailiffs and Burgeffes and the major part thereof, power with the then Bishop of Durham to appoint Masters when necessary, to make statutes and laws in writing for the government of the same, the salary, the direction and management of the rents, &c. for the support of the said School for ever. AND we further empower our said Bailiffs and Burgeffes to take and receive to them and their successors, or of any other Person, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectorys, tythes and other hereditaments whatsoever within the kingdom of Great Britain, or elsewhere within our dominions, so as they do not exceed the yearly value of 20l. as well to support the said School as for the support of the Bridge, or other necessary Buildings in Morpeth, besides the said messuages, lands, &c. &c. to the said Bailiffs and Burgeffes and their successors aforesaid, granted the statute of mortmain concerning lands and hereditaments, or any other statute, act, or ordinance had or provided to the contrary. AND it is our will and pleasure that the said Bailiffs and Burgeffes have our letters patent, duly made out and sealed under our great seal of England without any fee or fine, great or

or small, to be made, paid or given for the same, in our *Hanaper* office * or elsewhere.

In witness hereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent at Westminster, the 12th day of March, in the sixth year of our reign.

Inrolled in the office of Richard Hochonson, Auditor of our Lord the King, in the said County of Northumberland, 26th day of March, in the sixth year of our reign.	}	Signed	NEL BEAUMONT. E. SHAWFELD.
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Statutes and Orders concerning the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, founded at Morpeth, made and agreed upon by the Bailiffs and Burgeffes of Morpeth, and confirmed by the Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Durham, the 7th Day of January, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, Anno Dom. 1725.

1. ALL former statutes and orders being hereby made null, it is ordered that the grant from King Edward the Sixth of certain lands and rents therein mentioned, to be given to the Bailiffs and Burgeffes of Morpeth, for the use of a Free Grammar School there, and all grants and deeds executed by any other person or persons for the benefit of the said School, and all counterparts of leases heretofore granted of any of the School lands, and all other deeds, papers and writings, rentalls, terriers, books of account and remembrances, and all other writings whatsoever in any wise relating to the said School, shall be carefully searched for and taken from all papers and writings which relate to the Corporation of Morpeth, and be kept separate and by themselves in the library made, or to be made, for the use and service of the said School, and locked up in a chest or box to be made for that purpose, which chest or box shall be kept under two locks and keys, one key to be kept by the Head Bailiff for the time being, and the other by the Head Master of the School.

2. If the grant from the Crown, or other writing, deed or evidence, be taken out of the common chest and not returned presently, a memorial thereof shall be entered in a book to be made and kept in the said common

* *Hanaper* office is an office in Chancery, Anno 2 Edw. 4. c. 1. The clerk was called the Warden of the Hamper, whose duty was to receive all monies due to the King for the seals of charters, patents, commissions and writs. — Now the Exchequer.

chest, which shall be called the Book of Remembrances of all things relating to the School, which memorial shall be crost when such grant, deed, writing, or other evidence shall be restored.

3. A true and perfect rental or schedule shall be made within the space of six months, of all the houses, lands and tenements, rents and revenues, which were heretofore given and are now belonging to the said School, and in the making of the same particular care shall be taken to discover and come at the knowledge (if possible) of any lands or rents which are not now received, or at this time not perfectly known; which rental, when so made, shall be put into and kept in the said common chest.

4. That a true and perfect account of all leases heretofore lett of the said School lands, together with their several dates and times of expiration, and the rents reserved thereupon, shall be inserted in the said Book of Remembrances.

5. That a catalogue shall be also taken of all the books heretofore given to or for the use of the said School, and that the same and all other books which shall hereafter be given to or for the use of the said School, shall be carefully kept in the said library for the use and service of the master, usher, and scholars of the said School.

6. That the Bailiffs of the Corporation for the time being, shall act and be esteemed as Governors of the said School, and shall from time to time, as often as there is occasion, repair the School-house and keep the same in good order, by and with the rents and profits of the School lands, laying out only so much as shall be absolutely necessary upon that occasion.

7. That a true survey shall be taken of all the lands belonging to the School within the space of six months, and that not only the said lands, but all the houses and tenements belonging to the School, shall be described, and the rentals and boundaries of them shall be particularly set down in the said Book of Remembrances, that the said lands and houses may be the better known for all times to come.

8. That none of the lands and houses belonging to the School shall be lett to any person any otherwise than by lease in writing, and no lease shall be lett for any longer term than twenty-one years.

9. That on Easter Tuesday in every year the two Bailiffs shall view, or cause workmen to view, all the houses, gardens and hedges belonging to the School lands, and to see that they be kept in good repair and condition.

10. In

10. In the choice of the Master singular care and circumspection shall be used, that he be of a healthful constitution and of exemplary life and conversation; pious, sober, grave, diligent and industrious, and of authority to encourage virtue and discourage vice; he shall be a Master of Arts and excellently skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and all niceties of both; a man dexterous in teaching, of temper and moderation, rather by fair means persuading to learning and goodness than forcing by severity, and of discretion wisely to distinguish between defects in nature and wilful negligence; such a Master shall be treated with all due respect and encouragement.

11. The Usher or Under-master shall be qualified, as near as may be, like the Master, and none shall be elected Usher or Under-master who has not taken the degree of Batchelor of Arts.

12. When either the Master or Usher shall be chosen and admitted, all Statutes and Orders concerning this office and charge shall be read, and they shall subscribe them with promise to observe them.

13. That the Master and Usher shall instruct in good manners as well as literature, and teach poor mens children with as much care and diligence as the rich; they shall teach all freemen and brothers children gratis, yet may receive what is voluntarily offered.

14. That the sons of all tenants and farmers who have not a freehold estate above the value of twenty pounds per ann. shall be taught for twenty shillings per ann. and the Master and Usher shall ask no more.

15. That the Usher shall teach by the direction and appointment of the Master.

16. That besides the usual performances of the School, the Master shall yearly against Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, appoint the two upper forms particular exercises to be recited publicly, and upon recital of those exercises before Easter, he shall give a book to each of the three best performers as an honorary reward for their merit.

17. The Master and Usher shall not both at one time be absent from School, unless for an hour or two at most upon extraordinary occasions, nor shall either of them be out of town in the whole year above twenty days (unless in times of vacation) to be accounted jointly and severally, except upon some great occasion, to be allowed of by the Bailiffs for the time being, or by the Bishop of Durham for the time being.

18. That neither Master nor Usher shall have any benefice with cure, or any curacy, nor any other employment which may hinder their constant and diligent

diligent attendance at School, and in case either the Master or Usher shall at any time hereafter accept or be possessed of any such benefice, curacy or employment, and within three months after an admonition given by the Bailiffs, with the advice and approbation of the Bishop of Durham for the time being, shall not resign the said benefice, curacy or employment, he the said Master or Usher shall be removed from the School by the Bailiffs.

19. That neither Master nor Usher shall be a frequent haunter of taverns or alehouses; he shall not lodge in a public-house.

20. That neither Master nor Usher shall give up or desert the School without six months warning first given to the Bailiffs and Burgeffes, unless they can provide themselves sooner to their content.

21. That if any difference or contention shall happen between the Master and Usher, the Bishop of Durham for the time being shall determine the same; and in case either party refuse to submit to his determination, he shall be removed from the School by the Bailiffs, the consent of the Bishop of Durham being first had and obtained.

22. Both Master and Usher in case of evil conversation, neglect of the school, or breach of these statutes or orders, may, after two admonitions from the Bailiffs, be removed; yet not without three months warning, and without the Bishop of Durham first judging the cause of such removal to be just.

23. The Usher shall take care that the School and all things in it, and belonging to it, shall be kept clean and in order.

24. The Usher shall take care that the School-doors be opened every morning and afternoon to let the Scholars in, and shut always when the School is done.

25. On every School-day, between the 10th of October and the 10th of February, the Master and Usher shall be at School at seven of the clock in the morning, and after the 10th of February till the 10th of October, they shall be there every morning at six; after dinner they shall be at School at one and stay there till five; all the Scholars are to observe the same hours; provided always, that on every Thursday the School shall be discharged at three o'clock.

26. No Scholar shall appear at School with unwashed hands or face, with dirty or tattered cloaths or shoes, or any thing else that is slovenly or indecent.

27. All

27. All Scholars shall be sufficiently furnished with penknives, pens, ink, paper, and convenient books, all which they shall carefully preserve.

28. No Scholar, when in School, shall remove out of his place without just occasion, or make any disturbance in the School.

29. No Scholar shall quarrel, fight, steal, swear, lie, speak ribaldry, or use cards, dice, or any other unlawful gaming.

30. Every morning, half an hour after the time appointed for the Master and Usher appearing at School, shall be read with a distinct and audible voice, all the morning prayers in Latin, and in the afternoon before dismissal of the School, all the evening prayers in English, which morning and evening prayers shall be the same which are used in the Free Grammar School at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk; and at these prayers shall every Scholar present himself meekly and decently upon his knees.

31. On every Sunday the Scholars shall be present at Church from the beginning to the end of divine service, behaving themselves all the time soberly, attentively and devoutly, the Master always walking at the head of them and the Usher in the rear.

32. Every Saturday, or when else the Master shall think convenient, an account shall be taken by the Master and Usher of all offences committed the week before against any of the Statutes or Orders, or otherwise against piety or good manners, and punishment shall be inflicted accordingly, regard being always had that more favour be shewn to such as offend but seldom and through infirmity, than to frequent and obstinate offenders.

33. If any Scholar shall break the School windows, or do any injury to the School-house or any thing belonging to it, the parents or friends of that Scholar shall make full satisfaction; and in case of refusal, the offending Scholar shall be banished the School for ever by the Bailiffs.

34. In case any Scholar shall be incorrigibly vicious, or after a whole year's experience be found incapable of learning, or shall be much absent from School unless upon sickness, the Master, with the consent of the Bailiffs for the time being, shall dismiss him from the School.

35. On every Saturday all the Scholars shall be instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, the Master and Usher taking special care that every Scholar shall be able to repeat perfectly, without book, the Catechism set down in the Church of England's Liturgy.

36. Besides the English Catechism nothing shall be taught in School but Latin and Greek, except the rudiments of Hebrew, which the Master may teach such as shall desire it.

37. Every form shall learn such books as the Master shall judge to suit best their several capacities.

38. Exercises shall constantly be enjoined to every form according to their abilities, as oppositions, translations, dialogues, epistles, themes, verses, imitations and declamations.

39. The Scholars of those forms who are capable of speaking Latin, shall constantly do so in School, and the Master and Usher shall often admonish their Scholars to speak Latin when they are out of School.

40. The Master and Usher shall take great care that all their Scholars read and pronounce articulately with due found and accent, that they well understand their Lectures, and know what phrases are in them, what tropes and figures, and what else remarkable, and repeat deliberately and perfectly, without book, what is requisite.

41. On Fridays account shall be taken of all Orders in the foregoing week, or so much of them as the Master shall require.

42. Times of vacation shall be these and no other, from Osapientia till Monday after Epiphany, Monday and Tuesday next before Ash-Wednesday, from Saturday sevensnight before Easter till the Monday after Easter-week, and from the Saturday before Whitsuntide till the Monday sevensnight after, all Holidays, all Days of public Humiliation and Thanksgiving.

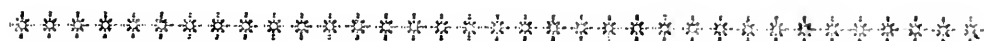
43. No play shall be granted but for Thursday afternoon, or upon an extraordinary occasion for Tuesday afternoon, the Master to judge of such occasion.

44. That all these Orders shall be fairly engrossed on parchment and put into a frame, and hung up in some public place in the School, that the Master, Usher and Scholars may the better know what they are to do, and what will be required of them to discharge their several duties.

45. That another copy of these Orders fairly engrossed on parchment, shall be kept by the Head Bailiff of Morpeth for the time being, and at the end of his year shall be delivered over by him to the next succeeding Head Bailiff, that they may in their respective years frequently look into the same, and enquire how they are observed and kept by the several persons concerned therein.

I do hereby consent and approve of the abovesaid
 Statutes and Orders for the Free Grammar
 School at Morpeth, containing in number forty-
 five, and do as much as in me lyes (as visitor
 of the said School) ratify and confirm the same.
 Witnefs my hand and Epifcopal feal this 12th
 day of February, Anno Dom. 1725.
 W. L^s. Duresme.

L. Common Seal
 of the Corporation
 of Morpeth.



PONT Y PRIDD BRIDGE.

PONT Y PRIDD, or the New Bridge over the River Taafe in Glamorganshire, lies six miles from Cardiff, in a most romantic country; the river in summer is extremely low, scarce covering its pebbly bed, but after heavy rains swells to a deep, irresistible torrent.

This Bridge, for its extraordinary lightness and the width of its span, stands unrivalled not only by any Bridge in England, but even in Europe, and perhaps the whole world, exceeding the arch of the Rialto at Venice by 50 feet, and that of the center of Black-Friars by 40 feet.

It is in figure the segment of a circle; its chord measures 140 feet, and the height of the key-stone, reckoned from the spring of the arch, is 34 feet.

This Bridge is a proof that extraordinary genius will rise superior to every impediment or disadvantage. Both the Mason who designed and executed it, and the Workman who formed the center, were common country artificers, unpatronized by the Great, and neither graduated in any University, nor fellows of any Academy; and so far were they from having visited Italy, in order to avail themselves of the knowledge of the Ancients, or to view the works of the Moderns, that they probably were hardly ever out of their native country; were perhaps strangers to the names of Vitruvius and Palladio, and never heard of the Rialto. However, in compensation for these deficiencies, they possessed good sense, which, as Mr. Pope observes, "although no science is fairly worth the seven."

The name of the Mason is William Edward; he contracted with the county for a certain sum of money to build them a Bridge which should stand at least six years; and accordingly built one of three arches, but a flood hap-

happening, which is no uncommon event in this mountainous country, it was carried away by the impetuosity of the river.

He next conceived the design of constructing his Bridge of one single arch, and accordingly completed it; but here he was again foiled; for the pressure of the abutment not being in equilibrio with that of the crown of the arch, squeezed it out at the top. Not disheartened at this, and seeing wherein he had failed, he set about contriving how that fault might be avoided, and hit on the present method, by making three cylindrical apertures through each side, thereby not only considerably lessening the weight of lateral pressure, but adding greatly to the picturesque form and elegance of the Bridge; which bids fair to transmit his fame to future generations. The name of the Artist who formed the center, is Thomas Williams, by trade a Millwright.

The appearance of this Bridge is much hurt by the rude workmanship of its parapet; but when it is considered how great a loss the contractor sustained by the failure of his two other Bridges, it is not to be wondered at, that he should finish every part in as cheap a manner as possible. Beneath this arch a number of stalactites hang like icicles, perhaps formed by the mortar which the vast pressure has caused to exude through the interstices of the stones. As the ramp or ascent of this Bridge is very steep, pieces of wood are laid across the way to give a firm foot-hold to the horses which pass over it. The Drawing from which this Plate is engraved, was made by Major Hayman Rooke, Anno 1774.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

LOOKING lately over Pasquier's *Recherches de la France*, a Book replete with curious articles relating to ancient manners, customs, and inventions, many of them common to both that and this country, I found the following ingenious conjecture concerning the origin of the numeral letters V, X, C, L, M, D; that is, respecting the reason why they were first

first put to signify the sums of five, ten, an hundred, fifty, a thousand, and five hundred; and as I do not recollect ever to have met with it in any English author, think it will not be unworthy of a place in your Repertory, and have therefore here sent you the substance of that dissertation.

The first obvious method of reckoning, Mr. Pasquier supposes to have been upon the fingers, each finger standing for one, and representable by an upright stroke, so that the number four was represented by IIII; but there being no more fingers on one hand, wherewith to continue the account, the number five was considered as formed by the first finger and thumb, which, when the hand is displayed, has something of the V like figure.

The representation of five being thus fixed on, its double or ten was produced by joining together of two V's at their points, which formed a figure so like an X, that that letter is made to stand for it, being compounded of two V's.

The letter C, antiently written E, being the initial letter of the Latin word *centum*, was a very obvious and natural abbreviation of that number; and being divided in two horizontally, each half was a kind of L; that letter was therefore adopted to signify fifty. For the like reason, the letter M, the initial of the Latin word *mille*, signifying a thousand, is made to stand for that sum; it was anciently wrote thus, Q which being divided down the middle, split into two letters, each resembling a D, and D accordingly is the numeral letter for five hundred, or half of one thousand.

Whether these conjectures are grounded on truth I will not take upon me to determine; they are, however, it must be allowed, plausible and ingenious.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. B.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Account of Carfax Conduit in Oxford, is taken from a Manuscript formerly belonging to Mr. Hanwell, Deputy Treasurer of Christ Church College in that University, which he had transcribed from some of the public Libraries. As it contains an accurate Description of a very curious piece of Architecture, you may perhaps think it worth printing; if so, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

EDWARD ISTED.

Some Account of the Conduit at Carfax, which, in French, is Quatre Voiz, or, in English, Four Ways; with an Explanation of the Symbols and Figures thereto belonging.

THE Conduit is a curious piece of fine Architecture, built in the year 1610, as appears by the date facing the East, by Mr. Otho Nicholson, M. A. The building thereof, with the charge of bringing the water by pipes from the Conduit-house near Hinksey, cost no less than 2500l. The Founder was afterwards made Treasurer to King James the First. He was much skilled in the Oriental tongues, and had travelled abroad into several countries. He was a Gentleman well beloved, and whose death was much lamented.

In Christ Church Library, as it is at present, but formerly was a Chapel, near to the stone pulpit is a small monument, containing an inscription well worthy the inspection of a curious eye, the year of our Lord, at that time, being so promiscuously placed by capital letters, as to make up the date of the year in gold letters; over which is a coat of arms, bearing the same likeness as is carved on every side of the Conduit, viz. E. W. N. and S. of the Ornaments that adorn that Building: first, The whole is exactly square, built with fine polished stone, and was formerly more beautiful than now it is, the four sides being made with hard stones cut all over like the waves of the sea, indented one in each other; but since the University had it repaired.

repaired where it was damaged or decayed by time, notwithstanding the great weight of stone work above the stone walls, it was so well contrived with props and pullies whilst doing, as to support the whole top while the sides of the old work were pulled down, and fitted up again, as it now stands, being of free stone, also with the arms of the University, City and Founder, under the cornice: thus on the east side stands the University, City, and Founder's arms, the last of which is azure, two bars ermine, and in chief, three suns shining in their full glory, alluding to his name, viz. Nicholson. On the west side is the City, University, and Founder's coats of arms. On the north side is the Founder's, University, and City arms, and the same on the south; on each corner above the cornice are placed on the three sides of each cube, as many sun dials, making in all twelve; that is, three at the north, three at the south, a like number at the east and west points; between each corner dial facing the north, east, south and west, is finely carved a kind of open work, consisting of the capital letter O, a small figure of a mermaid holding a comb and looking glass; then the capital letter N*, and a small figure of the sun, and these again successively repeated.

On the four side walls hereof, proceeding from the corners of it, stand as many curious arches, which centre in the top, or upper part, supporting a stately fabric of an octangular figure. Under and between those arches is contained a large cistern, over which stands carved by a good hand, Queen Maud, sister to the Emperor, riding on an ox † over a ford, alluding to the name Oxford or Oxon; the water which comes from the fountain head or conduit-house near Hinksey above-mentioned, is conveyed into the body of the carved ox, and thereby the city is supplied with good and wholesome water issuing from his pizzle, which continually pisses into the cistern underneath, from whence proceeds a leaden pipe, out of which runs wine on extraordinary days of rejoicing. Above the foot of each grand arch which supports the other work, is one of the supporters to the royal arms of England, according to the times they were used, in manner following. To the north-west point is an Antelope, borne as a supporter to the English arms in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. To the south-west point is a dragon, used in the reign of Queen

* The letters ON ON compose a Rebus, being the initial letters of his name, and was an ancient way of expressing devices, when there is some analogy between the arms and the name of the person using it.

† At present, the figure of the Queen on the Ox is surrounded with brass network.

Elizabeth. To the south-east point is a lion, as now used on the dexter side of the arms of England, and to the north-east point is an Unicorn, used on the sinister side as at present. Each of these supporters is sejant, or sitting, holding in their fore feet a banner, containing the several quarterings of the royal arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Between the above supporters are carved various ornaments, as boys, obelisks, flowers, and fruitage, interchangeably transposed on all the four sides of the Conduit. Above the middle of each arch that supports this curious and stately fabric, stands figures neatly carved, representing the four Cardinal Virtues: 1. To the north-west stands Justice, richly habited, holding in her right hand a sword, in her left a pair of scales, and her eyes covered, to shew the impartial administration of justice. 2. To the south-east stands Temperance, with a rich robe, pouring of wine out of a large vessel into a smaller measure, a fit emblem of it. 3. To the north-east stands Fortitude, holding in her right arm a broken pillar or column, in her left the capital belonging thereto of the Corinthian order in architecture. 4. To the south-west stands Prudence, or Wisdom, holding in her left hand a serpent in a circular form, the tail being in the mouth, denoting Eternity as having no end.

Where the abovesaid four arches meet, at top stands a curious pile of stone work of an octangular form, or eight sides, having as many niches, in each of which stands a fine statue under a canopy, which is fluted within, each figure having a crown of gold on his head, a sceptre in his hand, and a shield on his arm, containing his device or coat of arms. These figures, which stand in the above-mentioned niches, are the Seven Worthies; and our worthy King James the First made up the number eight, as follows: 1. To the east stands King David crowned, holding in his right hand a sceptre, in his left a shield, on which is depicted his device, viz. Blue, a harp gold, stringed with silver, within a bordure diaper'd with red and black. 2. Alexander the Great, crowned with gold, holding a shield of the same, whereon is a lion rampant regardant, or, armed and langued azure, i. e. tongued and claw'd blue. 3. Godfrey of Bulloin crowned with thorns, in imitation of our Saviour, he being the chief of the Christian Worthies that were then engaged in a war against the Grand Turk, to enlarge the borders of Christianity. From thence it was called the Holy War. He bore on his shield a cross potent between four crosslets, or. 4. Andaticus, or Stapila Roydes Lapidés or Gepids, whose shield is or. 5. Corbex volant, Charlemain or Charles the Great, whose shield is parly per pale, or and azure, three fleur de lis, or.

6. King

6. King James the First, on whose shield is depicted the royal arms of England and France quartered with Scotland and Ireland. 7. Hector of Troy, whose shield is or, a lion gules sejant in a chair, purple, holding a battle ax, argent. 8. Julius Cæsar, the first of the twelve Roman Emperors, whose shield is or, an eagle displayed with two heads sable. Above these Eight Worthies, stand out at some distance several curious figures, representing the liberal sciences; one of which is Orpheus with his harp, representing the science of music, embellished with several sorts of musical instruments, as trumpets, lutes, basses, violins, music books, some open and some shut; figures of boys singing. On the top of all, over the niches, and above the four grand arches which support the rest, stand two figures of human shape back to back, representing Janus, being an old man, looking westward, holding in his left hand a shield, whereon is carved and painted a bat with its wings displayed: the other is a young woman with a scepter in her hand, and both standing under a canopy, above which is an iron rod, on the top of it is a vane shewing the several points of the wind, and over that is a cross representing the four cardinal points of the heavens; also between the niches wherein stand the Eight Kings, that is, the Eight Worthies, are contained ornaments, consisting of a woman upwards and scales of fish downwards, and tapering towards their feet, under which are interchangeably placed the royal badges of the four kingdoms, viz. The Rose for England, the Thistle for Scotland, the Fleur de Lis for France, and the Harp for Ireland. Janus was an ancient King of Italy, usually painted with two faces, representing Time past and to come; also War and Peace. Much more might have been said in commendation of so curious and well-contrived a structure, which for usefulness, beauty, and neatness, is not to be exceeded in the three kingdoms.

Thus far concerning the Conduit is copied verbatim from an original Manuscript, only at the conclusion of that MS are added thus: "But I leave a more elegant account to be done by a better hand; only I say this, he that won't commend me, let him come and mend me;" and so his Manuscript concludes with a FINIS.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following elegant Epitaph on Evan Rice, Huntsman to Sir Thomas Mansel, is said to have been written by Bishop Atterbury. As I do not recollect to have seen it in print, I think it well worthy a place in your Work, and am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. B.

VOS qui colitis Hubertum
 Inter Divos jam repertum
 Cornu, quod concedens fati
 Reliquit vobis, insonatis
 Lætus solvite canores
 In singultus et dolores
 Nam quis non tristi sonet ore
 Conclamato Venatore
 Aut ubi dolor justus, nisi
 Ad tumulum Evani Risi
 Hic per abrupta & per plana
 Nec pede tardo, nec spe vanâ
 Canibus et Telis egit
 Omne quod in Sylvis deget
 Hic evolavit mane puro
 Cervis Ocyor ac Euro
 Venaticis intentus Rebus
 Tum cum medius Ardet Phoebus
 Indefessus adhuc quando
 Idem Occidit venando
 At vos venatum, illo duce
 Non surgetis alia Luce
 Nam Mors, mortalium Venator
 Qui ferinæ nunquam Satur
 Cursum prævertit humanum
 Proh dolor rapuit Evanum

Nec

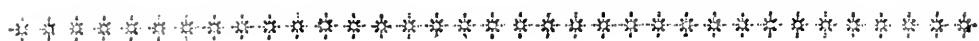
Nec meridies nec Aurora
 Vobis reddent ejus ora
 Restat illi nobis flenda
 Nox perpetuo dormienda
 Finivit multa laude motum
 In ejus fita large notum
 Reliquit Equos, cornu, canes
 Tandem quiescant ejus manes
 Evan Rifi
 Thomas Mansel servo fidelis Dominus
 Benevolens posuit.



THE following Extraēt is copied from a Survey, called, *The Booke of Bothool Baronye*, in Northumberland, most beautifully written, and in high preservation; the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, to whom that Barony now belongs. It was taken the 20th day of June, 1576, by Cuthbert Carnabie, Robert Maddison, and John Lawfon, Tenants of that Manor, by virtue of a commission granted by Cuthbert Lord Ogle, and directed to the aforementioned Cuthbert Carnabie, Robert Maddison, Jacob Ogle, Esquires; Anthony Ratcliff and John Lawfon, Gents. the whole five, or any four, three, or two of them. Dated at Bothole, the sixth day of May in the said year.

TO this Manor of Bothoole belongeth ane Castell in circumference cccclxxxx foote wharto belongeth ane Castell greate Chaulmer, parler, vij Bedchaulmers one Galare, Butterie pantrie Lardenor Kitchinge backhouse brewhouse, a Stable, an Court called the Yethouse wharin thare is a Prison a Porters loge and diverse faire chaulmeringe an common stable and a Towre called Blanke Towre, a Gardine ane Nurice, Chapel and an Towre called Ogles Towre and Pastrie with many other prittie Beauldingis here not specified ffaire gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes all kind of Hearbes and Flowres and fine Appiles Plumbes of all kynde Peers Damsellis Nuttes, Wardens, Cherries to the blacke & reede Wallnutes & also Licores verie fyne worthe by the yeare xx^l.

This Survey is well worthy the notice of the Curious, even on account of the ancient Castle therein described, but more particularly so for the information it gives us, respecting the sorts of fruit then usually found in our English orchards, which, from the specimen here exhibited, seem to have been far better furnished than is usually imagined, especially when the Northern situation of Bothoole is taken into consideration.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

YOUR publication of the Draught and Description of the Curfew, led me to search the Writings of the French Antiquaries for some information on that head, but to my great surprize I have not been able to meet with the least account of any such Utenfil, or even any thing respecting the custom which gave occasion and use to it, except in Pasquier's *Recherches de la France*, and there so little light is thrown on the subject, that I am apt to believe it was no French custom, but a measure suggested to the Conqueror by his prudence, and the fear of a revolt among his newly conquered and dissatisfied subjects.

Monsieur Pasquier says, the ringing of the Curfew bell was a custom long established in particular towns in France, and originated, as he supposes, in times of tumult and sedition. But the earliest instance he gives, is no farther back than the year 1331, when the city of Laon, which had forfeited its privileges, was reinstated therein by Philip de Valois, who directed that for the future a Curfew bell should be ringed in a certain town in that city, at the close of the day. He then, from Polidore Virgil, cites the regulation of William the Conqueror, (respecting that signal) and says, that he does not see that he brought it from France, nor does he believe that the French took it from him. If he had assigned any reasons for this positive incredulity, it would have given his readers a better opinion of his candour. He adds, that under the reigns of Charles the Sixth and Seventh it came much in use; though from what can be gathered from his vague, and even contradictory manner of treating this question, it seems doubtful whether it was ever universally practised in France.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

The BRIDGE of BRIDGENORTH, SHROPSHIRE.

NEITHER the Builder of this Bridge, nor the Time when it was built, occur in any of the accounts published of this town. The view here given, shews it was a handsome structure, adorned and defended by a Gatehouse, to stop the passage in case of any riot or sudden insurrection; though such stoppage could avail but little, the river just near it being fordable. Great part of this Bridge was demolished by a flood in the summer of the year 1774. It either has, or is to be (as it is said) repaired or rebuilt with cast iron.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

IN the Parish of Berlen near Snodland, in the County of Kent, are the vestiges of a very old Mansion, known by the name of Groves. Being on the spot before the workmen began to pull down the front, I had the

No. X. I i i curiosity

curiosity to examine its interior remains, when, amongst other things well worth observation, appeared in the large oak beam that supported the chimney-piece, a curious piece of carved work, of which the following is an exact copy :



Its singularity induced me to set about an investigation, and to my satisfaction was not long without success. The large bowl in the middle is the figure of the old Wasseil-bowl, so much the delight of our hardy Ancestors, who, on the vigil of the new year, never failed (says my author) to assemble round the glowing hearth with their chearful neighbours, and then in the spicy Wasseil-bowl (which testifies the goodness of their hearts) drowned every former animosity, an example worthy modern imitation. Wasseil was the word, Wasseil every guest returned as he took the circling goblet from his friend, whilst song and civil mirth brought in the infant year. This annual custom, says Geoffrey of Monmouth, had its rise from Ronix, or Rowen, or, as some will have it, Rowena, daughter of the Saxon Hengist; she, at the command of her father, who had invited the British King Vortigern to a banquet, came in the presence with a bowl of wine, and welcomed him in these words **Louerdking wass heil**, he, in return, by the help of an interpreter, answered, **Drinc heile**, and, if we may credit Robert of Gloster,

Kuste

Russe hire and litte hire adoune and glad dronke hire heil
 And that was tho in this land the verst waf-hail
 As in language of Saxoyne that we might eberc iwite
 And so well he paith the folc about, that he is not yut borgute.

Or, (if I may presume)

Health, my lord king, the sweet Rowena said,
 Health, cry'd the chieftain, to the Saxon maid;
 Then gayly-rose, and 'midst the concourse wide,
 Kifs'd her hale lips and plac'd her by his side;
 At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound,
 That health and kisses 'mongst the guests went round;
 From this the social custom took its rise,
 We still retain, and must for ever prize.

Thomas De Le Moor, in his life of Edward the Second, says partly the same as Robert of Gloster, only adds, that **Wass-haile** and **Drinc-hail** were the usual phrases of quaffing amongst the earliest civilized inhabitants of this island.

The two Birds upon the Bowl did for some time put me to a stand, till meeting with a communicative person at Hobarrow, he assured me they were two Hawks, as I soon plainly perceived by their bills and beaks, and were a Rebus of the Builder's Name. There was a string from the neck of one Bird to the other, which, 'tis reasonable to conjecture, was to note that they must be joined together to shew their signification; admitting this, they were to be red Hawks. Upon enquiry, I found a Mr. Henry Hawks, the owner of a Farm adjoining to Groves; he assured me, his father kept Grove Farm about forty years since, and that it was built by one of their name, and had been in his family upwards of four hundred years, as appeared by an old Lease in his possession.

The Apple Branches on each side of the Bowl, I think, means no more than that they drank good Cyder at their Wassails. The Saxon words at the extremities of the Beam are already explained, and the Mask carved Brackets beneath, correspond with such sort of work before the fourteenth century.

T. N.

WESTON

WESTON HOUSE, WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS is the Mansion House of the ancient Manor of Weston; an account of which Manor, as far back as the reign of Edward the First, is preserved in Dugdale's History of Warwickshire.

It was built in the reign of Henry the Eighth by William Sheldon, Esq; who obtained licence from that King in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, to impark three hundred acres of land, meadow, pasture, and wood, to be called by the name of Weston Park for ever, as also a Charter of Free Warren to himself and heirs.

Queen Elizabeth visited Weston: an apartment in that House still retains the name of the Queen's Chamber, as does another that of the Maids of Honour's Room; her Coat of Arms still remains over the front door.

The working of Tapestry was, it is said, first introduced into England by the above-named William Sheldon, who, at his own expence, brought Workmen from Flanders, and employed them in weaving Maps of the different Counties of England, several of which still hang in the large room here.

This House is situated on a fine Knole, from which the lawn gradually descends, and is bounded by clumps and a grove of very large trees; the extensive prospects, the inequality of the ground, and the luxuriance of the trees, make the whole extremely picturesque and beautiful.

This Drawing was taken in the Year 1773.

THE

THE following Sketch, &c. entitled, “ A Description of England and Scotland,” was written by one Stephen Perlin, an Ecclesiastic, and published at Paris, Anno 1558. It was dedicated to the Dutcheſs of Berri. This Book was extremely ſcarce, but has lately been re-published with another Tract, likewise very rare, deſcribing the Entry of the Queen-Mother of France into Great-Britain, Anno 1639; with many valuable and ingenious Notes. As the French in which it is written is almoſt obſolete, and in many Places obſcure, the Editor hopes the following Tranſlation will not be unacceptable to his Readers.

THE Author ſeems to have imbibed every national Prejudice, which ought to have been excluded from the Mind of a Traveller: yet it is not to be doubted, but what he ſays reſpecting this nation, was then the general Opinion of moſt of his Countrymen, perhaps of moſt Foreigners; and, probably, his Portraits of Engliſh Manners, though overcharged, may not be totally deſtitute of Likeneſs. As a literary Compoſition, little can be ſaid for it.

ENGLAND for beauty is the ſecond city in Chriſtendom, rich, opulent, and, if compared with other ſmall kingdoms, great. It may meaſure four hundred miles; that is to ſay, two hundred leagues in length; certainly it is a great length from England to Scotland; but its breadth is ſmall, and in my opinion does not exceed thirty leagues, in ſo much that it is a long, narrow gut of land. This kingdom is ſituated in the ocean, main, or great ſea, which encompaſſes the whole earth; for, according to Coſmographers and poets, there are four ſorts of ſeas; that is to ſay, the Ocean, Mediterranean, Adriatique, and Frozen Seas. This land is alſo at the extremity of the world, and ſeparated from the reſt of the earth, as is teſtified by that moſt excellent and ſcientific poet, Virgil, in his firſt Bucolick, where he introduces Melibœus converſing with Tityrus. Tityrus^a complaining of having loſt his lands and country of Mantua, ſays, “ The greater part of

^a Our author here quoted by memory. The paſſage he alludes to is thus rendered by Trap. It is ſpoken by Melibœus, and not by Tityrus.

But we to diſtant climes, muſt baniſh'd go,
Some to parch'd *Africk's* ſands; to *Scythia*, ſome;
To *Crete* and turbulent *Oäxe's* ſtream,
And *Britain*, quite from all the world diſjoin'd.

K k k

us shall inhabit the cold Scythia, the rest the arrid Africa, and afterwards we shall come to the rapid river of Oaxus; and from thence scattered abroad; wander towards the English, separated from the rest of the world. England has, from the earliest ages, been called the Greater Bretaingne; in it are three principal dutchys, namely, the dutchy of Wales, the dutchy of Norct, and the dutchy of Cornuaille; it is true, there are other little dutchys, such as the dutchy of Northumberland, &c. In this little kingdom are many woods, oxen, cows, and calves; many herds of swine, which are generally small, and either black, or at least spotted with black. There are some considerable tracts of arable land, as when you have passed London to go to Cabruches^b, Bristo, Neuchastel; and near the road leading towards Scotland, you meet with some tolerable good land.

Here is plenty of silver money, and the gold coin is large; there is also a great abundance of hides, linens, woollen cloth, metals, good tin, lead, and many fisheries, which bring in considerable revenues.

Their capital city is called in French Londres, in English London; it is a very beautiful and excellent city, and, after Paris, one of the most beautiful, largest and richest places in the whole world; one must not mention with it Lisbon, the capital and metropolitan city of Portugal; nor Antwerp; nor Pampelune, a city of Navarre; nor Burgos in Spain; nor Naples; nor divers others, neither for extent nor riches: for, first, this city is rich in grocery, in cloth, linens, fisheries, and has one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. In it are several streets, as the street of *Blanchapton*^c, *Pater-noster*^d street, and the street of *Sodouart*^e. There are beautiful suburbs, which are even greater than the city itself; as the suburbs of *Oisemestre*^f, the suburbs of *Oincestre*^g, and those of *Sodouart*. Their principal church is dedicated to St. Paul, which they call in their language, Paules; and when they would say, which is the way to St. Paul's church? they say, *ou es ou est goud. ad Paules*.

In London you will see the apprentices in their gowns, standing against their shops and the walls of their houses bare-headed, in so much that passing through the streets you may count fifty or sixty thus stuck up like idols, holding their caps in their hands.

In this city are many beautiful mansions and palaces, which are the dwellings of the milors, or chief nobility; whilst I was in England there were

^b Cambridge. ^c Perhaps Whitechapel. ^d Pater-noster ^e Southwark. ^f Westminster.
^g Winchester.

milord Notumbellant^h, milor Marquisⁱ, milor Ouardon^k, Cobham, Grec^l, Arondelle, and milor Suphor^m; and then the bishop of Winchester, and the milor Courtenay, were prisoners in the Tower. Monsieur Badaulphin was ambassador for the king, and governed the little king Edward; for that lord had many great banquets, and honourable entreated the most noble king Henry of Valloys, and at that time there was a noble festival [on account of the wedding] of the daughter of milord Notumbellant to the son ofⁿ the duke of Suphor; who would have thought that fortune would have turned her robe, and exercised her fury upon these two great lords?

The king of this country causes himself to be titled King of France, at which I was provoked almost to death. His stile is thus proclaimed in English, *Edouart of grace lorde god the quin and Angleterre, and France and Irelande*; which is to say in French, Edward by the Grace of God King of France, England and Ireland.

But a time will come that the prognostick shall be accomplished, and that Henry shall no longer bear a crescent for his device, for the half-moon shall be completed, and the motto, *donec totam impleat orbem*, shall no more be used. The stars promise him all Italy shortly, as the kingdom of Naples, Sicily, and the dutchy of Milan, for all Italy is probably destined to change hands, and this is a great secret; and then a little king of England shall no longer arrogate to himself this honour, and this land shall become one of the desolated kingdoms, and that not without cause.

One may say of the English, they are neither valiant in war, nor faithful in peace. Cæsar, in his Commentaries, says, That England is an island in the sea, serving as a retreat for thieves and robbers; for it being inhabited, many banished persons and vagabonds fixed their residence there; in so much that the emperor Julius Cæsar says, their language is composed from all the different nations, and is an assemblage or jumble of all tongues; which, in truth, I find to be true, for their language partakes as well of the German as of divers others; on which account, the poets of past times have despised their pretences to antiquity, and have always estimated them as a strange and barbarous people, not deducing their origin from the Aborigines, but from strangers, barbarians, and runaways; as when any country has been destroyed

^h Northumberland ⁱ Thomas Parr, Marquis of Northampton. ^k War'ten of the Cinque Ports. ^l Probably, Grey. ^m Duke of Suffolk. ⁿ Suffolk had no son, he here confounds the parties. It should be the duke of Northumberland's son and the duke of Suffolk's daughter.

by war, the inhabitants have come by sea and settled in Great-Britain. The people of this country have a mortal hatred for the French as their ancient enemies, and in common call us *France chenefue* °, *France dogue* ¢, which is to say, French rascals and French dogs; they also call us *or son* ¢, i. e. vile sons of whores.

In this kingdom there are few fortified towns, for, according to my judgment, and the observations I have made in travelling, there are not above twenty-five towns enclosed with walls and ditches; true it is, there are several good and rich hamlets, in which are many fine mansions. You have Rye, D'ovre ¢, Gravezin ¢, and other handsome towns. Rie, which is opposite to Normandy, and has a castle. Doure ¢ has a castle situated on a high mountain, which commands the sea on all sides. Opposite, in Picardie and parts belonging to the king of France, is Calais, which is his property; it is a very strong city, well fortified on every side, the sea flowing into its ditches; without is a castle, half a league or thereabouts in the way from Boulogne, with many marshes and strong grounds. The said county of Calais is very small, for from Calais to Huiffan, which belongs to the king, it is but two leagues, and from Huiffan to Ambreteuil two more. The English make much use of tapistry and painted cloths, which are well executed, and in which are a profusion of fine crowned roses, also fleur de lis and lyons ¢, there being few houses in which you will not find these tapistrys. The common people are proud and seditious, of an evil conscience, and unfaithful to their promises, is apparent by experience. These villains hate all sorts of strangers, and although they are placed in a good soil, and a good country, as I have before alledged, they are wicked and extremely fickle, for at one moment they will adore a prince, and the next moment they would kill or crucify him. They may boast that they have conquered the French; but in answer I say, they were driven out like mad dogs. Secondly, the kingdom of France was then small, it has since been increased seven-fold, I may truly say twenty times, as well in force as riches; in so much as to render that kingdom equal in value to all the rest of Christendom. It displeases me that these villains, in their own country, spit in our faces, although when they are in France, we treat them like little divinities, in which the French demonstrate themselves to be of a noble and generous spirit. If one may

° French knave. ¢ French dog. ¢ Whoreson. ¢ Dover. ¢ Gravesend. ¢ Dover.

¤ The King's Arms.

Speak of the genealogy of the French, we shall find they are descended from the Trojans, the most valiant people in the world, and most addicted to chivalry, for from them came the Romans, who vanquished the whole world. In this kingdom of England are two Universities, that is to say, Cābruches and Auxonne, called in Latin Auxonia; Cambruche, in Latin, is called Cambrusium. The people of this country scarcely ever travel, or but little, and are not much given to letters, but only to vanity and ambition, and to all sorts of merchandize. The Italians frequent this country much on account of the Bank. Mr. Badaulphina was here at the same time as I, and afterwards came Monsieur de Nouailles with his wife, who had much trouble from the English.

The Service of their Church is performed in English, their Sermons in several Languages; that is, in the Flemish Church their Sermons are in Flemish; at the Church of St. Anthony, which was the French Church, the preaching was in French; the preacher was called Master Francis, a fair man; and another preacher was named Master Richard, a man with a black beard. The English several times attempted to set fire to the Church of St. Anthony. Good Lord, what a Sedition was I witness to! It happened that King Edward was sick at the Castle of Grenois^a; his illness lasted three months, at the expiration of which he died. Then might you every where behold the people trembling, groaning, and beating their breasts; then were all the milors much troubled, not knowing what steps to take. Hereupon, milor Notombellant called together all the chief Nobility, called lors, and set forth in several speeches, that Henry the Eighth, King of England, had several wives, of which one was the Mother of Madam Mary, who then pretended to the Crown, and who is at present Queen, whose Mother having been found guilty of Adultery, was condemned by the Privy Council of England, and all her posterity bastardized, and deprived of all claims to royalty; and that thereupon the King had, by his last will, directed that his Young Son^b should be King, without having any regard to Madame Marie and Madame Elizabeth, his daughters, which will was signed by the hand of the said Henry the Eighth, and approved and confirmed by an arret; of which will the Duke of Notombellant availed himself, and remonstrated to the Council that his daughter ought to be Queen, and that she was by her

^a Greenwich.

^b Petit fils, says the Original, which is in reality Grandson.

Mother's side nearly allied to the Crown ; for different from all other Kingdoms, the Females here succeed to the throne. Many milors sided with him, and principally the Duke of Suphor, the milor Arondelle, and the milor Marquis ; and the said Notombellant caused his daughter, named Madam Jane, to be proclaimed Queen of the Country, who, as I have before said, was married to milor Suphor. At her proclamation, the people neither made any great feasts^c, nor expressed any great satisfaction, neither was one bonfire made. The milor Notombellant set out to apprehend Madam Mary, in order to bring her prisoner to the Castle of the Tower, and took with him the duke of Suphor, the milor Arondelle, and the milor Marquis, accompanied with fourteen or fifteen hundred horse.

But here Fortune proved adverse to him and his enterprize, for being abandoned by his people, the poor Prince, he, and the duke of Suphor, and the milor Arondelle, were ignominiously and basely taken prisoners, without having struck one stroke, or shewed themselves men of courage. This behaviour was undoubtedly very pusillanimous. They were conducted to the Castle of the Tower, under an escort of about eight hundred men. The poor Prince was ill advised, he ought, notwithstanding any opposition that might have been made against him, to have sent milor Arondelle to take possession of the Castle of d'Ovre, the good man Suphor to occupy the Tower, the milor Marquis to the Castle at Rie, and his son-in-law to some other port, which he might have easily effected, for I am certain that the whole Kingdom trembled at his nod ; and he, on the other hand, ought to have given battle to the Queen, and have drawn to his party this seditious and noisy people, by the promises of money, which he might without difficulty have done, for the deceased King left treasure in the Tower. But God, who alone distributes victories, would not permit it ; and cities are in vain guarded by great captains and armed men, if God does not protect them : wherefore, in the government of a Kingdom, God ought to be implored on all occasions, he being our most faithful Guardian, which the royal prophet David has well taught us. The afore-mentioned prisoners were taken to the Tower ; the mob called the milor Notumbellant vile traitor, and he furiously eyed them with looks of resentment ; two days afterwards he was taken by water in a little bark to Ousemestre^d, a royal palace, principally to indict and try him ; his tryal was not long, for it did not last more than fifteen days at.

^c My grãd Joye, to agree with the rest of the sentence ought to be, ny grand Joye.

^d Westminster.

most; and he, the duke of Suphor, and the milor Arondelle, were condemned by an arret of Council to be beheaded in an open place, before the Castle of the Tower; and they had all three the pain of seeing one under the hands of an hangman, before whom a whole kingdom had trembled, which, reader, was a lamentable spectacle. This hangman was lame of a leg, for I was present at the execution, and he wore a white apron like a butcher. This great Lord made great lamentations and complaints at his death, and said this prayer in English, throwing himself on his knees, looking up to heaven, and exclaiming tenderly: *Lord God mi fatre prie fort aus poore siners noud vand in the houre of our teath*; which is to say in French, Lord God my father, pray for us men and poor sinners and principally in the hour of our death. After the execution, you might see little children gathering up the blood which had fallen through the slits in the scaffold on which he had been beheaded. In this country the head is put upon a pole^e, and all their goods were confiscated to the Queen, who caused the images to be replaced, and brought back the service to the Latin language, and made several proclamations, edicts and prohibitions throughout all England against eating of flesh on Fridays and Saturdays, on pain of being hanged and strangled. And then you might have seen those which had been Bishops, who had been displaced by the young King Edward, and his late father Henry, coming in great joy and magnificence about the town, mounted on mules and little pompous horses, dressed in great gowns of black camblet, over which were beautiful surplices, their heads covered with fatten hoods like those worn by the Monks, being joyous on account of the Queen's victory.

In the mean time the Queen made her public entry into London in great state and magnificence, the citizens' children walking before her magnificently dressed, afterwards followed gentlemen habited in velvets of all sorts, some black, others in white, yellow, violet and carnation; others wore fattins or taffety, and some damasks of all colours, having plenty of gold buttons; afterwards followed the mayor of the city, with several handsome companies, and the chiefs or masters of the several trades; after them the

^e Billiant de bow, may likewise be translated a block. In France criminals are beheaded kneeling, so that the laying of the head on the block, as is the custom here, might, probably, appear to a Frenchman strange and worth remarking.

^f Les enfans de la ville, perhaps meant charity children, though their being magnificently dressed seems to contradict this supposition.

milors richly habited, and the most considerable knights; next come the ladies, married and single, in the midst of whom was Madame Mary, Queen of England, mounted on a small white ambling nag, the housings of which were fringed with gold thread; about her were six lacqueys, habited in vests of cloth of gold. The Queen herself was dressed in violet-coloured velvet, and was then about forty years of age, and rather fresh coloured. Before her were six lords bareheaded, each carrying in his hand a golden mace, and some others bearing the arms^s and crown. Behind her followed the archers, as well of the first as the second guard.

Those of the first guard were clothed in scarlet, bound with black velvet, and on their escutcheons they had a golden rose, which is called in English *Rose peni*, and under this rose was a golden crown with high leaves, in form of an imperial crown. The second guard were clothed in scarlet, bound with black velvet, and on their escutcheons was interwoven a true lover's knot, and an E in the middle, and on the other side an R, done in order to make a distinction between the two guards. She was followed by her sister, named Madame Elizabeth, in truth a beautiful princess, who was also well accompanied by ladies, both married and single. Then might you hear the firing of divers pieces of artillery, bombards and cannons, and many rejoicings made in the City of London; and afterwards the Queen being in triumph and royal magnificence in her palace and castle of Oycemestre^h, took it into her head to go to hear mass at *Paules*, that is to say, at the church of St. Paul, and she was attended by six hundred Guards, besides the Ceréⁱ, that is to say, the servants of lors and nobles. In English, the word *lors* means lords, the *milors* are princes of the council, and those nearly allied to the crown; these we in French barbarously call *milours*, but in English they are stiled *milors*, as those well know who have visited this country, and speak good English. These servants carried halberts^k. It happened that an Englishman, during mass, threw a dagger at the priest, making a great tumult, mass not having been celebrated in this country for six or seven years. This man was immediately seized, indicted and tried, and on the spot instantly condemned to death. There was also in my time another disturbance in a little church in the Borough of Southwark, respecting a priest

^s Swords of state.

^h Westminster.

ⁱ Ceré, perhaps Ciré, a name given in Flanders to those who bear wax tapers at public processions.

^k It is possible these servants might carry both halberts and tapers.

who narrowly escaped being killed whilst saying mass; the Queen made use of such horrible punishments, and by the effusion of human blood so established her authority, that every body was astonished and terrified at remaining in the kingdom. After this proclamation was made, that all strangers should depart the realm, and then all the English preachers left England, some going to the kingdom of Denmark, and others to the kingdom of Sues^t, otherwise called the kingdom of Sweden, and others elsewhere. And then the canons of St. Paul's might be seen saying their vespers and mattins as in France. In this kingdom are many beautiful ships, so handsome are hardly to be seen elsewhere in the whole world; and in this country are many fine islands, and much fine pasture, so that being on the water it affords great pleasure to see the fine islands, in which are plenty of game, for these are all surrounded with woods and thick hedges, and it is not at all uncommon to see at one time an hundred rabbits running about in one meadow. In this country the men, as well nobility as traders and husbandmen, never lard their meat, but only anoint it with butter. The King of this Country levies great taxes on his subjects, as charges, descents, acquitrances, appenage, and other great royal taxes; and on those leaving the kingdom, what is called *feuliage*^a, for when strangers are leaving the kingdom of England they are searched, and footmen may only carry out ten crowns, and horsemen twenty crowns, for if they have much wealth they must convert it into merchandize, as the gold and silver must remain in the country; this I have in my time seen practised. An ambassador who has his passport is not subject to this regulation, neither he nor his retinue are searched. Whilst I remained in England there were garrisons all over the country. The people of this country make good cheer, and dearly love junketting; and you will see many rich taverns, and the tavern-keepers have commonly large purses, in which are three or four smaller ones full of money, whence you may gather that this country is very rich, and that people in trade gain more in one week, than those in Germany or Spain do in a month; for here you may commonly see artizans, such as hatters and joiners, play at tennis for a crown, which is not often seen elsewhere, particularly on a working-day, and continually feasting in a tavern upon rabbits, hares, and all kinds of meat. The naturalized French residing in this country, are Normans of the district of Caux. They are a cursed and wicked sort of Frenchmen, worse than all the English.

^a Perhaps *feuillage*, a fee for searching, from the verb *feuille*.

Both fish and butter are cheap, for I once bought nine place for a denier, but you must understand that the denier is worth nine tournois French money, or thereabouts, and is called a *peni*. In this country there are many sorts of money, the first piece is called a *fardin*, another a *habapeni*, which is to say, the half of a penny, another is called a *peni*, another a *gros*^b, another *sixpens*, another a *chelin*, and five shillings a *courone*. The English are very fond of French crowns, which they call in their language *Franche couronne*, and value it at nineteen and twenty gros. The men are large, handsome and ruddy, with flaxen hair, being in a northern latitude. Their women, of any estimation, are the greatest beauties in the world, and as fair as alabaster, without offence to those of Italy, Flanders and Germany, be it spoken: they are also chearful and courteous, and of a good address.

The English in general are chearful and great lovers of music, for there is no church, however small, but has musical service performed in it. They are likewise great drunkards; for if an Englishman would treat you, he will say in his language, *vis dring a quarta rim gasquim oim hespaignot, oim makvoysf*, that is, will you drink a quart of Gascoigne wine, another of Spanish, and another of Malmsey. In drinking or eating they will say to you above an hundred times, *drind iou*, which is, I am going to drink to you; and you should answer them in their language, *iplaigiu*, which means, I pledge you. If you would thank them in their language you must say, *god tanque artelay*, which is to say, I thank you with all my heart. When they are drunk, they will swear blood and death that you shall drink all that is in your cup, and will say thus to you, *bigod sol drind iou agoud oin*. Now remember (if you please) that in this land they commonly make use of silver vessels when they drink wine, and they will say to you at table, *goud chere*, which is, good cheer. The servants wait on their master bare-headed, and leave their caps on the buffet. It is to be noted, that in this excellent kingdom there is, as I have said, no kind of order; the people are reprobates, and thorough enemies to good manners and letters, for they don't know whether they belong to God or the Devil, which St. Paul has reprehended in many people, saying, be not transported with divers sorts of winds, but be constant and steady to your belief.

In this country all the shops of every trade are open, like those of the Barbers in France, and have many glass windows, as well below as above in the chambers, for in the chambers there are many glazed casements, and that in all the tradesmens houses in almost every town, and these houses are like the Barbers shops in France, as well above as below, and glazed at their

^b A Groat,

openings. In the windows, as well in cities as villages, are plenty of flowers, and at the taverns plenty of hay^c upon their wooden floors, and many cushions of tapestry, on which travellers seat themselves. There are many bishopricks in this kingdom, as I think sixteen, and some archbishopricks, of which one is esteemed the principal, which is Cantorbie, called in English *Cantorberi*, where there is a very fine church, of which St. Thomas is patron. England is remarkable for all sorts of fruits, as apricots, peaches, and quantities of nuts; and in this country there are no wolves; their flag is the red common cross; the Bourignons have a red cross of St. Andrew, There was in my time a milor, a man white with age, wise and discreet, called milor Ouardon, at whose house (though unworthy) I was several times feasted. He was very rich in pasture land, and kept upon his own estates five thousand sheep, this I have heard both himself and servants and dependents often declare. The country is covered and very shady, for the lands are all enclosed with hedges, oaks, and many other sorts of trees, so that in travelling you seem to be in one continued wood; but you will find many little flights of steps, which are called *amphores*; over these foot passengers go by little paths into the grounds, here horsemen cannot come, but are obliged to keep the high road among trees and bushes. Here are no shepherds to keep the sheep, they are commonly left morning and evening in the woods and the common fields. As to the manner of living of the English, they are rather unpolite, for they belch at table without reserve or shame, even in the presence of persons of the greatest dignity. They consume great quantities of beer, double and single^d, and do not drink it out of glasses, but from earthen pots with silver handles and covers, and this even in houses of persons of middling fortune; for as to the poor, the covers of their pots are only pewter, and in some places, such as villages, their pots for beer are made only of wood.

They eat much whiter bread than that commonly made in France, altho' it was in my time as cheap as it is sold there: with their beer they have a custom of eating very soft saffron cakes, in which there are likewise raisins, which gives a relish to the beer, of which there was formerly at Rye some as good as I ever drank. The houses of the people of this country are as well furnished as any in the world. Likewise, in this country you will scarcely find any nobleman, some of whose relations have not been beheaded. For my part (with reverence to my reader) I had rather be a hog driver and keep my head, for this disorder falls furiously on the heads of great lords. For

^c He means, perhaps, rushes, with which the floors of most houses were then strewn.

^d Strong and small.

a while you may see these great lords in vast pomp and magnificence, and the next instant you behold them under the hands of the Executioner. Wherefore I will quote you a proverb, which says, That heretofore were many persons who might have lived securely and without constraint, if they had remained in their humble stations, but being raised to an elevated rank, they thereby fell into many dangers and troubles, which you may see verified in this kingdom as frequently as in any other in the world, In France, we have no accounts of a prince having fallen into such misfortunes, for every one, as well prince, as noble and ignoble, lives peaceably, and zealously and affectionately obeys his king, and exerts himself to succour his prince even to the last drop of his blood, and assists him with money according to his abilities, and by this means the enemies are confounded and repressed, and the kingdom, by this means, rendered invincible, and the king rendered the greatest sovereign in the world, and the best obeyed, and his kingdom the best ruled and governed, insomuch that it might be esteemed the monarchy of the whole world, and the principality of the whole earth, which, without flattery, is the truth, as any one may see at a view; and its justice is well administered, not tyrannically, as in England, which is the pest and ruin of a country, for a kingdom should be governed, not by shedding human blood in such abundance as to make it run into the rivulets, thereby disturbing the good people.

Alas, Lord God, how happy is he who lives under a good king and a good lord, one who studies virtue above all things, and governs his people by council, authority and prudence, whose sole endeavour is to keep his people in peace, and to cause every one to be secure in his dwelling, and secure as well on the sea as in the fields, and who does every thing for the public good; by these means he is loved, honoured and revered, feared and dreaded, every where and by every body, and not feared for his power only. The office of such a king, or lord, is to exalt the good, and constrain and exterminate the wicked. In England the legal punishments are very cruel, for a man is put to death for a trifling offence; for a crime which in France would be only punished with a whipping, a man would here be sentenced to death. It is true, they have here but two sorts of executions, hanging and beheading, and by this means a man is as severely punished for a trifling as a more heinous offence, which ought not to be, and is better regulated in France, for there are several sorts of torments according to the crime. In this island they do not practise breaking on the wheel, nor any other kind of punishments than those I have mentioned. They execute the poorer criminals

nals out of the town on wooden gibbets, if they are not milors, barbarously in French called *milours*, who were put to death at London to strike terror into the people. They have a custom of holding their great days^a every three months, and it is likewise to be noted, that the servants carry pointed bucklers, even those of bishops and prelates, and the men commonly exercise themselves with the bow. The husbandmen, when they till the ground, leave their bucklers and swords, or sometimes their bows in the corner of the field, so that in this land every body bears arms; and for the sea-ports of this country it rains there frequently, on account of storms at sea. It is good living here, as I found it in my time. Let this suffice for England.

Of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Having before spoken of England, my sovereign Princess, with all possible truth and exactness, it at present remains to touch lightly on the kingdom of Scotland. Scotland is a kingdom beyond England, and is very cold and septentrional, that is to say, approaching the north, and still colder than England, for the farther one goes beyond the seas, tending towards the kingdom of d'Anemark and Sueft, otherwise barbarously called Sueden, the colder it is; for in those kingdoms the cold would even split a stone. Scotland is one of the parts of the Greater Britain, which Britain is divided in two parts, that is, into England and Scotland; in so much that these two kingdoms were formerly but one, but have been divided by war, which was done by two brothers. England, which is the greater part, fell to one; the lesser and worse part of Greater Britain, which is Scotland, fell to the other; to estimate the difference between these two, let us suppose that England is Paris, and Scotland the suburbs of Saint Marceau; as that city is preferable to the suburbs, so in like manner is England preferable to Scotland, to which it bears no comparison. They are separated from each other only by a small river. It is to be understood, that the Kings of England and Scotland are descended from the same house, but (as the custom is) for the great to endeavour to devour the small: so the rapacious Kings of England, not content with their own limits, have endeavoured to invade and conquer the country of their neighbours and allies, insomuch that they have exerted themselves to ravage, burn, and ruin the Kings of Scotland and this kingdom. The Scots speak like the English, or at least there is not a greater difference than between the speech of the Normans and that of the Picards. The country is but poor in gold and silver, but plentiful in provisions, which are as cheap

^a Quarter Sessions.

as in any part of the world ; and truly the milors of that country and the *gentillemans*, that is to say, the gentry, labourers, and tradesmen, who have any money, may live very comfortably. The arable lands of that country are but indifferent, and the greatest part of the country is a desert. As to the size of the kingdom, you must understand it is of a great compass ; but with respect to habitable lands, it may be stiled small, that is to say, that there is much bad and wild uncultivated land ; but that the country is small with respect to the size of its cities and villages. The Scots have always been allied to the crown of France, and have always been faithful to the noble fleur de lis, insomuch that they have been hitherto preserved from their ancient enemy, who is worse than a dragon, serpent, crocodile, or asp ; and without the assistance of the Kings of France, their country would have been lost, and fallen into the hands of the English : the Kings of France never abandoned their friends in distress, for once the English took many of their places, and burned much of their country, but they had succour and assistance from the French, who with great diligence drove the English out of Scotland like mutineers and villains, where the said Scots shewed themselves as bold and courageous as lions, at which time there was a great defeat of the enemy. On this point it is to be observed, that if thirty thousand French should enter England through Scotland, they might soon conquer and overrun the whole country, this is certain, but the English always keep up an alliance with the emperor, otherwise both they and their country would soon be reduced to dust. Since that time, the noble and valiant King of France has caused several fortresses to be built in Scotland, and repaired others, for the safeguard and defence of that country, which has cost an immense sum of money, but the said kingdom of Scotland serves him as a buckler against his enemies, and a means for conquering England ; and it is to be understood, that within these fifty years it is nearly doubled, and is worth six times its former value ; and since Madame the Dowager of Scotland has been married to the King of Scotland, she has caused several estates to be tilled and cultivated, which before were of no great estimation, and has rendered the uncultivated part of the country much better than it was before, in so much that throughout the kingdom the sands are rendered tolerable, as I leave the world to imagine. The stile of the Queen is thus proclaimed in Scotch, *Marie Stouart of grace lorde god the quinne Scottellement*, that is to say, in French, Mary Stouart, by the grace of God Queen of Scotland. They are, of person, bold and gallant enough, but are not so well armed as the French, for they have very little well made, clean and polished armour, but
French,

use jackets of mail in exercising daily with the French, and have the custom of using little ambling nags and small horses; their lances are small and narrow, and they have scarce any large horses, and few are brought to them except from France. Their houses are badly built and proportioned, at least those of the common people. They have plenty of cows and calves, on which account their flesh is cheap, and in my time bread was tolerably cheap. In this place there are no vines, and wine is very dear, but the Scots drink beer, *godalles* and *alles*, with a quantity of milk. In this kingdom there are twelve bishopricks, with an archbishoprick called St. Andrews, where there is a castle. Their capital city is called in Scotch, Ennebroc, in French, Lislebourg, which is about the size of Pontoise and not bigger, having been formerly burned by the English. Here are some other sea-ports, as Dumbar^c, Dumberterand^d, and other little cities and towns. Their Regent is named Madame de Longeville, a lady of honour, born of an ancient house, that is to say, of the house of Gaudefroy de Baillon, King of Hierusalem and Cicile and Duke of Lorrain, one of the most valiant families in the world, without depreciating any other. This country, although it is in a bad neighbourhood, being near a haughty, treacherous and proud enemy, has nevertheless sustained itself in a manly sort by the means and assistance of the most noble King of France, who has many times let the English know what were the consequences of the anger of so great a monarch and emperor. But thanks to God, the affairs of this country have been regulated, and every thing goes on well, and for their benefit and that of their kingdom. How happy oughtest thou to esteem thyself, O kingdom of Scotland, to be favoured, fed, and maintained, like an infant, on the breast of the most puissant and magnanimous King of France, the greatest lord in the whole world, and future monarch of that round machine, for without him thou wouldst have been laid in ashes, thy country wasted and ruined by the English, utterly accursed by God. Thou knowest well if I lye, he helpeth thee with gold, silver, and garrisons, and affords thee succour of every sort, and loves thee like his own. In this country there is much broom, and the people do not warm themselves with wood, but with coals. A merchant in this country is well esteemed who has an annual rent of four hundred livres, and is among the richest men of the country, which is very far from having twelve or fifteen thousand livres per annum, as is often the case in France, Flanders, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and England. The richest man in Scotland, at the time I was there, was the archbishop of St. Andrews.

^c Dunbar.^d Dumbarton.

The bishopricks of this country, as I understand, are but small, one ought however to praise their fidelity and firm attachment to the French, by the assistance of which all England may be undermined and burned. One thing I find reprehensible among the Scotch, which is that it is difficult to obtain a lodging from them. If you say to an ordinary sort of man in Scotch, *Guede gueduit goud maistre praie qui mi longini*, which is to say in our language, Good night, my master, I pray you to give me a lodging; they will answer you haughtily in their tongue, *est est no bet*, which is to say, there is no bed; and will not vouchsafe to lodge you, unless they expect a considerable recompence. However, some are more compassionate and humane, there being here, as in other countries, both good and bad. There is but one dutchy in this country, which is called the dutchy of Hampton^e; there are many small counties. They carry bucklers like the English, and use the bow, and in other respects live like them, except that they are not so great dealers and tradesmen, and have not, as every one knows, such weighty purses; in other points they do not differ from the English, either in dress, conditions and stature. The then Admiral of France was called Milor Boduet^f, and the King's Lieutenant, Monsieur Dozay, who was the Governor of the French, and a man faithful even to death; and the Dowager of Scotland has the government of the Scots; they administer justice very uprightly, according to their customs, and receive money from France.

In this country (as I have seen it practised) a man who is possessed of an hundred golden, or sun crowns, will lend them to a merchant, for which the merchant will maintain him a whole year in his house, and at his own table, and at the end of the year will return him his money. All the cities and places of this kingdom are small, except St. Andrews, which is pretty large. The Scotch who apply themselves to letters, become good philosophers and authors. I knew formerly at Paris two doctors of divinity, who were the most learned that were to be met with, and principally in philosophy; they had all the books of Aristotle at their fingers ends; one was called Master Simon Sanefon^g, living at the college of Sorbonne, and the other Monsieur Cranston^h, who had been rector; they are both now bishops in Scotland, and in great reputation and honour, and augment and amplify the kingdom by their honour and virtue. The arms of Scotland is a lion, sprinkled with

^e Hamilton.

^f Earl of Bothwell.

^g Simon Simfon, doctor of the Sorbonne, flourished Anno 1585; he is mentioned by Dempster and Sir George Mackenzie.

^h David Cranston, Professor of the Belles Lettres in the University of Paris, in Montacute College, A. D. 1519. He was first a Bachelor, and afterwards a Doctor of Divinity.

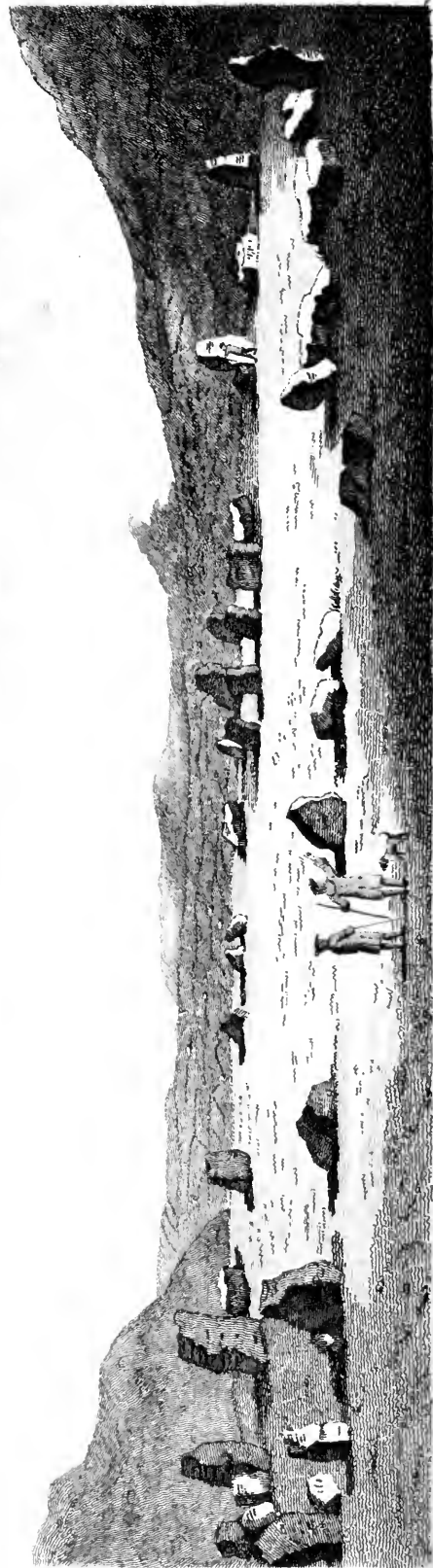
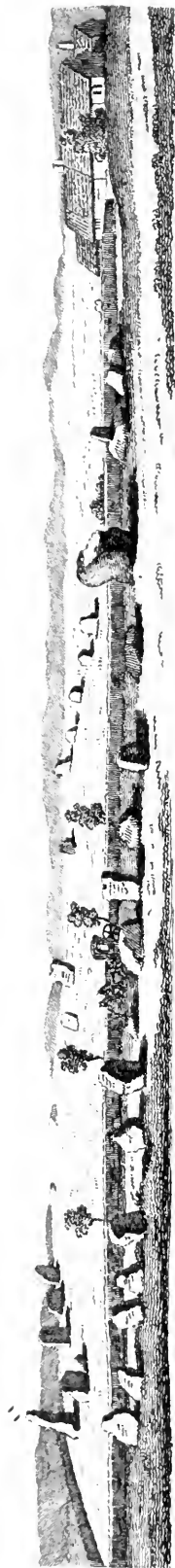
fleurs de lis. The kings of this country chuse to be without guards, and their subjects are bound to go to the wars at their own charge and expence, whenever they are commanded. On the death of the King Stouart, the crown came to his noble daughter, who is at present married to Monsieur the Dauphin; and although there are many Kings and Queens richer than the Queen of Scotland; she is nevertheless well allied and related, being not only related to Princes but also to Kings and Queens, particularly to the Queen of England and the King of d'Annemarc, insomuch that in default of heirs, she may lineally, and of right, succeed to the crowns of both kingdoms; and I do not know whether I might not venture to say, that the kingdom of England belongs to her at present, without speaking at random, as knowing a secret from those who have much frequented England. It is to be noted, that the House of Scotland is a most noble House and Lineage; and it ought likewise to be known, that the crown has for three or four hundred years remained in the family of the Queen of Scotland, bearing her name, by which it may be understood, that it is one of the most ancient royal houses in the world: and for as much as the kingdom of Scotland ought to be extremely happy in its alliance with France, so should we Frenchmen be glad to have the alliance, affinity, and friendship of the said Scots, for from Scotland we may repulse the English, and from thence enter easily into their country, which gives no great odds against them, and thus enables us to curb and check them. Monsieur de Termes was formerly in Scotland, where he performed many great acts of prowess and valour, and with an army of some few French and Germans, restored peace and tranquility to that whole kingdom, and drove the English out of Scotland, where they had taken seven or eight places from the Scots, and but for this relief would have made themselves masters of all the kingdom; and this gallant Seigneur de Termes, for council and judgment another Hannibal and Cato, retook *Tinton*ⁱ, *Quincornes*^k, and *Lisle aux Chevaux*^l, and other towns and fortresses, and gave battle to the English, and in a succession of time quitted the whole kingdom. It is to be remarked, that in this kingdom of Scotland there are many towns, as *Dombarres*^m, *Dombertrant*ⁿ, *Thinton*, *Quincornes*, *Lisle aux Chevaux*, *Lislebourg*, otherwise called *Ennebroc*, *Sainct Andrè*, and many other little towns and castles.

It is to be noted, that nothing is scarce here but money; wine is brought them from *Bourdeaux* and *Rochelle*; and it must be understood, that the Scots do not pay for the wine they buy from the people of *Bourdeaux*, but in lieu thereof give them other merchandize. In their country they have barley, plenty of peas and beans, and in my time the poor people put their

ⁱ Perhaps *Tantalou Castle*. ^k *Kinghorn*. ^l *Lisle aux Chevaux*, or the *Horses Island*; perhaps *Inch Keith*. ^m *Dunbar*. ⁿ *Dumbarton*.

dough between two irons to make it into bread, and then made it what is esteemed good food in that country. In this place there are many churches highly ornamented, and plenty of monasteries, in which there are plenty of religious; and it is to be noted, that the ecclesiastics are richer than the housekeepers or nobles; wherefore, my most esteemed princefs, I shall put an end to this little tract of Scotland, which I have delineated as accurately as I could; and no one ought to be offended that I have said that money is scarce in this kingdom, nor need any one to be scandalized thereat, as it behoves an historian to follow truth, and not to lye in any thing, but to describe things as they are, without change or alteration: in like manner as if a man in describing France should say it was a bad country, would deserve to be put in a sack and thrown into the water, as was very properly done by Julius Cæsar, who himself described the wars, and when he could not take a town or castle, declared the resistance which he had met with, and that exactly without addition. This little country is useful and necessary to us, as much so as the richest; and it is to be noted in concluding, that in this region the gentlemen take codfish and salmon in their moats; also it is to be noted, that there are some savages^o in some of the counties of Scotland, and that from day to day the country strengthens and amends, and is in a daily state of improvement. Now to conclude, (Madame and most esteemed Princefs) I shall pray the Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to augment your noble Majesty, and prosperity in this lower region, and in the other to bestow on you the crown of justice, always submitting myself to your very puissant Majesty, and promising at all times of my life to be your poor servant and subject, even to the last drop of my blood; praying you most heartily to hold me recommended to the King our Sire, who, of his benign grace and royal and imperial liberality, when I was presented to him at the Tornelles by Monsieur the Constable, promised, on notice being given him of a vacancy, to bestow on me some genteel benefice, on which promise I have always relied, and which has given me the greater courage to continue my studies. My soveraign Princefs, as long as I live I shall study to render service to the king and his kingdom, and that for the amplification and augmentation of his crown, praying the Lord to give him prosperity, and an increase of all good things. In the same manner as my family have served him (as being his well beloved) faithfully and loyally even to death, so I also, with the permission of God, hope to do as much according to my small abilities; and for you, Madam, I most sincerely promise you for the rest of my life, to pray to God for your singular and very exalted Majesty. And this will suffice, at present, concerning the kingdom of Scotland, in expect-

^o Quelque sauvage; this is a doubtful expression, and many mean a desert, though more probably alludes to the Highlanders, frequently by ignorant foreigners considered as savages.



tation, by the grace of God, of another cosmography, and short description of all the world and the divisions thereof, with the changes of kingdoms, which will be of great use for the perfect understanding and knowledge of geometry; for cosmography is cousin-german to geometry, and one cannot be known without the other; for how should a geometrician or engineer be able to fortify a place, if he does not know the situation and description of the spot, the bounds and limits of the waters and seas, and he by means of knowing the cosmography, will the more easily make the platforms, bulwarks, trenches, batteries, approaches, gabions, ditches with cuvettes, strong walls and ramparts, terraces, castles, and other fortresses, mines and countermines, cosmography being absolutely necessary for the art military.

LONG MEG and her DAUGHTERS.

THIS venerable Druidical Monument, which is by the country people called Long Meg and her Daughters, stands near Little Salkeld in the county of Cumberland.

It consists of sixty-seven maffy Stones, of different sorts and sizes, ranged in a Circle of near 120 paces diameter; some of these Stones are granite, some blue and grey limestone, and others flint; many of them are ten feet high, and fifteen or sixteen in circumference; these are called Long Meg's Daughters.

On the southern side of this Circle, and about seventeen or eighteen paces out of the line, stands the Stone called Long Meg, which is of that kind of red stone found about Penrith. It is so placed, that each of its angles faces one of the cardinal points of the compass; it measures upwards of eighteen feet in height and fifteen in girth, its figure being nearly that of a square prism. It weighs about sixteen tons and a half.

In the part of the Circle the most contiguous, four large Stones are placed in a square form, as if they had been intended to support an Altar; and towards the east, west, and north, two large Stones stand a greater distance from each other than any of the rest, seemingly to form the entrances into the Circle. It is remarkable, that no stone quarry is to be found hereabouts. The appearance of this Circle is much hurt by a stone wall built cross it, that cuts off a considerable segment which stands in the road. The enclosed part, in 1774, when this view was drawn, was sowed with corn, and it being then nearly ripe, many of the Stones which had fallen down, were thereby hidden.

The same ridiculous Story is told of these Stones, as of those at Stonehenge, i. e. that it is impossible to count them, and that many persons who have made the trial, could never find them amount twice to the same number. It is added, that this was a holy place, and that Long Meg and her Daughters were a company of Witches transformed into Stones, on the prayers of some Saint, for venturing to prophane it; but when, and by whom, the Story does not say. Thus has Tradition obscurely, and clogged with fable, handed down the destination of this spot, accompanied with some

of that veneration in which it was once undoubtedly held, though not sufficiently to protect its remains from the depredations of avarice, the enclosure and cultivation of the ground bidding fair to destroy them.

These Stones are mentioned by Camden, who was either misinformed or misreckoned their number; unless, which seems improbable, some have been taken away. "At Little Salkeld (says he) there is a Circle of Stones, seventy-seven in number, each ten feet high; and before these, at the entrance, is a single one by itself, fifteen feet high. This the common people call Long Meg, and the rest, her daughters; and within the Circle are two heaps of Stones, under which they say there are dead bodies buried; and, indeed, it is probable enough that this has been a monument erected in memory of some victory."

The History of the British and Druidical Antiquities, having been thoroughly investigated since Camden's time, these Circles are now universally agreed to have been Temples and Places of Judgment, and not Sepulchral Monuments. Indeed his Editor has, in some measure, rectified his mistake by the following Addition. "But as to the Heaps in the middle, they are no part of the Monument, but have been gathered off the plowed lands adjoining, and (as in many other parts of the county) thrown up here in a waste corner of the field; and as to the occasion of it, both this, and the Rolrick Stones in Oxfordshire, are supposed by many to have been Monuments erected at the solemn Investiture of some Danish Kings, and of the same kind as the Kongstolen in Denmark, and Moresteen in Sweden; concerning which, several large Discourses have been written."

The tall Stone under the two Crows, is that called Long Meg.

DRUIDICAL CIRCLE, near KESWICK, CUMBERLAND.

THIS Druidical Monument is not mentioned by Camden, neither has it yet acquired any name, and indeed seems little known. Mr. Pennant says, it was discovered by Dr. Brownrigge, who resides somewhere near it.

It stands on the flat summit of a hill, close under that mountain called Saddleback, about two miles from Keswick, and near the road from that town to Penrith. It is composed of stones, mostly granite, of divers shapes and sizes, evidently collected from the surface of the earth, being rude and untouched by any instrument.

They are ranged nearly in a circular figure, some standing and others lying; the diameter from east to west is thirty paces or yards, and that from north to south measures thirty-two. The stones at the north end are the largest, being near eight feet in height and fifteen in circumference.

At the eastern end a small inclosure is formed by ten stones, in conjunction with those of that side of the circle, three sides of it are right lined, the fourth being a small portion of the circle, is necessarily rounding. On the whole, not attending to this rounded side, but considering it as straight, the shape would be what is called an oblong square. This is supposed to have been the Adytum, or Sanctum Sanctorum, into which it was not lawful for any but the Druids to enter. It is on the inside seven paces in length from east to west, and three in breadth; here probably the Altar was placed. On the west side, opposite this Adytum, a single stone lies about three paces out of the Circle. The whole Monument consists of fifty stones, forty of which form the Circle, and ten are employed in the Adytum.

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

P O R T R A I T O F J O H N E V A N S .

EVANS, whose portrait is here exhibited, was one of those professors of Astrology and Magic, vulgarly stiled Fortune-tellers, or Cunning-men, who gulled the credulous and ignorant, by pretending to resolve questions, recover stolen goods, and predict future events, from certain positions of the planets; a study much in vogue, as late as the time in which he lived, and in the pursuit of which many well-meaning persons so besotted their understandings, as to become dupes to their own visionary absurdities.

Very little is known of this Evans except what is related by William Lilly, his pupil, who tells several very extraordinary stories concerning him, which are here transcribed; but on the whole, from the character given of him, he appears to have been more knave than fool. His countenance, which was scarcely human, seems to have been admirably calculated to strike an awe into his superstitious consulters. “ It happened on one Sunday, “ 1632 (says Lilly) as myself and a justice of peace’s clerk were before ser- “ vice, discoursing of many things, he chanced to say, that such a person “ was a great scholar, nay so learned, that he could make an Almanack, “ which to me then was strange. One speech begot another, till, at last he “ said, he could bring me acquainted with one Evans in Gunpowder-alley,

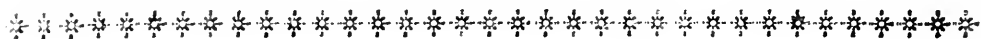
“ who had formerly lived in Staffordshire, that was an excellent wise man,
 “ and studied the Black Art. The same week after we went to see Mr.
 “ Evans; when we came to his house, he having been drunk the night
 “ before, was upon his bed, if it be lawful to call that a bed whereon he
 “ then lay; he roused up himself, and after some compliments, he was con-
 “ tent to instruct me in Astrology; I attended his best opportunities for
 “ seven or eight weeks, in which time I could set a figure perfectly: books
 “ he had not any, except Haly de Judiciis Astrorum, and Orriganus’s
 “ Ephemerides; so that as often as I entered his house, I thought I was in
 “ the wilderness. Now something of the man. He was by birth a Welsh-
 “ man, a master of arts, and in sacred orders; he had formerly had a cure
 “ of souls in Staffordshire, but now was come to try his fortune at London,
 “ being in a manner enforced to fly for some offences very scandalous, com-
 “ mitted by him in those parts where he had lately lived; for he gave judg-
 “ ment upon things lost, the only shame of Astrology: he was the most
 “ saturnine person my eyes ever beheld, either before I practised or since;
 “ of a middle stature, broad forehead, beetle-browed, thick shoulders, flat
 “ nosed, full lips, down looked, black curling stiff hair, splay-footed; to
 “ give him his right, he had the most piercing judgment naturally upon a
 “ figure of theft, and many other questions, that I ever met withal; yet for
 “ money he would willingly give contrary judgments, was much addicted
 “ to debauchery, and then very abusive and quarrellsome, seldom without a
 “ black eye, or one mischief or other. This is the same Evans who made
 “ so many antimonial cups, upon the sale whereof he principally subsisted;
 “ he understood Latin very well, the Greek tongue not at all: he had some
 “ arts above, and beyond Astrology, for he was well versed in the nature
 “ of spirits, and had many times used the circular way of invoking, as in
 “ the time of our familiarity he told me. Two of his actions I will relate,
 “ as to me delivered. There was in Staffordshire a young gentlewoman,
 “ that had for her preferment married an aged rich person, who being de-
 “ sirous to purchase some lands for his wife’s maintenance; but this young
 “ gentlewoman, his wife, was desired to buy the land in the name of a gen-
 “ tleman, her very dear friend, but for her use; after the aged man was
 “ dead, the widow could by no means procure the deed of purchase from
 “ her friend; whereupon she applies herself to Evans, who, for a sum of
 “ money, promises to have her deed safely delivered into her own hands;
 “ the sum was forty pounds. Evans applies himself to the invocation of
 “ the

“ the angel Salmon, of the nature of Mars, reads his Litany in the Com-
 “ mon Prayer Book every day, at select hours wears his surplice, lives
 “ orderly all that time ; at the fortnight’s end Salmon appeared, and having
 “ received his commands what to do, in a small time returns with the very
 “ deed desired, lays it down gently upon the table, where a white cloth
 “ was spread, and then being dismissed, vanished. The deed was, by the
 “ gentleman who formerly kept it, placed among many other of his evi-
 “ dences, in a large wooden chest, and in a chamber at one end of the
 “ house ; but upon Salmon’s removing and bringing away the deed, all that
 “ bay of building was quite blown down, and all his own proper evidences
 “ torn all to pieces. The second story followeth. Some time before I be-
 “ came acquainted with him, he then living in the Minorities, was desired
 “ by the Lord Bothwell and Sir Kenelm Digby, to show them a spirit. He
 “ promised so to do : the time came, and they were all in the body of the
 “ circle, when lo, upon a sudden, after some time of invocation, Evans
 “ was taken from out of the room, and carried into the field near Battersea
 “ Causeway, close to the Thames. Next morning a countryman going by
 “ to his labour, and spying a man in black clothes, came unto him, and
 “ awaked him, and asked him how he came there ; Evans, by this, under-
 “ stood his condition, enquired where he was, how far from London, and
 “ in what parish he was, which when he understood, he told the labourers
 “ he had been late at Battersea the night before, and by chance was left
 “ there by his friends. Sir Kenelm Digby and the Lord Bothwell went
 “ home without any harm, and came next day to hear what was become of
 “ him ; just as they in the afternoon came into the house, a messenger came
 “ from Evans to his wife to come to him at Battersea. I enquired upon
 “ what account the spirit carried him away ; who said, he had not, at the
 “ time of invocation, made any suffumigation, at which the spirits were
 “ vexed. It happened, that after I discerned what Astrology was, I went
 “ weekly into Little-Britain, and bought many books of Astrology, not
 “ acquainting Evans therewith. Mr. A. Bedwell, minister, of Tottenham-
 “ High-Cross, near London, who had been many years chaplain to Sir Henry
 “ Wotton, whilst he was ambassador at Venice, and assisted Pietro Soave
 “ Polano, in composing and writing the Council of Trent, was lately dead,
 “ and his library being sold in Little-Britain, I bought amongst them my
 “ choicest books of Astrology. The occasion of our falling out was thus :
 “ a woman demanded the resolution of a question, which when he had done,

“ she

“ she went her way ; I standing by all the while, and observing the figure ;
 “ asked him why he gave the judgment he did, since the signification shewed
 “ quite the contrary, and gave him many reasons ; which when he had pon-
 “ dered, he called me boy, and must he be contradicted by such a novice ?
 “ But when his heat was over, he said, had he not judged to please the wo-
 “ man, she would have given him nothing, and he had a wife and family to
 “ provide for ; upon this we never came together after.”

The Drawing from which this Plate is engraved, was communicated to the Editor by the late worthy and ingenious Mr. Grainger, from the Collection of the Right Honourable Lord Cardiff. It is of the same size as the Print, and evidently drawn with much care and attention.



NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.

THE pleasing melancholy inspired by contemplating the mouldering towers and ivy mantled walls of ancient buildings, is universally felt and acknowledged, by observers, of every sort and disposition ; but these scenes receive a double solemnity, when the remains are of the religious kind, such as Churches and Monasteries.

In considering a decayed Palace, or ruined Castle, we recollect, that it was the seat of some great Lord, or warlike Baron, and recur to the history of the gallant actions which have been achieved on that spot, or are led to reflect on the uncertainty of all human grandeur, both, perhaps, from the fate of its lordly owner, and its own tottering state ; but these are subjects which are like to affect the generality of beholders but very slightly ; persons in the middling walk of life, happily for them, being almost excluded from those violent convulsions and sudden reverses, to which men of a more elevated rank are frequently subjected, and which is a sufficient retribution for all their so much envied superiority.

Religious ruins not only strike pious persons with that reverential awe, which the thoughts of their original destination must always command, but as places of sepulture excite ideas equally applicable to all ranks and opinions, from the monarch to the beggar, whether believers or sceptics, it being impossible to walk over a spot of ground, every yard of which covers the remains
 of

of a human being, once like ourselves, without the intrusion of the awful memento, that we must soon, very soon, occupy a like narrow tenement of clay; a consideration which will, for a moment, overcloud the most chearful temper, and abstract from trifling pursuits, at least for a while, those of the most dissipated turn, and oblige them to bestow some thoughts on that inevitable moment, when they are to depart hence. Over and above these, there is something in the stile of building more particularly gloomy than that either of Castles or Mansions, occasioned by the peculiarity of the Gothic windows, the number of the arches and recesses, and the long perspective of the aisles.

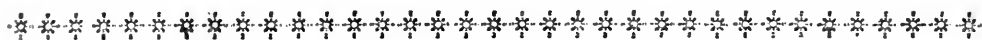
Netley Abbey, in Hampshire, an inside view of which is here given, stands eminently distinguished among the monastic ruins of this country, for its peculiar fitness to excite those solemn ideas just mentioned. For this it is indebted not only to the elegance of its construction, its size and extent, but also to the profusion of ivy with which it is overgrown, and which half closes its figured windows, serving by its sober colour to set off the more lively green of a variety of trees and shrubs, which have spontaneously grown up within its walls, and out of the huge fragments fallen from its fretted roof, so as to form a sort of grove in the body of the church, which, by limiting the coup d'oeil of the spectator, husbands out the beauties of the scene, and, in appearance, trebles its real magnitude.

Among these ruins, several of the different offices of the monastery are distinguishable, particularly the abbot's kitchen, in which opens a vault, said, by the person who shews the place, to communicate with the adjacent Castle. The Historians of the spot, likewise, commonly point out the place where a sacrilegious mason met that fate with which he had been threatened by dreams and visions; that is, was crushed to death by the fall of part of a window he was attempting to take down, having first demolished the roof.

The History of this House is comprized in a few words: respecting the founder, authors are not agreed; some attribute that honour to King Henry the Third, and others to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; but all allow it was founded about the year 1239. It was a Cistercian House, and the Monks were brought from the Monastery of Beaulieu, in the same county. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward, and at the dissolution had an abbot and twelve monks. The site and buildings were granted, 28th of Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet; and since that time have passed through various hands; and, as report says, were once inhabited by an Earl of Huntingdon. For the sake of its materials, it has been repeatedly dila-

pidated and plundered by different persons, till within these few years; Mr. Dummer, the present proprietor, has caused it to be shut up, and a key to be left with a neighbouring cottager, who picks up a maintenance by shewing it to the parties that come by water, from Southampton, to drink tea among these ruins; an expedition the Editor of this work recommends to all persons of taste.

The river runs within an hundred yards of the Abbey, which stands on an eminence surrounded by woods. Close to the water's edge is an old fort, seemingly built about the reign of Henry VIII. probably at the same time as those of Hurst, Calshot, and Cowes. Near the Abbey are the mounds of several large fish ponds, once, doubtless, well stored with fresh water fish, for the use of the Monastery.



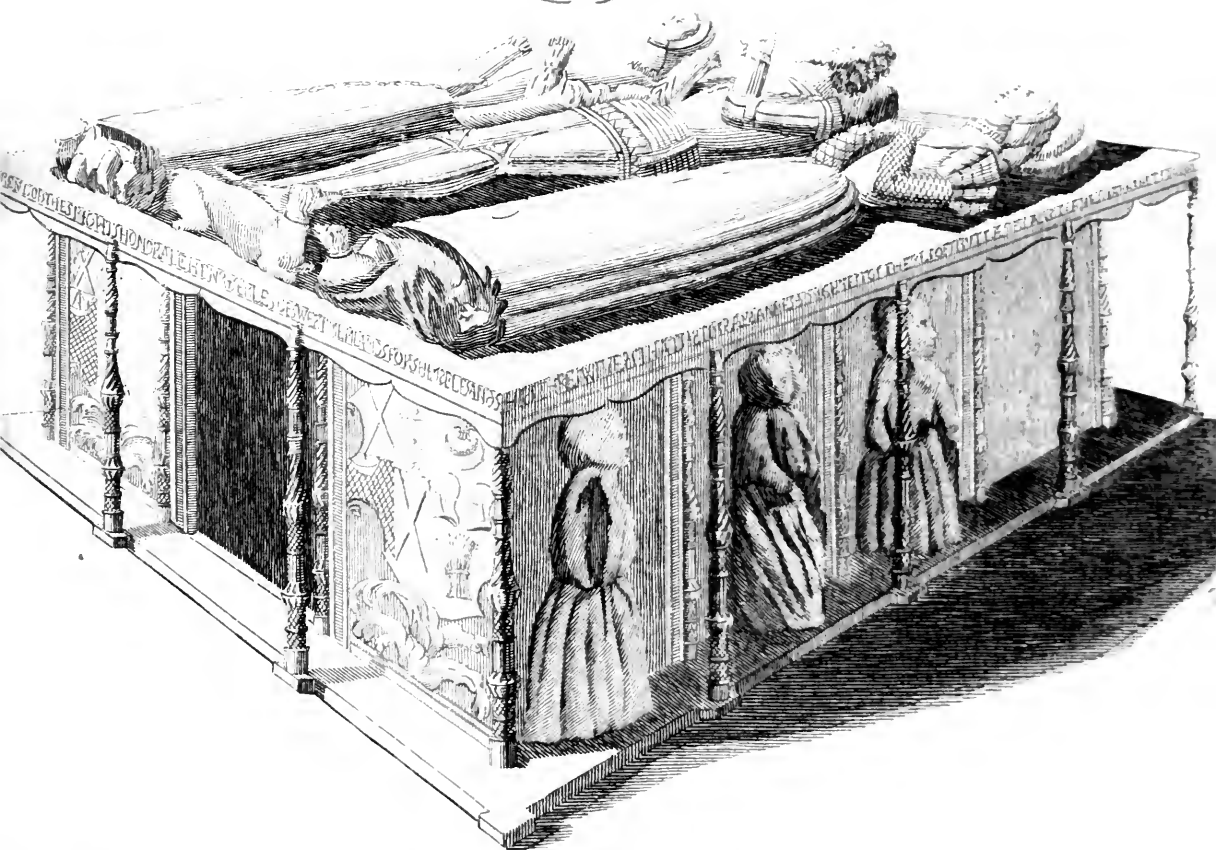
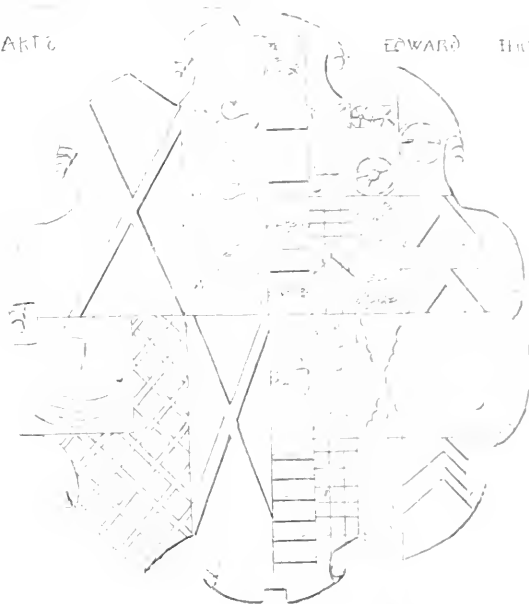
The TOMB of HENRY the Fifth Earl of WESTMORELAND,
and his WIVES.

THIS Tomb is still extant in the state here represented, in the choir of the parish church of Staindrop in Yorkshire. It is of oak, and supposed to have been made in his life-time, from a passage in his will, dated August 18, 1563, wherein he directs that his body shall be buried in the choir of the parish church of Staindrop, under the tomb last made, near to Jane his wife. This Earl had three wives; first, Anne, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland; second, Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Knight; third, Margaret, but whose daughter she was is not known; this third wife is not mentioned in Edmondson's peerage, where there is a mistake respecting the name of the second.

The dimensions of this Tomb are:

Length of the inner part	—	6 feet	6 inches.
Breadth ditto	—	6	6½
Length of the outward part		7	9
Breadth ditto	—	7	6
Height of the whole	—	3	3½

The

[illegible]

1. ALL VOWELS ARE IN CAPITALS
 2. THE FIRST LETTER OF EACH WORD IS CAPITAL
 3. THE LAST LETTER OF EACH WORD IS CAPITAL

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \text{PA/HECRA} \\ 1 - \text{NVA/SAFE/CA/WSL} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The north and south sides are divided each into four parts or niches, in every one of which is placed a figure of one of his children, with his or her name above, except over the seventh, where it is obliterated; they stand in the following order, beginning at the west end of the south side, ELENOR—XATHERNE—RAFE—CHARLS—EDWARD—IHON—a name lost—ADELF. Note, the last or eighth figure is lost.

The east and west ends had each three carved shields, charged with different quarterings, as are shewn in the engraving; that here shewn apart over the Tomb was placed on the southernmost pannels of both the east and west ends. The middle pannel is out, and lost on the east end.

At the bottom of the pannel, under the arms at the west end, are these inscriptions in ancient capitals, with stops between each word.

On the Northernmost.

All yow that come
To the Church to praye a
Pater Noster and a Crede for

On the Southernmost.

To have mercy
Of us and all our progeny

East End.

On the Southernmost { made bi the Ha
 } ndis of John Tarbotons.

On the Northernmost there is no inscription.

Round the margin of the Tomb in like letters.

On the West End.

This Tomb made in the yere of our Lord God and in second yere of Elizabeth

South Side.

By the Grace of God Quene of England and France and Ireland defendour
of the faith by the

East End.

commandments of the Right Honorable Henri Erle of Westmorland for himself and

North Side.

his thre wives that is to say Anne daughter to the Erl of Rutland and Jane Margaret daughters.

The rest of the inscription is lost.

On the top or table of the Monument lies the Earl between two of his wives; he is in armour, they in the dress of the times, all of them with joined hands, as in the act of prayer. The hands of the women are broken off and lost.



History of the Entry of Mary de Medicis, the Queen Mother of France into England, Anno 1638, translated from the French of the Sieur de la Serre, Historiographer of France, published Anno 1639.

THEIR Majesties of Great-Britain having been informed by Mr. de Monfigot, resident for the Queen in England, of the Resolution she had taken to visit them, the news was so agreeable that they already awaited that happiness with impatience.

Their expectation was not long protracted, for a short time after the Sieur de la Montaigne, a gentleman of the Queen's body guard, was dispatched to give notice to Monsieur Monfigot, of her Majesty's embarkation in Holland, which he communicated to the King, her son-in-law, and the Queen, her daughter, who received it with great satisfaction.

Instant orders were given by the King, with his own mouth, to the Earl of Northumberland, as one of the first Earls and Lord High Admiral of England, Councillor both of State and of the Privy Council, descended from the Dukes of Brabant, and from the Stem of Charlemagne, of which he gloriously supports the honour, to receive the Queen at the first port at which she should arrive, with all the honours due to her rank; an employment which this Lord readily accepted, in order to acquit himself thereof, although he was just recovered from a fit of sickness, and his health was not thoroughly established.

He

He was accompanied by the Viscounts Conway^a and Grandison, both very considerable personages, by the Baron Goring, master of the horse to the Queen, and one of the most accomplished noblemen of the court, as also the Chevalier Vane, grand comptroller of the King's household, and member both of the state and privy councils; heretofore ambassador to the late King of Sweden and the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries; employed as paymaster for the expences of his Majesty and of all his court, and at present treasurer of the King's household.

Monsieur de Monsigot, as one of the most zealous in his duty, did not fail to be of the body, accompanied by five or six of the Queens gentlemen who had resided some time in England.

Monsieur the Chevalier Finet, master of the ceremonies, a gentleman of great estimation for his probity, with his mareschal of office, having received orders to provide a number of coaches drawn by six horses, without reckoning those of the King, the Queen, the Prince and Princess, and those of many other Lords, for the conveyance of her Majesty and her train from the port of Dover, where she was expected, to Rochester, where the King and Queen, followed by the whole court, had planned their meeting. These orders and regulations were executed, but uselessly, occasioned by the continuation of a contrary wind; so that the Lord High Admiral returned to London, being obliged thereto by a relapse of his disorder; and the King sent Monsieur, the Duke of Lenox, his near relation, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, whose merit is as well known as his name. He was accompanied by his brother, who bears that quality worthily; he is called Monsieur, the Earl Ludovic; by Messieurs the Viscounts Conway and Grandison, the two elder sons of the Earl of Morton; Milord Goring; the Chevalier Vane, grand comptroller; Mr. Finet, master of the ceremonies, and many other lords, knights, and gentlemen of his Majesty's privy chamber. All being arrived at Canterbury, they remained there a considerable time, waiting for a change of the wind; but considering, that according to the season of the year, they might wait a long time, they returned to London, where they, and news of the Queen's landing at the port of Harwich, arrived at the same time, by means of Mr. de Masure, lieutenant of the company of the hundred gentlemen of the body guard of the Queen, who rode express to acquaint their Majesties therewith. The Duke of Lenox had fresh orders from his Majesty to set out immediately with his whole company to meet

^a Probably, Conway.

her, and at the entrance into his kingdom to offer her, from him, the authority of his sceptre and his crown.

Mr. le Monfigot, accompanied in particular by those of the Queen's gentlemen who had remained in England, made one in order to pay his duty to her. But whilst the whole are on the way, notwithstanding the haste they make both day and night, they shall afford me leisure to inform you of every thing that passed at the landing of her Majesty at this port of Harwich.

The Queen could not land till Thursday in the morning, on the 29th of October, on account of the storm, although her vessel was within sight and even cannon shot from the preceding Tuesday, but that did not prevent the governor of the castle from going to pay his first devoirs to her Majesty, and to inform her at the same time, on the part of the King his master, of the express order issued to him to receive, lodge, and treat her, and all her court with more respect and attention, than if the King himself was present in person, for which the Queen returned him thanks. I am obliged to tell you, *en passant*, that no one imagined her Majesty would make for this port, on account of its perilous situation, and the evident dangers attending the entrance.

On Friday, in the morning, the Queen landed with an incredible joy, having been seven whole days in a continual storm; but certainly the compassion her Majesty had for her ladies and maids of honour, gave rise to the greatest part of this satisfaction; and not to speak falsely, the graces and attractions of these ladies were a little in disorder on their leaving the ship, for in so great and continual a storm, they were more attentive to the alleviating their uneasinesses, than the preserving their beauty; every thing about them seemed so sorrowful and so deplorable, that the most beautiful among them touched the hearts of the beholders more with pity than love; although after so many apprehensions of shipwreck, the joy to see themselves safe in port possessed them so absolutely, that one might observe at the same time, the appearance of present joy and the marks of a past sorrow.

The Queen alone having always appeared as it were insensible to the fatigues of the sea, by an unparallelled force of mind and body, excited the admiration of every one with her accustomed air and majesty.

All the port was filled on both sides with the soldiers of the guard and the citizens, both equally armed, as were all the streets through which the Queen was to pass. For my part, I so fully employed my mind in the consideration of the honours and respects shewn to the Queen by a crowd of people of all ages
and

and sexes, by a thousand different actions, to which the zeal with which they were done gave both a value and a grace, that I could scarcely distinguish the noise of the cannons from the different acclamations of joy, altho' the sounds were extremely dissimilar.

The Queen was lodged in the Mayor's house, as being one of the handsomest; and from the next day after the news of her arrival, several neighbouring lords and gentlemen came to offer their services to her, and they had the honour to make their reverences to her, by the assistance of Monsieur le Viscount de Fabrony, who bore fresh testimony of their good will.

The same day towards the evening, the Duke of Lenox arrived at Harwich with all his train, and as soon as he had enquired of Monsieur the Viscount de Fabrony, concerning the Queen's health, not thinking he should have the honour at that hour to pay his reverence to her Majesty; he informed him in particular of his orders: but as the Queen was immediately acquainted with his arrival, Mr. le V. de Fabrony telling him, at the same time, how impatient her Majesty was to see him, led him to an audience, and presented him to the Queen, who received him graciously, and with all the demonstrations of a sensible pleasure.

Mon^r. the Duke of Lenox told her Majesty, that the King, his son-in-law, and the Queen, her daughter, rejoiced equally at her happy arrival and her good health, and that he was commanded to assure her, on their part, that she should be as absolute as themselves over the lands subjected to them.

This first compliment was received with great tokens both of joy and gratitude, and were expressed by her Majesty both in her countenance and her acknowledgements.

Then all the lords and gentlemen who had accompanied the Duke of Lenox, each according to his rank, quality and merit, made their obeisances to the Queen, at which her Majesty expressed the satisfaction she received; neither did they fail, at a proper time and place, to acquit themselves handsomely of their devoirs to the ladies of the court.

Mon^r. de Monfigot paid his personal respects to the Queen, in order to give her a final account of the exact attention he had observed in executing her commands, when he received from her own mouth praises which recompensed him with prodigality. I shall change the discourse.

The sun was no sooner set, than there appeared suddenly the lights of artificial fire-works, not less agreeable than his rays; and the much more so,

as they served to give light to a thousand different amusements, to which the violins, bagpipes and drums, added animation, sweetness and grace.

Her Majesty remained a whole week in this first town, to refresh herself after her disagreeable voyage, where, by the good orders given by Monsieur, the grand comptroller, and by his continual attention, she was as splendidly treated by her whole court, as if she had been in London; besides, the Sieur de Labat, valet de chambre to the Queen, and appointed by his Majesty to the office of his quarter-master, had very little difficulty, though much care, to mark out here the lodgings for the court, because every one vied with his neighbour in offering his house, as if they had considered it as a mark of honour to see their door chalked, since it was for the service of so great a Princess.

The Duke of Lenox, and the Lords who had accompanied him, paid their court every day with great assiduity, being constrained constantly at her Majesty's hour of dining to clear the room of a world of people, who, instigated by the curiosity of seeing, before they died, one of the greatest Queens of the earth, caused always a croud in the hall in which the table was laid.

In the mean time the roads from London to Harwich were so beaten by the frequent passing of gentlemen, who their Majesties of Great-Britain sent to the Queen, in order to be informed every day of the state of her health, that strangers needed no guide to that place.

Her Majesty set out on Saturday, 6th of November, in the coach appointed by the King, accompanied by Madam the Marchioness de Sourdiac and Madame de Fabrony. The Queen caused the Duke of Lenox to be sent for, to whom she gave a place in her coach.

A great number of other coaches were filled with equerries, maids of honour, women of the bed-chamber, and gentlemen domestics of the Queen, and other considerable persons of her suite.

The Lords who came to meet her Majesty and accompany the Duke of Lenox, having each of them their coach, altogether in order, made a magnificent appearance.

The people of the town, alarmed at so sudden a departure, had ranged themselves in divers companies along the streets and ways, so that even at day-break the Queen was necessitated to give them this last satisfaction, of seeing once more that great Princess, in whose favour every one put up vows to heaven; and although their language was unknown to me, their action

was

was accompanied with so much ardour, and so much humility, that therein it served me for a linguist and interpreter.

The Queen arrived betimes at Colchester, where they had marked the first lodging; and as she was expected with impatience by the inhabitants, a number of them were come forth to do themselves the honour of first congratulating her Majesty on her happy arrival, by a thousand acclamations of joy and contentment.

And to say the truth, that notwithstanding the preparation already made for her entry into that town, the marks of joy which that day appeared on every countenance, so occupied my mind with admiration, that I had only eyes for them.

The Queen was no sooner at the gates of the town, than the citizens and youths of the town, both under arms, made her the first harangue on the part of the people, to the noise of an infinite number of discharges from musquets, which in their language spoke nothing but rejoicings, whilst the mayor of the town, accompanied with the magistrates, advanced slowly by degrees to the door of her Majesty's coach, where, after having anew assured her on the King's part of the commands he had received to render her all sort of obedience, he made her a present of a large cup of silver gilt, according to a custom observed at the entries of Kings.

This present was very agreeable to the Queen, who estimated its value by the zeal with which it was offered to her: her Majesty likewise, by thanks, amply rewarded him for it; as also for the care he had taken to oblige her on this occasion, amply I say, since the least word from so great a Princess, bestows an honour on all those to whom she addresses herself. Her Majesty was conducted as far as the Castle by the townsmen, all armed, a party of whom were appointed for her guard. Monsieur the Viscount de Fabrony had an apartment there also.

This house belongs to Mr. Lucas, a Cavalier of distinction, and to whom this particular notice is due for the care he had in the absence of Monsieur, the grand comptroller, to send all sorts of necessary provision to Harwich, for the use of the Queen and her whole court.

The Sieur Labat, who constantly exercised the office of quarter-master, had the same privilege at the entrance into this town, of marking the doors of all sorts of houses, which were the most commodious for him to appoint for lodgings; and certainly the power which was herein granted him, made it evident that this Princess was great in all things, since even only on the first

news of her Majesty's arrival, those who had not yet had the honour of seeing her, made themselves as it were lodgers in one part of their own houses, in order to lodge more commodiously some of her suite in the other.

This grand day of the entry of her Majesty, was a solemn holiday in that town, and although the shops remained open, they were only filled with people occupied at divers pastimes, in order to celebrate it honourably.

The ensuing night was illuminated by a thousand fires, whose brightness seemed to outline that of the stars, and produced such joyous and happy effects, that those of the most melancholy disposition changed at once their humour, in order to join in the general rejoicing.

The Queen was, as usual, treated magnificently, with all her court; for besides her table, to which nothing could be added, those of her ladies, maids of honour, and women of her bed-chamber, which were all separate, there was likewise that of M. le Visé. de Fabrony, of M. Brinonet, steward to the Queen, who had served to the present time since his entry into the Low Countries; those of the gentlemen of the body guards, those of the officers, without reckoning a fresh one covered twice each day in the town for all the gentlemen domestics, and other considerable persons of her Majesty's suite, who lodged out of the Castle; all served with three courses, with such an abundance of meat, that one was constrained to acknowledge, on seeing so great a distribution, that it could only be made by a great King, and that Monsieur the Chevalier Vane alone, who was then comptroller, could possibly have executed the orders which had been given him. I made this remark as a fresh testimony of his attention, that the greatest part of the officers, and other persons destined for the service of all these tables, spoke French for the convenience of every one.

The Queen passed her Sunday in this place, in order to perform her devotions in the morning, and to divert herself after dinner with walking in the fine gardens here; and though the approaches of winter had already withered all the flowers, art, like an able gardener, compensating for the poverty of the parterres, had embellished the walks with an ever-growing turf, the softness and verdure of which made it so agreeable an object, that one could never be tired with walking on it.

The Queen of Great-Britain, notwithstanding the obstacle of her being very big with child, having resolved, in company with the King, to meet the Queen, her mother, on the way; M. de Monfigot had orders to find her Majesty, and to entreat her from the Queen, her mother, not to undertake
this

this journey in the situation wherein she was, and to tell her, moreover, if the request thus made had not sufficient weight, that she commanded it in quality of mother, which obliged her to alter her resolution, to shew publicly by her obedience, that the crown and the sceptre which she bore, were much less absolute than the commands of the Queen, her mother. I return to my subject.

Her Majesty left this beautiful mansion the 8th of November, to sleep near the town of Chensford ^a, in a castle belonging to Monsieur de Mildmay, a Chevalier of distinction, as well for his personal merit as for the antiquity of his family.

The Queen arrived here at four o'clock in the evening, but certainly I cannot relate the new and agreeable magnificence with which her entry into this place was accompanied. Represent to yourself, that all the neighbouring peasants, men and women, being assembled in different companies on the road by which her Majesty was to pass, without any other order or command, than that which their own zeal had that morning imposed on them; some led by a violin, the others by a bagpipe, all together received the Queen, dancing to the sounds of these instruments, enlivened by a thousand acclamations of joy. And not to lye, this action appeared to me so pompous in its simplicity, and so magnificent in its innocence, that I shall for ever remember it.

Her Majesty was lodged in this fine castle, where M. the Viscount de Fabroni had his customary apartment; the gentlemen, domestics, and other persons of the suite, were lodged in the town, distant about a cannon shot, but all very commodiously, by the care of the Sieur Labat; being also privately entertained by their landlords, according to the good custom of the country, or rather according to the sentiments of public joy, with which they were animated at the arrival of so great a Queen, mother of their own.

The same order for the entertainment of her Majesty, and her whole court, was observed with the same deliveries, and all the same tables were served, with an equal splendor to that of the first day, to the particular praise of Monsieur the grand comptroller, who acquitted himself therein worthily of his charge.

In the mean time the King, informed of the Queen's approach, set out from London on Monday after dinner, in order to sleep in his castle of Harvering, distant five leagues, followed by the Earl of Pembroke and of Mon-

^a Chelmsford.

gomery, his grand chamberlain, a nobleman of great worth, as well for his birth and his services, as for those good qualities which raise him above the vulgar; by the Earl of Holland, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, a nobleman of great importance, whether considered for the great embassies he has been employed in, or for that public estimation which he has acquired in all places; by the Earl of Morton, captain of the guards, who is in great reputation, and by many other lords and knights, as also by an infinite number of gentlemen of his privy chamber.

On the morrow, the Queen being ready to depart, and in the very action of leaving her chamber to get into the coach, notice was given to her Majesty, that the King, her son-in-law, was arrived, and just then entering the castle, whereupon she came down from her chamber with all possible expedition, to the door of the hall which opened into the court, where the King meeting her Majesty, who was coming to him, having bowed to her, kissed her, and said:

“ That after having caused an offer to be made to her, on her entry into the kingdom, of all the power he was possessed of: he now came to make her an offer of his person, to honour and serve her, according to those inclinations he had ever entertained.”

The Queen, who was already sensibly touched with the sweet object of his presence, was not less affected with the sincerity of his discourse, and had doubtless remained silent from joy, if her generosity had not loosened her tongue, to say to him, “ That the civility of all these offers loaded her equally with honour and satisfaction, and that she was greatly consoled in her misfortune, since it had given her the occasion of seeing him.” Their Majesties then made mutual enquiries after the state of each others health, changing their complimentary discourses into words, both more serious and full of affection.

Madame the Marchioness de Sourdiac, and Madame de Fabrony, the Queen's ladies, being near his Majesty, the King kissed them with her permission, also the others who were there.

The King presented to the Queen, Monsieur the Earl of Pembroc, his grand chamberlain; Monsieur the Earl of Holland, one of the principal gentlemen of his bed-chamber, who had the honour of being long before known to this great Princess, in an extraordinary embassy he made into France; and Mr. the Earl of Morton, his captain of the guards; and they all, one after the other, made their reverences to her Majesty.

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The Queen presented, likewise, to the King, Monsieur the Viscount de Fabroni, Monsieur the President le Coigneux, and Monsieur the Colonel d'Ouchant, and all three did themselves the honour of making their reverences to him.

The lords of his suite making a proper use of the occasion, did not fail to salute the ladies, whilst the King led the Queen by the hand to her coach, wherein he took a place. Monsieur the Duke of Lenox, Madame the Marchioness of Sourdiac and Madame de Fabroni were seated in the same coach.

The other coaches were filled with equerries, maids of honour, women of the chamber, and the Queen's gentlemen, according to the same order which had before been observed.

Monsieur the Earl of Pembroke, and Monsieur the Earl of Holland, as also all the other great lords of the King's train, having each of them their own coach, got into them, after having acquitted themselves of the devoirs to the ladies, by handing them into theirs.

But certainly it was very pleasant, during these actions, to hear the flourish of a dozen trumpets of the King's train, who were ranged in a circle, in the first base court of the castle, where the croud of people was so great, that it was extremely difficult to get a passage through them.

Their Majesties arrived in the evening at the castle of Giddi-hall, belonging to a widow lady, very considerable as well for her virtue as nobility, which castle was prepared to serve for the Queen's last lodging on the road.

The King slept at his castle of Havering before mentioned.

The Queen and her whole train were, according to custom, magnificently entertained in this fine house, in which Monsieur le Viscount de Fabroni had also his lodging. The gentlemen, domestics, and other considerable persons, were lodged in the town of Rumford before the palace; but all found the same kind of hosts that they had before met with; that is, with respect to the goodness of their entertainment. It is to be remarked, that all the different castles at which the Queen lodged in her way, was so superbly ornamented, and with so much splendor, that one might have taken these houses for so many *louvres*, as well for the magnificence of the feasts, as for the richness of the furniture, all different, with which the Queen, her daughter, had caused them to be adorned, not losing one single opportunity of testifying the honour and joy she received by the arrival of the Queen, her mother.

On the morrow, Wednesday the tenth day of November, the King having rejoined the Queen, their Majesties left this fine house at noon, in order to arrive in London early; whilst they were on the road, I made use of the

opportune leisure it gave me, to make you a recital of the magnificences of this beautiful entry into this superb city, of which this is a little sketch :

Description of the City of London.

London is seated in a plain, the avenues to which are very agreeable, having that famous river the Thames, which ebbs and flows, bounding its extent on the east side, and a thousand fertile fields, which limit it alike towards the west. I would represent the spaces it contains, if my pen had the virtue of Jacob's staff. I will only tell you, that those who have measured them, maintain that they are of the same extent as those of Paris; and not to lye, the map points out to us few larger or more populous cities than these, and as it is a sea-port favourable to all nations, profit draws hither, from all parts of the world, an infinite number of strangers, who enrich it daily by their ordinary commerce.

Palaces are very common, and the other houses built with brick and of a similar structure, embellish the streets where they are situated, although their breadth and long extent make them handsome of themselves. Among the great number of temples sumptuously built, those of St. Paul and of Westminster, are the most ancient and the most magnificent. The first is repairing, and at present enlarging anew, but with so great an expence, where, by the King's example, every one is so willing to appear piously generous, according to his abilities and zeal, that before the work now began is finished, it will exceed two millions of livres.

The other Temple is a place destined to serve for a burial place for kings and princes, whence it happens, that there are there to be seen a great number of sepulchral monuments, of which the magnificence, though dismal, equally astonishes and ravishes the mind with admiration.

The fields, the gardens, and the parks, are on one side the nearest limits of its compass, and on another the Thames, which contains inexpressible beauties from its great width, its gentle course, and the elegance of the superb buildings erected on its banks, altogether render this spot so agreeable, that there are many who believe that its island is one of those fortunate ones, of which the poets have only represented the ideas.

Nothing is talked of but feasts and dances, and in all public places, violins, hautbois, and other sorts of instruments are so common, for the amusement of particular persons, that at all hours of the day, one may have ones ears charmed with their sweet melody.

The police is, nevertheless, so well observed, that they live here without disorder and without confusion, and there is so much safety in the streets even during

during the night, that one may walk as freely as in the day, without any other arms than those of the confidence one has in the goodness of the people.

The royal palace, the greatest and most commodious of any this day to be found in Europe, is situated at the extremity of the suburbs upon the banks of the Thames, from whence one may observe, with some sort of astonishment, this superb city, on the same side that the sun every morning contemplates its magnificences. But after all, when I consider the gentleness and probity of its inhabitants, I cease to admire the beauty of its superb edifices.

It is true, that being governed by a great monarch, whose virtuous inclinations causes them always immediately to obey all the just laws he imposes on them: I am forced to believe, that the sole example of his innocent and all-glorious life, is the strongest chain with which he retains his subjects in their duty.

Besides, as the queen, his spouse, gains as many praises by her merit, as respects by her greatness, it must be acknowledged, that their majesties together, serve at present for a flambeau, not only to their subjects, but also to all the world, to light them to chuse the paths of virtue, and to avoid those of vice. I return to you.

The Lord-Mayor having received the King's orders, before his departure from London, to make the preparatives for this entry, acquitted himself at the time very worthily.

He caused immediately to be erected on one side, in the great street of London, for above a league in length, benches with backs, and enriched with ballusters three feet high, all covered over equally with blue cloth, and commanded all the companies, or fraternities, of the different trades, in all amounting to fifty, to appear in the citizens gowns, with trimmings of marten skin, sitting on the benches the day of the entry, and every company to have its banner with their arms, in order that they might be distinguished one from the other, when all assembled, which was executed.

Six thousand soldiers^a chosen and belonging to the city separated in divers companies, every one having their proper officers, all being gentlemen, were destined to form a haye or line on the other side of the street, all armed richly, some with muskets and others with piques. And although the shops, the balconies, and the windows, were to be filled anew with a great number of ladies; there were orders to hang tapestry on the houses, nevertheless, according to the discretion of the owners, being well assured that all persons would endeavour to shew their zeal by their magnificence, in so much that

^a The trained bands.

though this great street contained in its length many other streets, the different merchants of the one and the other ornamented it so richly, and every one according to their own invention, that nothing more sumptuous nor more superb could be seen.

This place was dressed up with woven tapestry, that with Flemish or embroidery; one with Chinese, and another with Indian tapestry; the scarcity of which made it inestimable. The street of the Drapers was hung on both sides with scarlet, which was worthy to be remarked; the other streets of the suburbs of the city, and of the same extent, were differently ornamented, and on both sides, the companies of the soldiers of Westminster, and those of the citizens of the quarter, were ranged in a hawse to Saint James's, being the name of the palace fixed for the Queen's lodging.

At the entry of the first gate^b of the city a theatre was erected, of the height of the ballusters, covered with a canopy richly ornamented with tapestry, where my lord-mayor, dressed in his robes of crimson velvet, accompanied by the criminal judge^c, dressed in his ordinary robe; and also the twenty-four aldermen of London, all clothed in their scarlet robes, lined with marten skins, each wearing a gold chain, waited for their Majesties to acquit themselves of the duties of their offices.

And certainly in such a great train, where the spectators were without number, the strict order which was here kept, rendered the magnificence without an example.

The day was very fine, and as it was already made a holiday, on account of the public rejoicing, of which their Majesties of Great-Britain had themselves set the example, all their subjects seemed to vie with one another in celebrating it with as much zeal as satisfaction.

The noise of trumpets constrain me to change my discourse, to make a recital of all that passed at the entry of their Majesties into London, since they are already very near the gates.

At the entrances of the city, all the King's officers dressed in their royal liveries, who waited for their Majesties in a certain assigned place, ranged themselves in order, every one according to his rank, to follow them when they should alight from their travelling coach, and assume, as they did, another of parade, of red or crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, both within and without, and drawn by six horses of great price; in which M. the Duke

^b Aldgate.

^c The Recorder.

of Lenox and Madame the Marchioness de Fabroni had the honour of places.

A litter with the same covering, carried by two mules superbly harnessed, followed the coach. The following is the order which was observed in the ceremony of the entry :

The gentlemen ushers, well mounted, led the way, two and two, dressed in their liveries of scarlet, enriched before and behind with the king's arms embroidered in gold.

Twelve trumpeters clothed in the same stuff, although the fashion of their habits were different, followed after ; and as their flourishes drew every body to the balconies and windows, they obliged even those of little curiosity to observe and admire them.

A company of fifty gentlemen of the band of pensioners, who are a sort of *gens d'armes*, each according to the order of their establishment, maintaining three horses, for which they receive an annual pension from the King ; these marched after his lieutenant, but all well mounted, and as well equipped.

The serjeants of arms, gentlemen who commonly go before the King on days of solemnity, made their appearance in their places, each carrying on his shoulder a large mace of silver gilt, crowned with a close crown of the imperial form and of the same metal.

The coach of Mons^r. the Viscount de Fabroni followed next, and that of the Queen's equerries appeared in suite.

Two of the King's equerries went immediately before the coach wherein were their Majesties. The other equerries were ranged round about it, and the King's footmen, with those of the Queen, followed together on each side of the doors of the coach.

The Earl of Salisbury, captain of the pensioners, and the Earl of Morton, captain of the guards, both members of the state and privy council, marched on horseback in the same rank with Monsieur de la Masure, lieutenant of the hundred gentlemen of the Queen's body guard, all well mounted.

That handsome litter embroidered with gold, with the same covering as the coach, having been provided by the express commands of the Queen of Great-Britain, for the convenience of the Queen, her mother, followed also in its place, carried by two mules.

The coaches of the maids of honour, of the women of the chamber, the gentlemen domestics and pensioners, as also those of the officers of his Ma-

jeſty, came afterwards with an infinite number of others. But certainly all this pompous train appeared of itſelf ſo magnificent, in the order in which it marched, that nothing could be added to make it more admirable.

In the mean time the cannon in the Tower of London, being elevated over its proud battlements, as centinels, gave the watch word by their tremendous voices, to all the others which had been prepared on the banks of the Thames, in number two hundred, to announce the entry of their Majeſties into the city, which though it trembled with the ſurprize of this firſt advertisement, its inhabitants at the ſame time leaped with joy.

The ſounds of theſe cannon had no ſooner ceaſed, than my Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Recorder and twenty-four Aldermen of London, advanced to the door of the coach in which their Majeſties were, and kneeling, preſented to the King his ſword of juſtice, which the King took and returned to him immediately, ſaying to the Queen, that my Lord-Mayor ſhould wait on her to pay his duty to her; and then the Recorder made the following ſpeech to her Majeſty :

Harangue of the Recorder to the Queen.

“ Madam,

“ Although the news of your Majeſty’s arrival in this kingdom had ſtruck
 “ us dumb with joy and ſatisfaction, we this day make an effort to recover
 “ our voices, ſince a public joy, like ours, is better expreſſed by ſhouts
 “ than ſilence. Nevertheless, when we ſuffer our minds to dwell on the con-
 “ ſideration of the virtues and greatneſs of your Majeſty, of which the
 “ brightneſs is increaſed by that of the King, your ſon-in-law, and our
 “ maſter, who accompanies you; it is to no purpoſe that our tongues are
 “ looſened, they know not what to ſay to ſpeak worthily : inſomuch that it
 “ is only permitted to us to admire and be ſilent; but before we obſerve
 “ this new ſilence which your Majeſty impoſes on us, we moſt humbly ſup-
 “ plicate you graciously to accept the reſpects and ſubmiſſions which we in
 “ body render you, on the part of all the citizens; we ſay in body only,
 “ Madam, ſince the King, who is the ſoul, has in this action already pre-
 “ vented us. We farther join to theſe moſt humble prayers, the vows which
 “ we make for the accompliſhment of your wiſhes, and the conſervation of
 “ your health.”

The Queen, who had liſtened with great attention to this ſpeech, answered him :

“ That

“ That she was too sensible of the testimonies of good will which the people had shewn at her arrival, ever to lose the memory thereof; and that in respect to them she should always remain obliged to them for the part they therein took.”

At these words the cannon began again to cause the sweet melody of their noise to be heard, as being no longer frightful, for even the children, already used to the terror which their surprize could cause, only laughed with joy, suffering themselves to be carried away by the general example, rather than by the weakness of their courage.

But in what terms shall I represent, at present, the splendour, the pomp, and the magnificence of this entry, so beautiful, so superb and so royal, since all the objects I contemplated, confounded my mind with admiration. When I considered their Majestys in that sumptuous coach, I imagined to myself that it was the goddess Cybele, who coming to visit her son Neptune, they were both seated in his triumphal chariot, and passing over the demesnes of his empire.

When I cast my eyes upon an infinite number of beautiful ladies superbly habited, and suspended in air in the balconies, I found myself obliged to believe that all the celestial goddeffes were descended upon earth, followed by the wood and water nymphs, in order to celebrate the festival of this entry in favor of the mother of the gods.

Farther, if I contemplate that world of people of different nations, who filled both the windows and streets, I was persuaded at the same time, that all the gods were assembled together in London to be spectators of the magnificences of that superb entry.

In effect, to speak more soberly, the splendour of the rich coach in which their Majesties rode; the beauties of these foreign ladies assembled in crowds in a thousand places; the gravity of the citizens, of whom one half appeared armed, and the other half in these ballustres decently dressed; and in fine, that great quantity of people of both sexes and all ages, equally filled with zeal; all these objects together, dividing my mind between admiration and joy, oblige me to confess, that I had never before seen so many wonders together: and as their portrait was light by the beauty of those who lighted it, the least curious and the most insensible, touched with a secret extacy and with an extreme pleasure, avowed apart, what I now publish to all the world.

It was then that I found by a new experience, that the eyes are never tired with viewing any more than the ears with hearing: for in truth, tho' more than a thousand different beautiful objects presented themselves before my eyes all at once at every step I advanced, so far from being tired with contemplating them, I never closed my eye-lids but with regret, altho' the interval that action gave to my pleasure was imperceptible.

Let the most fruitful imaginations represent to themselves the satisfaction to be received even in the admiration of beauty, naturally displayed by the hands of nature, upon an infinite number of faces, which differed one from the other only to shew the diversity of attractions and graces, which love makes use of to snatch hearts and captivate our liberties; for if one arrested for a while my eyes and attention, another a moment after exercising her empire, charmed my soul into complaisance and admiration: if that, I say, at length persuaded me by force of her attractions to esteem her alone, this, seizing my judgment, and keeping it in suspense, determined it at last to prefer her to all together; but that pleasure I had no sooner resolved, than a new object all adorable made me in an instant repent in her favour of the precipitancy of my judgment; so that I can assure you, without falsity, that an hundred and an hundred times again, I bestowed and resumed the apple from a great number of ladies, without being able at last to make a definitive present; so equally was my mind diverted and occupied in the contemplation of their different and uncommon perfection.

If my eyes found their paradise in these pleasures, my ears were yet charmed with new pleasure by the melody of the cries of joy, the harmony of trumpets, and other sorts of instruments, which had the virtue of exciting the most melancholy minds to bear their part in the concert of public joy.

It is time, nevertheless, for me to forward their Majesties, in order to represent to you the new magnificences of the palace of Saint James, which was prepared for the Queen. Behold a new plan of my invention.

It is situated at the extremity of the same suburb as that wherein the castle of Whitehall stands, from which it is distant only the extent of a park that divides them. Near its avenues is a large meadow always green, in which the ladies walk in summer. Its great gate has a long street in front, reaching almost out of sight, seemingly joining to the fields, although on one side it is bounded by houses, and on the other by the royal tennis court.

This Castle is very ancient, very magnificent, and extremely convenient, it is built with brick, according to the fashion of the country, having the roof covered with lead in form of a floor, surrounded on all sides with crenelles, which serve for an ornament to the whole body of the building. Its first court or entrance is very extensive, from it is the ascent to the Grand Guard Chamber.

This first Hall was decorated with tapestry, the beauty and invention of which were still admirable, and shewed its former value, as a piece of furniture of a house truly royal.

The second Hall, with a canopy of the same size, was ornamented with a new suit of tapestry, which forcibly excited the admiration of the most incurious.

The Privy Chamber, in which was both a chair of state and a canopy, was embellished with another tapestry, which the industry of the Artizan had made inestimable from the time he had completed it; for, without falsity, the pencil itself, though favoured by nature, has nothing more lively nor more animated, and what made it still more wonderful, was that the innumerable figures therein seem all different, represented so naturally both in their countenances and postures, the actions they were to perform, according to the design of the workman, that though silent they made themselves understood, notwithstanding the eyes which were the interpreters, were equally dumb.

The Presence Chamber had its decorations different in beauty and in price, by another tapestry all of gold and silk, where the flowers of the spring were so well and naturally depicted by the pencil of the needle, that one might easily persuade oneself, that the Artizan who made that tapestry, had originally been a Gardener, and thereby having his imagination always filled with the different sorts of flowers which he had formerly sown, he had very happily planted them anew in his work, since they seemed here blown with the same beauty as in the parterres.

The Imperial Bed, all of gold embroidery, which the Queen had put into the hands of the embroiderers in order to ornament this Chamber, not having been finished, she caused another to be immediately set up. It was of black velvet, enriched every where with gold fringe, and lined with saffron-coloured satin. All the furniture of the Chamber were of the same stuff, and equally enriched, not to mention the crystal chandeliers suspended in the middle, and the silver sconces for flambeaux fixed to both sides, to the tapestry.

The Bedchamber was ornamented with a new tapestry, all of silk, just new from the hands of the workman, representing the Twelve Worthies; and certainly this work was so rare and precious, that Europe cannot boast any thing similar; and the challenge the Artizan gave to all his brother Artificers to imitate his industry was so reasonable, that his vanity was praised instead of condemned.

The Queen's Chapel near her closet, not having any ornaments more precious than the relicks which her Majesty brought with her, I shall not amuse myself in saying any thing more about it, although it was decorated with a brocaded tapestry.

A gallery open at both sides, through which lay the way to the great Chapel, was also in the suite from the Queen's chamber, as a place destined for a private walk, and where the mind might be deliciously diverted by the number of rare pictures with which its walls were covered. And among others the Twelve Cæsars, by the hands of Titian, were much admired. I say the twelve, notwithstanding this famous painter only drew eleven, since Monsieur the Chevalier Vandheich has represented the twelfth, but so divinely, that to me to admire it seems too little; for as he has in this work raised up Titian from the dead, the miracles of his industry makes it inestimable.

There is likewise to be seen a Deluge by Bassan, but so ingeniously represented, that the terror there represented touches the hearts of the beholders with equal violence.

A picture of the Fainting of the Virgin by the Chevalier Vandheich, attracts the admiration of even the most incurious. And in truth the Painter has, in this work, represented Death so beautiful, and Sorrow so reasonable, that this object equally disposes the hearts of the wisest to sigh, and the mind of the most timid to despise life.

The scene of Tintoret has its place in the public esteem; and truly as he represents the Feast of Grace, where souls are rather fed than bodies, the minds are much more satisfied than the eyes in admiration of him; considering the wonders of this work in the virtue of the pencil of him who did it.

There are also an infinite number which cannot have been bought, according to their value, but by a great monarch. It shall suffice me, for fear of tiring you, to say only, that at one of the ends of this three-sided Gallery there is a portrait of the King of Great-Britain, in armour and on horseback, by the hand of Monsieur the Chevalier Vandheich: and not to lie, his pencil in preserving the majesty of this great Monarch, has by his industry
so

so animated him, that if the eyes alone were to be believed, they would boldly assert that he lived in this portrait, so striking is the appearance.

The Great Chapel of the Castle is placed at one of the ends of this Gallery ; its situation, its building, and the ornaments with which it is adorned, are equally worthy being remarked.

To express to you the great number of Chambers all covered with tapestry, and superbly garnished with all sorts of furniture, where the court was to be lodged, without reckoning the other apartments, which were reserved, and of which Mr. le V. de Fabroni had one of the principal, would be impossible. You shall only know that the Sieur Labate, who continued to execute the office of Quarter-Master, had liberty to mark with his chalk fifty separate Chambers of entire apartments, and the whole were furnished by the particular commands of the Queen of Great-Britain, who seemed to convert all her ordinary diversions into continual cares and attention to give all sorts of satisfaction to the Queen her Mother. And this great expence on so great a quantity of rich furniture, shewed anew the riches and power of a great Monarch, since in only one of his pleasure-houses there was sufficient room to lodge commodiously the greatest Queen in the world, with her whole court.

There were besides two grand Gardens, one with parterres of different figures, bordered on every side by a hedge of box, carefully cultivated by the hands of a skilful Gardener ; and in order to render the walls on both sides which it enclosed appear the more agreeable, all sorts of fine flowers were there sowed ; and as there are many which are only the daughters of summer, some of autumn, and others of winter ; if only a part blow in the spring, every one of the other seasons in their turn produce their tribute towards the public benefit, so that at all times the eyes find their diversion by the beauty of the different colours with which they are enamelled.

The other Garden which was adjoining, and of the same extent, had divers walks, some sanded and others of grass, but both bordered on each side by an infinity of fruit-trees, which rendered walking so agreeable, that one could never be tired.

This Garden is bounded on one side by a long covered Gallery grated in the front, where one may admire the rarest wonders of Italy, in a great number of stone and bronze statues ; and as the King to whom they belong, never finds any of these works too dear, although by being unequalled they

are

are inestimable, they are brought to London from all parts of the world as to a fair, where there is always a successful sale.

These two gardens are bounded by a great park, with many walks, all covered by the shade of an infinite number of oaks, whose antiquity is extremely agreeable, as they are thereby rendered the more impervious to the rays of the sun. This park is filled with wild animals, but as it is the ordinary walk of the ladies of the court, their gentleness has so tamed them, that they all yield to the force of their attractions, rather than to the pursuit of the hounds.—It is time to change the discourse.

The Queen of Great-Britain was waiting in the chamber of the Queen her mother, with all the greatest and most beautiful ladies of the court; but in truth, that princess, notwithstanding her advanced pregnancy, bore away the prize from them all, both for grace and majesty, in which her equal is not to be found: I do not speak of the greatness of her virtue, nor of the excellence of her wit, since both are the objects of public admiration.

The fresh report of the great guns advertised me of the approach of their Majesties, besides, the flourish of the trumpets, and the crowds of people who assembled in the lower court of the Castle of St. James's, powerfully persuaded me they were not far off; and what still the more confirmed me in this opinion, was the particular information which the Queen of Great-Britain received express from a gentleman, which obliged her to descend from the chamber wherein she was to the bottom of the great stairs, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, her two sons, and the two Princesses, her daughters, followed by all her ladies.

Imagine to yourself the impatience of her Majesty, under the expectation of the honours and satisfaction of seeing the Queen her mother. In truth, the coach in which she was, with the King her son-in-law, had no sooner entered the base-court of St. James's, than the Queen, her daughter, arose from her chair, and going several steps all alone to meet her, got even to the coach-door, which she would willingly have opened, but had not sufficient strength; when, in effect, being prevented, she threw herself on her knees at the feet of the Queen her mother. The instant she alighted from the coach, and her Majesty had no sooner raised her by the sole effort of her first embraces, in order to kiss her, than this virtuous Princess, filled with joy and contentment, threw herself once more at her feet for the second time, as if she had there already established her throne, which once more obliged
the

the Queen her mother to make use of the same violence which she had before exercised to oblige her to rise, which she did by the force of careffes.

You must not here expect oratory. Extreme joy, like great sorrow, renders all people dumb, and since love and nature both acted in this meeting, they caused their sovereignty to be known, in tying up the tongues, closing the hearts, and holding open the eyes alone, to give passage to a thousand tears of joy, after having taken away the bounds from the source which produces them.

Truly, I never before saw so much joy and so many tears together; for as all those who were witnesses of this action, found themselves touched with an extreme joy, which they could express only by the eyes; these they moistened with tears drawn from their hearts, to witness its excess by this eloquent language.

In the mean time these two great Queens, equally speechless through joy, were so strongly occupied, the one by her tender embraces incessantly renewed, the other with her most humble submissions, of which she seemed never to tire, that I was a thousand times ravished with admiration of an object, where nature and love, joy and humility, were in dispute for the pre-eminence.

But at length the Queen of Great-Britain, who was always endeavouring to render new devoirs to the Queen her mother, presenting to her the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess, and her Sister, they all together, from the example of their mother, threw themselves at her feet to receive her benediction, which was accompanied by new careffes which her Majesty bestowed on them, of which I confess my inability to express either the number or tenderness. All this joy terminated happily, since every one took a part in it. The King and M. the Earl of Arundel, great marshal of England, and great indeed in all things, took the Queen under their arms, and the Queen her daughter following her, led by Monsieur the Baron of Goring, her chief usher, with the Princes and Princesses her children all together, followed by a croud of lords and ladies, ascended into the Queen's chamber, when, after the chief ladies of the court had paid their respects to her Majesty, one of the most beautiful circles was formed that I ever beheld.

Certainly I tasted an extreme satisfaction in seeing so great a number of foreign ladies thus arranged, but on accosting them, they being dumb as to me, I contemplated them afar off, as statues carved by Lissippus, or pictures

painted by Apelles, to which only speech was wanting to make them pass for miracles ; in effect, as nature had taken pleasure to dress their faces with all the charms which can inspire love, their language only reaching my soul through my ears, diverted it from the thoughts of adoring them.

But at length this royal company separated, in breaking this grand circle, where, as in heaven, three beautiful stars of equal brightness shined all together. Their Majesties of Great-Britain, with the Princes and Princesses their children, returned to Whitehall, leaving the Queen in her chamber well satisfied to find herself in so safe and tranquil a port.

The following night was not less beautiful than the day which had preceded it ; for the splendor of an infinite number of fireworks, joined to that of as many stars which shone forth at the same time, both the heavens and earth at once seemed equally filled with light ; and although one was different from the other, all together had such powerful attractions to make them beloved, that it is credible could the sun have appeared he would not have dared, for fear that his brightness should have been despised. Not to lie, no summer ever exhibited to me a day so beautiful in appearance as that night, which had charms to content all the senses ; the eyes lighted with the brightness of fireworks which they themselves had lighted, were gently arrested to their admiration. The ears, attached with like pleasure to the annunciation of the acclamations of joy which all the people had set to songs, to sing them in dancing through the streets, were equally satisfied. The smell had also its pleasures of the cinnamon and rosemary-wood, which were burning in a thousand places ; and the taste was gratified by the excellence of all sorts of wine, which the citizens vied with each other in presenting to passengers, in order to drink together to their Majesties healths. All the city appeared at the same time in arms, on fire, and in joy ; but these arms, by being agreeable, made only love wounds ; the fire burned only insensible bodies, which had been destined to the satisfaction of its avidity, in order to enjoy the sweet light of its flames ; and, in fine, this joy not only gave pleasure to the most melancholy, but would have charmed even sorrow herself. Whence she enviously kept herself hid, to avoid the force of these charms.

Truly, if I had not been witness to all these truths, I should have found a difficulty to believe them. Represent to yourself, that all the streets of this great city were so illuminated by an innumerable number of fires which were lighted, and by the same quantity of flambeaux with which they had dressed the balconies and windows, that from afar off to see all this light collected

collected into one single object, one could not consider it but with great astonishment, so prodigious it appeared by being extraordinary, that if I represent to myself all those flambeaux which at once shone, as well from the top of the palace as in the deepest part of the Thames, I have yet a difficulty to detach my mind from so agreeable a thought; for not to lie, the sea that night appeared so brilliant, that I no longer doubted that the sun set every night in its waves; and at length imagined that a new Phaeton, attempting to conduct the chariot of the moon, had been precipitated from the highest heavens into that element, so luminous was it.—I fear to tire you.

At length this night, or rather this whole day of twenty-four hours, passed away imperceptibly even to the most melancholy, so completely had it filled the mind with pleasure in its course. I can moreover assure you, that a variety of all the different pastimes that can be imagined, having banished sleep from their company, all those who were assembled in a thousand places to celebrate this feat were so enlivened, that they had already forgot the use of rest.

On the morrow M. de Bellieure, ambassador extraordinary from France, came to felicitate the Queen on her happy arrival in London; but during his audience he would never cover himself before her Majesty, although she pressed him to it many times, testifying by that extraordinary respect, that he acquitted himself towards the King his master, in rendering it to the Queen his mother. I can truly say of him, after the public voice, that his name proclaims his merit, since all those who have born it have been raised above the common level to a particular esteem. A race that from age to age serves to decorate the general history, as well as that of France, producing to us nothing less than chancellors, presidents au mortier, and ambassadors. And where any of the same stem have followed the profession of arms, they have caused themselves to be admired by the greatness of their courage, as much as by the force of their understanding.

Monsieur Joachimi, who has been ambassador in ordinary from Mess^{rs}. the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries these twelve or fifteen years, a personage whose probity, joined to his long services, (he having grown old in continual employments of great importance) puts him above the common rank of even persons of his condition; came also an hour after to felicitate her Majesty, on the part of Mess^{rs}. the States, on her happy voyage, as having contributed to it by their cares as well as their wishes.

Monsieur

Monfieur Coneo, whose merit is fufficiently known, did not fail, at the fame time, to come and compliment her Majesty on her happy arrival, on the part of his Holinefs, which he did with a good grace, and to her Majesties particular fatisfaction.

Monfieur Salvieti, refident of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in England, acquitted himself very worthily in the fame devoir towards the Queen, on the part of his master, and the compliment which he made her, was very agreeable to her Majesty.

Monfieur Jutiniani, the ambaffador of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, in England, was the last in paying his compliments to the Queen, to felicitate her, like the others, on her happy voyage, having arrived fome days after her in London, which prevented me from inserting him according to his rank.

Madame, his wife, came also to visit her Majesty, who received her with all the honours which are due to a person of her condition; but I can farther say, without flattery, that her virtue, joined to her beauty, merited nothing less.

That fame day the Queen of Great-Britain being come to visit the Queen her mother, their Majesties went together, followed by their court, to Somerset, which is the name of a House that belongs to the Queen of Great-Britain, of which she having given a part to the capuchins, has caused a magnificent chapel to be built there, the daily expences of which she defrays out of her privy purse, or money set apart for her private pleasures, as having none greater than that of exercising her piety, as well as all her other virtues.

It was in this beautiful Chapel that their Majesties heard the *Te Deum Laudamus*, which the excellent musicians of the Queen of Great-Britain sung, as a thanksgiving for the happy arrival of the Queen her mother; and after having finished their devotions, walking some time in the fine gardens of that royal house, they re-ascended their coaches, and came to St. James's, followed by their whole court, where the Queen of Great-Britain, having taken leave of the Queen her mother, returned home.

The following day the lords of the privy-council came in a body to pay their compliments to the Queen in her chamber, and Monfieur the Earl of Dorset, great chamberlain to the Queen of Great-Britain, counsellor of state, and of the privy-council, a lord of distinction, and of consideration in all sorts of qualities, speaking for the whole, said to her:

“ That

“ That the King her son-in-law, and their Master, having commanded
 “ them to come and do their reverences to her Majesty, to offer her their
 “ most humble services, this order was very agreeable to them, since in the
 “ obeying of it, they had the honour and the satisfaction of acquitting them-
 “ selves of their duties to the greatest Queen in the world. And that for
 “ his particular part, he esteemed himself happy in having been chosen from
 “ all the company to address her Majesty, and being enabled, by this
 “ opportunity, to assure her he was her most humble and most obedient
 “ servant.”

The Queen answered :

“ That she felt herself much obliged by the honour she received from so
 “ illustrious a company, and that she should never forget the testimonies of
 “ their good will which they thus rendered her. Thanking him for the
 “ trouble he was pleased to take in becoming their speaker, as a matter
 “ highly agreeable to her.”

At these last words the archbishop of Canterbury, and all the other coun-
 cellors of state made their reverences to her Majesty, every one according to
 his rank, which was curious to behold, and worthy of being remarked.

Two days after the Lord-Mayor, dressed in his official robes of crimson
 velvet, with a gold chain about his neck, accompanied by twenty-four
 aldermen of London, dressed also in their robes of scarlet lined with martens
 skin, all well mounted, having their officers carrying the insigns of office
 before them, came to pay their reverences to her Majesty, and presented her
 with a large cup of massive gold richly wrought, of an inestimable price.
 This is a translation of his speech :

Harangue of my Lord-Mayor to the Queen.

“ Madam,

“ Although we come by the express order of the King your son-in-law
 “ and our master, to render this duty to your Majesty, the desires which
 “ we have always had so to do, even before your arrival, having forestalled
 “ his commands, we shall not have much difficulty to persuade you how
 “ agreeable it was to us, since it affords us an opportunity to offer to your
 “ Majesty our most humble services in particular, and at the same time on
 “ the part of the city, this gold cup. It is true, Madam, that the smallness
 “ of these offerings has no proportion to your Majesty’s greatness ; but
 “ when you consider the place you now occupy on earth, that of the greatest

“ Queen that ever was, you will not be astonished if this island, which
 “ makes only a small part, has nothing in it worthy of being presented.
 “ Nevertheless, the perfection of our zeal, supplying the defects of our
 “ power, we hope that this present will be agreeable to you, and the more
 “ so, as it is accompanied with both our vows and our prayers for the suc-
 “ cess of your desires, and the increase of your prosperity.”

The Queen, very sensible to these new testimonies of good will which my Lord-Mayor had rendered her as well by his words as the present, thus answered :

“ That she was sorry to be able to repay, with thanks only, the many
 “ favours she had already received, and was still receiving by this fine pre-
 “ sent which the city made her ; but that if an occasion should offer whereby
 “ she might one day testify the gratitude she felt, she would then shew a
 “ more worthy acknowledgment, and that in the mean time she would dearly
 “ preserve the remembrance, as well as of the trouble he had taken in par-
 “ ticular, with all his colleagues.”

This action thus terminated with a common satisfaction both to the Queen and my Lord-Mayor, who retired home well pleased with the gracious reception with which the Queen had honoured him.

Some days after Monsieur the Viscount de Fabroni, and Monsieur the President le Coigneux, waiting on the King at Whitehall, they were kindly received by his Majesty, and M. le V. de Fabroni had the honour of conferring with him a whole hour respecting the Queen's affairs, with which he was well satisfied, as well as with his person, as appeared by the praises his Majesty bestowed on him both in public and private, as well for his probity as for the extreme zeal which he had for the service of the Queen his mistress, having been informed many times, and in divers rencontres, of the good and long services he had rendered to her Majesty.

They had besides an audience of the Queen of Great-Britain the following day, where they received no less honour and satisfaction than in the first, as M. le V. de Fabroni had likewise conversed with her Majesty concerning the state of the affairs of the Queen her mother. The Queen, her daughter, praised him highly for his fidelity, and the great services he had done her, of which the last proofs were extremely sensible to her. M. le P. de Coigneux had also all sorts of subject for satisfaction from that great Princess, by the esteem which she testified for his merit.

Their

∴ Their Majesties of Great-Britain, in the mean time, visited the Queen from day to day. I say from day to day, for this virtuous Princess visited them in her turn, if not confined to her chamber by indisposition, not being able to take greater pleasure than that of seeing them at all times. I can also besides truly say, that the King and Queen of Great-Britain appeared equally so pleased with the presence of the Queen their mother, that their extreme joy was observable to all who were present.

Nothing was talked of but feasts, balls and plays, to which all the ladies of the Queen and her maids of honour were invited, and they would have added to these rejoicings the diversion of balertz, or musical interludes, if the Queen of Great-Britain had not been pregnant; and besides the sorrowful news of the death of the Duke of Savoy, in putting both courts into mourning, caused a long truce to all sorts of diversions.

During their interval, M. du Peron, bishop of Angoulesme, and great almoner to the Queen of Great-Britain, a prelate whose merit as, famous as his name, makes him peerless among his equals, obtained an audience of their Majesties, followed by all their courts, on Christmas-day, in the chapel of Somerset, where he preached, according to custom, with so much eloquence, that even those that envied him were constrained to become his admirers. For my part I was very well pleased, as being informed by others that he was as eloquent in effects as in words, since he practised all the good he preached.

I shall finish this work at the beginning of this year, asking, as a New-Year's Gift, your approbation of my labours, although I am already recompensed by the glory which remains to me, for having employed my time on so worthy a subject.



LIFE OF DR. SIMON FORMAN.

DR. SIMON FORMAN was, like the Welch impostor Evans, a pretended astrologer and magician; and to the great impeachment of the sagacity of the age wherein he lived, is said to have levied a comfortable subsistence on the folly and superstition of the public.

The Drawing from which this Plate was engraved, is in the Collection of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Mountstuart, and was communicated by the late ingenious and reverend Mr. Grainger.

The best account of this pretended philosopher is to be found in the Life of Lilly, a fellow-labourer in the vineyard of knavery, and is as follows :

“ When my mistress died, she had under her arm-hole a small scarlet bag full of many things, which, one that was there delivered unto me. There was in this bag several sigils, some of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, some of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel-gold, of the bigness of a thirty-three shilling piece of King James’s coin. In the circumference on one side was engraven, *Vicit Leo de tribu Judæ Tetragrammaton* +, within the middle there was engraven an holy lamb. In the other circumference there was Amraphel and three +. In the middle, *Sanctus Petrus, Alpha* and *Omega*.

“ The occasion of framing this sigil was thus ; her former husband travelling into Suffex, happening to lodge in an inn, and to lie in a chamber thereof ; wherein, not many months before, a country grazier had lain, and in the night cut his own throat ; after this night’s lodging he was perpetually, and for many years, followed by a spirit, which vocally and articulately provoked him to cut his throat ; he was used frequently to say, ‘ I defy thee, I defy thee,’ and to spit at the spirit ; this spirit followed him many years, he not making any body acquainted with it ; at last he grew melancholy and discontented, which being carefully observed by his wife, she many times hearing him pronounce, ‘ I defy thee,’ &c. she desired him to acquaint her with the cause of his distemper, which he then did. Away she went to Dr. Simon Forman, who lived then in Lambeth, and acquaints him with it ; who having framed this sigil, and hanged it about his neck, he wearing it continually until he died, was never more molested by the spirit : I sold the sigil for thirty-two shillings, but transcribed the words *verbatim* as I have related. Sir, you shall now have a story of this Simon Forman, as his widow, whom I well knew, related it unto me. But before I relate his death, I shall acquaint you something of the man, as I have gathered them from some manuscripts of his own writing.

“ He was a chandler’s son in the city of Westminster. He travelled into Holland for a month in 1580, purposely to be instructed in astrology, and other more occult sciences ; as also in physic, taking his degree of Doctor beyond seas : being sufficiently furnished and instructed with what he desired,

he returned into England towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and flourished until that year of King James, wherein the Countess of Essex, the Earl of Somerset, and Sir Thomas Overbury's matters were questioned. He lived in Lambeth with a very good report of the neighbourhood, especially of the poor, unto whom he was charitable. He was a person that in horary questions (especially thefts) was very judicious and fortunate; so also in sicknesses, which indeed was his master-piece. In resolving questions about marriage he had good success: in other questions very moderate. He was a person of indefatigable pains. I have seen sometimes half one sheet of paper wrote of his judgment upon one question; in writing whereof he used much tautology, as you may see yourself (most excellent Esquire) if you read a great book of Dr. Flood's, which you have, who had all that book from the manuscripts of Forman; for I have seen the same word for word in an English manuscript formerly belonging to Doctor Willoughby of Gloucestershire. Had Forman lived to have methodized his own papers, I doubt not but he would have advanced the Jatro-mathematical part thereof very compleatly; for he was very observant, and kept notes of the success of his judgments, as in many of his figures I have observed. I very well remember to have read in one of his manuscripts, what followeth:

'Being in bed one morning' (says he) 'I was desirous to know whether I should ever be a Lord, Earl or Knight, &c. whereupon I set a figure; and thereupon my judgment:' by which he concluded, that within two years time he should be a Lord or great man: 'But,' says he, 'before the two years were expired, the Doctors put me in Newgate, and nothing came.' Not long after, he was desirous to know the same things concerning his honour or greatness. Another figure was set, and that promised him to be a great Lord within one year. But he sets down, that in that year he had no preferment at all; only 'I became acquainted with a merchant's wife, by whom I got well.' There is another figure concerning one Sir — Ayre his going into Turkey, whether it would be a good voyage or not: the Doctor repeats all his astrological reasons, and musters them together, and then gave his judgment it would be a fortunate voyage. But under this figure, he concludes, 'this proved not so, for he was taken prisoner by pirates ere he arrived in Turkey, and lost all.' He set several questions to know if he should attain the philosophers stone, and the figures, according to his straining, did seem to signify as much; and then he tugs upon

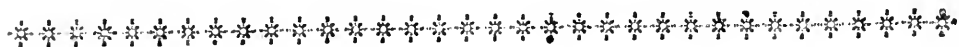
the aspects and configurations, and elected a fit time to begin his operations; but by and by, in conclusion, he adds, ‘ so the work went very forward; ‘ but upon the ☐ of ♄ the setting-glass broke, and I lost all my pains:’ He sets down five or six such judgments, but still complains all came to nothing, upon the malignant aspects of ♄ and ♂. Although some of his astrological judgments did fail, more particularly those concerning himself, he being no way capable of such preferment as he ambitiously desired; yet I shall repeat some other of his judgments, which did not fail, being performed by conference with spirits. My mistress went once unto him, to know when her husband, then in Cumberland, would return, he having promised to be at home near the time of the question; after some consideration, he told her to this effect: ‘ Margery,’ for so her name was, ‘ thy husband will not be at home these eighteen days; his kindred have vexed him, ‘ and he is come away from them in much anger: he is now in Carlisle, ‘ and hath but three-pence in his purse.’ And when he came home he confessed all to be true, and that upon leaving his kindred he had but three-pence in his purse. I shall relate one story more, and then his death.

One Coleman, clerk to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Leicestershire, having had some liberal favours both from his Lady and her daughters, bragged of it, &c. The Knight brought him into the Star-chamber, had his servant sentenced to be pilloried, whipped, and afterwards, during life, to be imprisoned. The sentence was executed in London, and was to be in Leicester-shire: two keepers were to convey Coleman from the Fleet to Leicester. My mistress taking consideration of Coleman, and the miseries he was to suffer, went presently to Forman, acquainted him therewith; who, after consideration, swore Coleman had lain both with mother and daughters; and besides said, that the old Lady being afflicted with fits of the mother, called him into her chamber to hold down the fits with his hands; and that he holding his hands about the breast, she cried, ‘ Lower, lower,’ and put his hands below her belly; and then——He also told my mistress in what posture he lay with the young Ladies, &c. and said, ‘ they intend in Leicester to ‘ whip him to death; but I assure thee, Margery, he shall never come ‘ there; yet they set forward to-morrow,’ says he; and so his two keepers did, Coleman’s legs being locked with an iron chain under the horse’s belly. In this nature they travelled the first and second day; on the third day the two keepers, seeing their prisoner’s civility the two preceding days, did not lock his chain under the horse’s belly as formerly, but locked it only to one side.

side. In this posture they rode some miles beyond Northampton, when, on a sudden, one of the keepers had a necessity to untruss, and so the other and Coleman stood still; by and by the other keeper desired Coleman to hold his horse, for he had occasion also: Coleman immediately took one of their swords, and ran through two of the horses, killing them stark dead; gets upon the other, with one of their swords; 'Farewell, gentlemen,' quoth he, 'tell my master I have no mind to be whipped in Leicestershire,' and so went his way. The two keepers in all haste went to a gentleman's house near at hand, complaining of their misfortune; and desired of him to pursue their prisoner, which he with much civility granted; but ere the horses could be got ready, the mistress of the house came down, and enquiring what the matter was, went to the stable, and commanded the horses to be unsaddled, with this sharp speech—'Let the Lady Beaumont and her daughters live honestly, none of my horses shall go forth upon this occasion.'

I could relate many such stories of his performances; as also what he wrote in a book left behind him, viz. 'This I made the devil write with his own hand in Lambeth Fields, 1596, in June or July, as I now remember.' He professed to his wife there would be much trouble about Carr and the Countess of Essex, who frequently resorted unto him, and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study a whole day. Now we come to his death, which happened as follows: the Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him, that she had been informed he could resolve, whether man or wife should die first; 'Whether shall I (quoth she) bury you or no?' 'Oh Trunco,' for so he called her, 'thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Yea, but how long first?' 'I shall die,' said he, 'ere Thursday night.' Monday came, all was well. Tuesday came, he not sick. Wednesday came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife did much twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well: he went down to the water-side, and took a pair of oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down, only saying, 'An impost, an impost,' and so died. A most sad storm of wind immediately following. He died worth one thousand two hundred pounds, and left only one son called Clement. All his rarities, secret manuscripts, of what quality soever, Dr. Napper of Lindford in Buckinghamshire had, who had

had been a long time his scholar ; and of whom Forman was used to say he would be a dunce : yet, in continuance of time, he proved a singular astrologer and physician. Sir Richard now living, I believe has all those rarities in possession which were Forman's, being kinsman and heir unto Dr. Napper. [His son Thomas Napper, Esq. most generously gave most of these manuscripts to Elias Ashmole, Esq.]



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE story of a Centinel escaping punishment for being found asleep on his post at Windsor Terrace, by a singular proof that he was not relieved at the proper hour, has generally met with credit, and may deserve it. It is not long since a Newspaper mentioned the death of one who said he was the man.

One circumstance of it I think I can correct from my own memory : for the first time I heard it was at Windsor, before St. Paul's had a clock ; when the Soldier's plea was said to be that Tom of Westminster struck thirteen instead of twelve, at the time when he ought to have been relieved. This being thought worth enquiring after, proved true, and he was forgiven.

This, and some other particulars it leads me to recollect, you are heartily welcome to, if you think them worth a place in your Repertory.

The Bell, called Tom of Westminster, hung in a strong Clock Tower of stone, over-against the great door of Westminster-hall ; and about the beginning of the present Century was granted to St. Paul's, whither it was removed, and stood under a shed in the Church-yard many years before the steeple was cleared of the scaffolding, and fitted for such an ornament.

The Clock had not long been up before the Bell was cracked, and new cast ; but with such bad success, that in a few years it was thought necessary to take it down and repeat the experiment.

I myself was at the lowering of it, and lent a hand to the breaking it in pieces ; when an inscription on it, copied from the old Bell, engaged the
attention

attention of the company ; the form of the letters I cannot give, the spelling is, to the best of my memory, as follows :

Tercius aptavit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
Sancti decore Edwardi signeretur ut hore.

It is to show that the third King gave this Bell, and named it Edward, that the hours of St. Edward might be taken proper notice of.

It was debated whether this King was the third from the Conqueror, but the words did not express this ; and as to Edward, the name was plainly given in honour of the Confessor and the devotions paid to him. We could not then settle this matter to our satisfaction, but I think it may be done now.

The Clock Tower was standing till the year 1715 ; the occasion of its being built, Mr. Maitland's History of London gives as follows :

“ A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, Radulphus Ingham, Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, commiserating his case, caused the court-roll to be erased, and the fine reduced to six shillings and eightpence, which being soon after discovered, Ingham was amerced in a pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, which was employed in erecting the said Bell Tower on the north-side of the said inclosure [new Palace-Yard] opposite Westminster-hall Gate ; in which Tower was placed a Bell and a Clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the Judges in the Hall of the fate of their brother, in order to prevent all dirty work for the future.”

Ingham appears, by Tindal's Additions to Rapin, to have been Chief-Justice in the time of King Henry III. we may therefore suppose the King mentioned on this Bell as donor of it ; and then, if any difficulty remains to be cleared up, it is how the Bell should come to be called Tom of Westminster, which was named Edward at its baptism.

I use this word, because among the superstitions of the Church of Rome, one we read of is the ceremony of baptizing of Bells with Godfathers, who make responses for a new one as in baptism of a christian, giving it a name and cloathing it with a new garment, as Christians used to be cloathed, and believing this would make it capable of driving away tempests and devils.

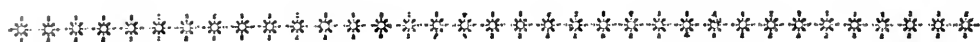
While this opinion kept its ground we may suppose the Bell kept its first name, but that when the Reformation occasioned St. Edward and his hours to be but little regarded, as other Bells of uncommon size were frequently

called Tom, as fancied to pronounce that word when stricken; that at Lincoln for example, and that at Oxford, this also followed the fashion; of which, to what I remember of it before it was hung up, I may add another proof, from a Catch made by the late Mr. Eccles, which begins:

Hark! Harry, 'tis late, 'tis time to be gone,
For Westminster Tom, by my faith, strikes one.

I cannot tell whether the Monkish verses which have furnished materials for this letter, were remembered at the casting of the present Bell, nor whether you will think it worth while to examine, or to find room for what I now send you; if you do you may possibly hear from me again, for I am one of your well-wishers.

M. Y.



VIEW OF OLD LONDON FROM BLACKHEATH.

THE many picturesque beauties with which Blackheath abounds, will render this Print as respectable an acquisition to the Connoisseur as the Antiquary. The richness of the Fore-ground, the steep ascent of the Hills, which gradually rise above each other, and the view of the River, gives a striking idea of that noble simplicity of nature, which art has in vain attempted to reach. London is seen in the distance, where the eye may distinctly trace St. Paul's, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, and many Parish Churches, forming a most picturesque group of Buildings, and exhibiting to the Spectator the extent and dignity of the old City in its then contracted state, compared with its present splendor.

This Drawing was made by Thomas Wyck, who died Anno 1682. His Works are well known^a, and this View may be numbered among the most capital of his performances. It was communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. in whose possession it now is.

^a See Anecdotes of Painting.

THE following curious Instrument is still preserved in the Town Chest of Wymondham, in the County of Norfolk : It serves to shew how low that rapacious Tyrant, Henry the Eighth, would sometimes stoop to plunder his Subjects. Many similar Deeds are extant, and by remaining uncanceled demonstrate that they were never discharged. Indeed such Loans were so far from being voluntary, that they were frequently extorted by personal Threats, and always, like the Free Gifts in France, levied against the Will of the Contributors or supposed Donors.

WE Henry by the Grace of God King of England and of Fraunce Defenso^r. of the Faith and Lorde of Irelande promyse by these presents trulye to Contente and Repair to all and Singular such Persounes of thee hundrede of Fourhowe wⁱⁿ oure Countie of Norff. whose names be conteyned in a Scedule indented hereunto annexed all and Singular such particular somes of Money as have been by them and every of theym lovingly advaunced unto us by the waye of loone amountynge in the hole to the some of One hundred threscor thirteyn pounds Eight shilling Sterling. In Witnes whereof to these Presents we Caused o^r. privy Seale to be sette the Secunde Daye of the Moneth of December the xiiijth Yere of o^r. Reigne

Annexed to s^d Deed

}



Thomas Wodehous Knyght

John Bale

James Frosseyke

Herry Symond

John Kenfey

Willm. Weerlyndon

Stephen Burrell

George Brown

Willm Reynold

Robert Kenfey

John Juste

Fourhowe

xl. s.

iii li.

xlvi. s.

iiij li.

vj li.

iiij li.

vi li. xlii s. iiij d.

xl. s.

xlviij. s.

iiij li.

xl. s.

Dna Lovell	xx li.
John Cusshyn	xx li.
Wellm More	x. s.
Roberd Wright	xl. s.
Roberd Cusseheyn	xl. s.
Willm Reyner	iiij li.
Nicholas Marche	xl. s.
Roberd Coupper	xliij. s.
Edward Down	xl. s.
Stepheyn Petter	iiij li.
Richard Seman	iiij li.
Thomas Canfey	xl. s.
Edward Tilles	xl. s.
Richard Stene	xl. s.
Thomas Foster	iiij li.
John Goche	iiij li.
Will ^m Penyngton Gent	xl. li.
Thomas Causten	xliij. s.
John Vyncent	xl. s.
Edward Chamberleyn	ix. li. xs. viij ^s .
Edward Kenvett Esquire	xx li.

Sm. tot^l. of this } One Hundred Threscor thirteyn
 Cedule indented } Pounds viij^s

Henry Ufeal

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Epitaphs I took *verbatim* from the Cover of a Manuscript in the Hand writing of William Roper, Son-in-law to Sir Thomas More, lately in the Possession of Anstis, Garter King at Arms; if it comes within the Plan of your Undertaking, please to insert it, and you'll oblige yours,

T. N.

A N

AN EPI T A P H

WRITTEN by Sir Thomas More upon the Death of Henrie Abyngdon, one of the Gentlemen of the Chappel; which Devise he was fayne to put in Meeter, by Reason the Partie that requested his Travel did not like of a verie proper Epitaph as was first framed, because it ran not in Rythme, as may appeare at ful in his Latin Epigrammes; whereupon Syr Thomas More shapt theſe Verſes enſuing, with which the Suppliant was exceedingly ſatiſfied, as if he had hit the Naylor on the Head.

Hic jacet Henricus,
Semper pietatis amicus:
Nomen Abingdon erat,
Si quis ſua nomina quærat:
Wellis hic eccleſiâ
Fuerat ſuccentor in almâ.
Regis et in bellâ
Cantor fuit ipſe capellâ.

Millibus in mille
Cantor fuit optimus ille.
Præter et hæc iſta
Fuit optimus orgaqueniſta;
Nunc igitur, Chriſte,
Quoniam tibi ſerviit iſte,
Semper in orbe ſoli
Da ſibi regna poli.

The ſame, though not *verbatim* conſtrued, yet in effect thus may be tranſlated; wherein the learned are not to look for the exact obſervation of quantities of Syllables, which the Authour, in the Latin, did not very preciſely keepe.

Heere lyeth old Henry
No freend to miſchevus envy.
Surnam'd Abyngdon
To al men moſt hartily welcoom
Clerck he was in Wellis
Where tingle a great many belles;
Alſo in the Chappel
Hee was not counted a mongrel;

And ſuch a loud Singer
In a thowſard not ſuch a ringer;
And, with Concor'dance
A man moſt ſkilful in organce.
Now, God, I crave duly
Sence this man ſerv'd the ſo truly,
Henry place in kingdoom,
That is alſo named Abingdon.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

AT Langley-Hall, in the pariſh of Lanchetter (the antient *Longovicum*) between three and four miles to the north-weſt of the city of Durham, is a Mantle-piece of Stone over a large Fire-place, with an inſcription thereon in capital letters: the inſcription relates to Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton in Yorkſhire, who married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilleſland in Cumberland. The arms on the ſecond quarter are thoſe of Tibetot or Tipton, an heiress of which family married an ancestor

of the said Henry Lord Scrope, whose coat of arms are engraved with hers, and the same are depicted in the upper windows on the south part of the parish church of Richmond in Yorkshire. The escutcheon by the division on the wife's side, on the right hand looks as if intended for him and his two wives, for he was twice married; but the arms on the side of the wives are so worn away that they are not distinguishable. The uppermost seems as if something like Bars or Barry were in them; Bars were in the arms of Greystock: the other should be Scrope of Upsal, his second wife, whose name was Alice, daughter of Tho. Lord Scrope of Upsal by Margaret his wife, daughter of Tho. Lord Dacres, grandfather of Thomas Lord Dacres above-mentioned.

Henricus Scrope is legible in the second, as Dominus is in the third.

Langley-Hall is now and long has been in ruins: Robert (de Insula) bishop of Durham, by deed granted to William de Insula (or Lisle) free warren in Langley. It afterwards became the estate of the Lord Scroop of Bolton, and then came into the family of Pawlet, by marriage of one of the natural daughters of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland; and not many years ago was sold by Mr. Pawlet, son of Lord William Pawlet, who was second son of the first duke of Bolton, to Henry Lambton, Esq. of Lambton, late member of parliament for the city of Durham, and is now enjoyed by his brother, Ralph Lambton, Esq. collector of the customs in the port of Sunderland, elder brother of general John Lambton, one of the present representatives in parliament for the city of Durham.

This Drawing was made Anno 1771.

To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE inclosed Drawing which I send you, is taken from a very curious piece of antiquity in my possession, it is an inlaying or enamelling in Copper. The figure which, I imagine from the Alpha on the right side of his head, and Omega on the left, represents God the Father, is of Brass, as are likewise the outward circles. The other parts are curiously inlayed with enamel of various colours, as red, green, blue, yellow, white, &c. The outside is plain Copper, and by the six holes in the inner circle it appears to have been taken off something, perhaps a Coffin. If it merits a place in your Repertory, it is very much at your service.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

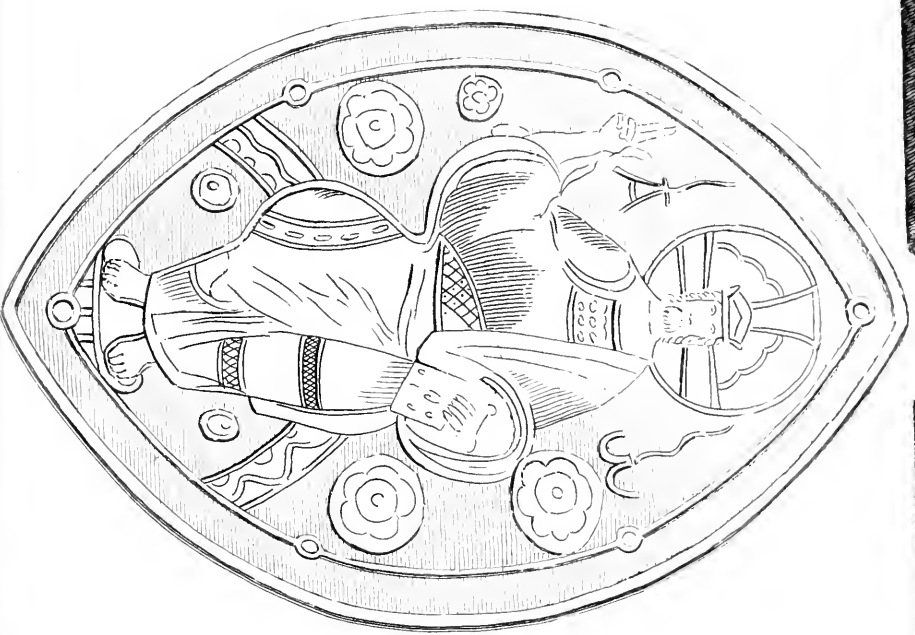
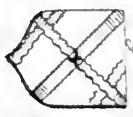
ANTIQUARIUS.

JOERSEGETWI

NOAN

HEERITVSSICROPESEHILS
KJSDOMINVSSEBOMIO

MAVRORENSGEHVI
OACHETORISTOKI



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